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THE
MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTY-FIRST DAY

OF THE

ELEVENTH SESSION

FRIDAY, 25th AUGUST 1961.

Vol. XI—No. 61

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THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT
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OF THE
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SATURDAY, 26th AUGUST 1961.
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OF THE
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THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

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DEBATES

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OF THE
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THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIXTY-FIRST DAY.

Friday, 25th August, 1961.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at One of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER (SRI S. R. KANTHI, B.A., LL.B.) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS
(to which oral answers were given)

*Q.—695. MR. SPEAKER.—In this case also the Minister is not here.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—What happened to the Ministers ?

MR. SPEAKER.—Both of them have written to me that they will not be present here.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Yesterday, Sir, except the Hon'ble Minister Sri Veerendra Patil the rest of the Ministers were absent. Now that the Council is not in session, is it not necessary that all the Ministers should be present here.

MR. SPEAKER.—All of them were not absent at the time of the question hour.

† SMT. GRACE TUCKERI—I will answer Q. No. 695.

STUDENTS STRIKE IN THE SCHOOLS OF BIDAR, KARWAR AND BELGAUM DISTRICTS.

*Q.—695. SRI N. O. SAMAJI (Belgaum II).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether they are aware that in the Districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Karwar and Gulbarga, students studying in III and IV Standard in the Schools, other than Kannada Schools, have boycotted their classes when the teachers entered their class to teach Kannada language as compulsory subject ;

(b) whether they are aware that these students have gone on strike as a protest against compulsory teaching of Kannada in non-Kannada Schools ;

(c) the names of such schools and the names of villages where the students went on strike ?

† Indicates that the remarks or Speeches have not been revised by the Member concerned.

A.—Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).

(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) No incident of such strike except in the Marathi Boys' and Girls' schools at Vadgaon in Belgaum District, is reported.

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—In the question I take exception to the word "compulsory" being used in parts (*a*) and (*b*). In the primary school there are certain set of subjects which are taught to children and they are not considered as compulsory subjects as such. They are taught to them as subjects which will be helpful for conditioning the children and giving them certain patterns. There is no such thing as compulsory subject in the primary school stage. For example, arithmetic is taught to the children from classes 1 to 7. So also history and science. They are not taught to them because they are compulsory. There is no such thing as compulsory subject in classes 1 to 7 in primary schools.

Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—(*Marathi*).

† Sri B. D. JATTI.—Government has issued instructions to the D.D.P.I. to give exemption if they get representation from either the the parents or the school authorities.

Sri L. B. BIRJE.—(*Marathi*).

Sri B. D. JATTI.—For that also Government have issued instructions to the D.P.I. and other officers that they need not take any action.

Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—(*Marathi*).

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There may be a mistake in one place, but the policy of Government is clear. We have issued instructions and we are not going to follow that if there is a mistake.

Sri L. B. BIRJE.—(*Marathi*).

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If it is a fact let the Hon'ble Member represent to me or to the Minister for Education and we will consider and see that they get the grant.

Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—(*Marathi*).

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have told twice just now that instructions have been issued to officers not to force children to learn Kannada if they do not want to learn.

Sri L. B. BIRJE.—(*Marathi*).

Mr. SPEAKER.—(*Marathi*).

Sri A. R. PANCHAGAVI.—Is it not in the interest of the future of the boys that they should know the language of the majority of the population to avoid sectarianism in linguistic matters ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—In this matter there was discussion in the Chief Ministers' Conference. It has now been decided that exemption should be given to all those who do not want to learn Kannada.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is it not the policy of the Government that in the 4th or 5th year children should learn the regional language. Ido not know why the Deputy Minister for Education said that it is not compulsory.

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—I think the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition has not heard me. In the primary school all the subjects included in category of subjects are taught to the children. There is no question of option here.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA —Is it open to anybody to cut down Arithmetic. According to the Deputy Minister, Kannada must be taught like any other subject and there is no option of the student here.

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—That is what I am trying to say. In the primary classes, there is no such thing as optional or compulsory subject. Therefore the question should not have used the word 'compulsory'. All these subjects have been included and automatically taught. We think of the word 'compulsory' *or* 'optional' *or* 'elective' only in the high-school stage. According to the Education Intigration Advisory Committee, with which we have agreed, from the third class onwards regional language should be taught to all students.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My grievance is that this answer conflicts with the answer given by Hon'ble Chief Minister in regard to the decision taken at the Chief Ministers, Conference at Delhi.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The decision of the Chief Ministers, Conference have not been implemented yet. The Deputy Minister for Education was explaining things as they stand at present. According to the orders currently in vogue, teaching of Kannada is part of the teaching of subjects.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆ ಕಾನ್ಫರೆನ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಐಚ್ಛಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಓದಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಓದಲಿ. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಬಿಡಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೇ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು. ಏನೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಲಾರಿಫೈಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಾಠಿ ಹುಡುಗ ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಂಪಲ್ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸಬಾರದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಡಿಷನಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಆಪ್ಷನಲ್ ಸಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿಯಾದರೂ ಇಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಇನ್ನೂ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri H. V. KOUJALGI.—What is the position of the Belgaum schools now ? Is the strike going on or is teaching of Kannada going on ?

Smt. GRACE TUCKER.—The strike has been called off long ago.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—What are the safeguards that have bean agreed to be given to the linguistic minorities in the Chief Ministers, Conference?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is too legnthy question.

Sri F. H. Mohsin.—I am asking only in relation to the decision with regard to teaching of regional language at the primary stage.

Mr. Speaker.—It has already been answered, teaching of language is not compulsory at the primary stage.

Sri F. H. Mohsin.—The Deputy Minister for Education has said that Kannada is compulsory form the third standard. There is some contradiction between the Chief Minister and the Education Minister.

Sri B. D. Jatti.—What the Deputy Minister for Edcation said is correct, according to the decision of the Government of Mysore. After that there was a conference of Chief Ministers in Delhi and in that conferrnce certain decisions were taken. I have already spoken about those decisions.

Sri F. H. Mohsin.—Whether those decisions taken at the Delhi conference will be accepted by this Government and implemented?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—Those decisions will be considered by the Government and we will see they are implemented.

Sri F. H. Mohsin.—Whether the Chief Minister would be pleased to keep those decisions before the House?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—All these things have been sufficiently published in the newspapers and the Hon'ble Member has already read them several times.

Sri B. R. Sunthankar.—May I know if the Government is aware that at Belgaum, the public have started a separate, private school of their own as a protest against the imposition of Kannada?

Smt. Grace Tucker.—We are aware of the fact that certain parallel schools were started by an organisation from Kholapur, Maharashtra State.

Sri B. R. Sunthankar.—May I know whether the decision to which the Chief Minister made a reference, applies to Belgaum district as also the other districts of the State.

Sri B. D. Jatti.—It is left to the parents and sudents of different regions. If they do not want to be taught Kannada, we will consider.

Sri N. O. Samaji.—(*Marathi*).

Sri B. D. Jatti.—(*Marathi*).

SELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR FOREIGN STUDIES

*Q.—716. Sri V. Srinivasa Shetty (Coondapur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the total number of officers of the State who have been sent for foreign training or studies for the last four year (Community-war

information in the various departments of the Government may be furnished);

(*b*) the criteria for selecting these Officers;

(*c*) the authority responsible for these selections and whether there is any reviewing authority;

(*d*) whether Government intend considering the constitution of an independent body for making these selections?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister)

(*a*) The total number of Officers sent for studies or training in foreign countries during the last four years 1st January 1957 to 31st December 1960 is 188. Information regarding their community and the departments is furnished in the statement appended.

(*b*) Suitability of Government servents, subject to compliance with (i) the terms and conditions of offers of scholarships under the foreign aid schemes, (ii) rules of State Government and (iii) the requirements of public service with reference to Five-Year Plans.

(*c*) (1) *Foreign Aid Schemes:*—

The State Government sponsors selected candidates on the recommendations of the Head of the Department. The final selection is made by the Government of India.

(2) *DD Scholarship and Study Leave Concessions* :— State Government.

(3) *H. H. Yuvarani Kempuchaluvajammanniavaru Foreign Scholarships:*—

Selection Board consisting of Vice-Chancellor, the University of Mysore, the Director of Medical Services in Mysore, Bangalore, and Principal. Medical College, Mysore.

The reviewing authority in the case of (3) is the State Government.

(*d*) No.

(Sri B. D. Jatti)

Statement showing information regarding community of the Officers sent for foreign studies or training and the names of the Departments of Governments.

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No.	Community.
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture and Forest Department.	61	1 Mogavera.
			1 Banajiga.
			12 Lingayats.
			10 Vokkaligas
			14 Brahmins.
			1 Scheduled Tribe.
			2 Scheduled Castes.
			1 Yadav.
			7 Coorgi.
			1 Uppara.
			1 Urs.
			1 Nador.
			2 Muslims.
			1 Neygi.
			1 Christain.
			1 Bedarnaik.
			1 Panchal.
			1 Kurbar.
			1 Depressed Class.
			1 Vyshya.
	Education Department ...	24	1 Urs.
			1 Swakulasali
			5 Brahmins.
			4 Lingayets.
			1 Vokkaligas.
			1 Jain.
			1 Ganiga.
			1 Maratha.
			1 Muslim.
			2 Natavas.
			1 Nagaratha.
			1 Kamma.
			1 Baliga.
			1 Naidu.
			1 Scheduled Caste.
			1 Kurbar.
3	Development and Rural Local Administration Department.	5	2 Brahmins.
			2 Lingayats.
			1 Vokkaliga.

1	2	3	4
4	Commerce and Industries Department.	8	1 Mudaliar.
			3 Lingayats.
			2 Vokkaligas.
			1 Kurbar.
			1 Scheduled Caste.
5	Home Department	4	3 Brahmins.
			1 Christian.
6	Public Works and Electricity Department.	35	10 Vokkaligas.
			4 Lingayats.
			4 Brahmins.
			2 Vyshyas.
			2 Christians.
			2 Devanga.
			1 Sadar.
			1 Nayak.
			1 Fisherman.
			1 Nagaratha.
			3 Muslims.
			1 Balija
			1 Harijan.
			1 Kuruhina Setty.
			1 Mudaliar.
7	Public Health, Labour and Municipal Administration Department.	51	10 Vokkaligas.
			9 Lingayats.
			4 Muslims.
			10 Brahmins.
			2 Vyshyas.
			1 Maratha.
			3 Scheduled Castes.
			1 Coorgi.
			1 Kurubar.
			1 Jain.
			1 Vellala.
			1 Swakalasali.
			3 Mudaliar.
			2 Devanga.
			2 Christians.
	Total ...	188	

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Are these selections made on the basis of community ?

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—No, Sir.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—The answer says that the recommendations are made by the heads of departments. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to tell us in how many of these cases, the recommendations of the heads of departments have been disregarded and the Government have taken independent decisions ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The heads of departments send their recommendations and give certain reasons. If after examination the Government feels that the recommendation is incorrect, Government will take a contrary decision. Otherwise, generally we accept their recommendations.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—May I know in how many cases students who have passed in third class have been selected ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is not possible for me to give all such details. There are 188 candidates who have been sent and I do not know how many of them are I class or III class candidates.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Are the Government of Mysore aware that they have selected some of the most undeserving and unfit candidates and in view of this the Government of India recently passed an order that in future only candidates who are very distinguished and men of merit should be selected ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There is no direction in such terms. In one case the Government of India did not find a candidate suitable. That remark is not applicable to all the cases.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Has it come to the notice of Government that in 1956-57, all the candidates sent by this Government to America failed and this is because all of them passed out in III class?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I do not know whether all of them failed. If the Hon'ble Member knows of it, he can give us an instance.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—What is the criteria to select the candidates ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—When we select the candidate, we look to the merit of the students. But whether they pass the examinations or not afterwards, I cannot reply.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆಯಲ್ಲ-ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಜನಾರೋಗ್ಯ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಶಃ ಬಹುಭಾಗ ಯಾರೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ದೊರಕಿದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೀಸಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕೇ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ ಸಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೊರೆಯಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದಲೇ ಯುವರಾಣಿಯವರು ಈ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಷಿಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ನಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸರ್ವೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಡಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್‌ಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಈಗ ಇದ್ದುದರಲ್ಲೇ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದವು. ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳೂ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾದಿದ್ದರೆ ತೋರಿಸಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Are there any representations or complaints made by the officers that their cases have been overlooked or ignored from being selected for undergoing training ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If any candidate is not selected, it is natural for him to complain that he is not selected.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಹೊರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರನ್ನು ತರಪೇತಿ ಪಡೆದುಬರಲು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅವರು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ದಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತೆಂಬುದೇ ಉದ್ದೇಶ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತರಪೇತಾದವರನ್ನು ಬ್ರಸ್ ಲೈನಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ನಾವು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ನಿದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಈಗ ತಿಪಟೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಡಿ. ಪ್ರೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಕಾಟ್‌ಲೆಂಡ್ ಯಾರ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತರಪೇತು ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ, ಈಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮೇಲಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕದೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅದೇ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಡಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—He is working in the Police Department. He is not transferred to any other department, the Education or the Agriculture Department.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ ಎಂಬುವರನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಡಿ. ಡಿ. ಪಿ. ಐ. ರವರನ್ನು ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲು ವಿದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ 35 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರಪೇತು ಪಡೆದು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಆ ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು ? ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನಟೇಶನ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ವಿದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಅವರು ತರಪೇತಾಗಿ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಕಾಲ್ ಬಂದುದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀ ನಟೇಶನ್ ರವರನ್ನು ಆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಬ್ರಾಡ್‌ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಎರವು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾತ್ರ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ 35 ಜನರೂ ಫೇಲಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಮಾಯನ್ ಕಬೀರ್‌ರವರೇ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is better if a definite question is put. How can I say about people whose services are taken over by the Government of India.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತರಪೇತೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ದಡ್ಡರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತರಪೇತು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದು ತಪ್ಪೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರು ಕೇವಲ IIIನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸಾದವರನ್ನೇ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬಹುದು.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—In each Department, out of these candidates sent, how many of them have successfully completed their training and whether all of them are in the State Government?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Most of them are under training and some of them are expected to come early.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಉಲ್ಲಾಳ್.—ಈಗ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ 188 ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪ್ರೆಸ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿನವರು ಕೆಲವೇ ಮಂದಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಇವರಿಗೇಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಆದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪಾಸಾಗಿ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಬರಲಿ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗದಂತೆ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳೆಷ್ಟು?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಮಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು ? ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾದರೆ ಭಯಂಕರವೇ !

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, the Chief Minister has not answered my question. Am I to understand that all these 188 officers are still under training in foreign countries ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Some of them have come and most of them are still under training.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Out of these officers who returned after training, some of them have left the State Government service, because of their low salaries here, and therefore they have gone to the service of other States. Is it not so ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Some of the officers have been sent on deputation to the Government of India. It is not necessarily because that they are getting low salaries.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Whether those officers who have been trained at the cost of Mysore Government have left the service of the Mysore Government and joined Central Government and other State Government services ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Chief Minister has replied that those officers have been sent on deputation.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Deputation to where Sir.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Every year, we have to send a particular quota of officers on deputation to the Government of India and so we are sending them, those who are highly trained.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Are we sending our officers to be trained for service in the Mysore Government service or the Government of India service?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—For both.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—How many officers have been trained and how many of them are working in the State Government service and how many of them are working in the Central Government service?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Those details will be got if a specific question is put.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS UNDER RURAL COMMUNICATION SCHEME IN TIPTUR TALUK.

*Q.—749. Sri K. P. REVANNASIDDAPPA (Tiptur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the list of roads under Rural Communication Scheme taken up during 1960-61 in Tiptur Taluk;

(b) the amount of estimate of these roads;

(c) the amount provided for each road in the said taluk under the above scheme;

(d) the amount still required for completing the works;

(e) whether it is not a fact that Government have stopped further grants and the contractors who have executed these works are experiencing great hardships;

(f) whether they will arrange to complete these works and to pay all the pending bills very early?

A.—Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—

(a) and (b) *Vide* Statement appended.

(c) Grants were not allotted to each of the works under Rural Communication programme but a lumpsum grant was provided for all the works of each taluk.

(d) Rs. 64,400 approximately is required to bring these roads to a safe stage.

(e) The question of additional grants for the current year for the whole State is under consideration of Government. Some of the bill of the contractors have not been settled.

(f) Necessary instructions have already been issued to bring these works to a safe stage. Arrangements will be made to settle all pending bills as early as possible.

(Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA)

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Estimated cost
1	2	3
1	Formation of new road from 8/88 of B.H. Road to join Tiptur Kodigehalli Road *via* Idenahalli Ramasettihalli, Adivaikanahalli, Kallanakere and Mavinakere.	6,600 (Re. 15,000
2	Forming a Road from 4/1 of Nonavinakere Gungaramale Road to Vignasanthe.	6,100
3	Formation of a Rural Road link from Indenahalli to Kallakere *via* Hutchadahalli, Tiptur Taluk (Missing links).	3,800 (Re.
4	Formation of a rural road link from Kenagodi to Tiptur Dudda road *via* Tadsur 1 section.	7,200
5	Forming the road from B.H. road to Kotennikanally and on to Kachanur.	8,400
6	Forming of a road from Sarthavally to Honnavally *via* Vittalapura (Subederanahally).	8,000
7	Forming the rural road from 5th mile to Tiptur Dudda road to Besige village *via* Banvihally for the length of 2 M.	3.400
8	Forming Tiptur Halepalya road from 5/1 to 2/2	3,000
9	Formation of a road from 2/10 of C.N. halli Tiptur road *via* Settikere to connect Irlagere.	2,700
10	Forming a rural road from Honnavalli to Hosepatna ...	3,000
11	Formation of a road from 5/5 of Tiptur Kodigenahalli road to Sarthavalli village.	2,000
12	Forming an approach road to Chowlihalli from Sartharally.	3,000
13	Forming the rural road from Gorahatta to Arasikere boundry 1 Section Honnavally hobli.	3,000
14	Forming of new road from Karidi village to Mallipatna village, Kibbanahalli hobli.	3,000
15	Forming road from Mallipatna to Kattohalli and on to Karadi Honavinakere road, Kibbanahalli hobli.	3,000
16	Forming a road from Anupura to Edenahalli in Tiptur taluk.	3,000
17	Forming a rural road from Honnavalli to Goraghatta 1 section in Honnavalli hobli.	3,000
18	Forming the rural road from Baluvaneralu to Muddenahally, Honnavalli hobli.	3,000

1	2	3
19	Forming a rural road from Rangapura Hagaradahalli 1st section.	3,000
20	Forming a road from Ganganaghatta towards Hoogavanaghatta (Kasaba section 11).	3,000
21	Forming a rural road from Machanur to Devarahally Kasaba 'hobli.	3,000
22	Forming a new road from Junction (Ayarahalli Aralaguppe junction) Ayarahalli.	2,700
23	Improvements to the road from Modihally to Karadi Railway Station.	3,000
24	Improving the road from Mudlihalli to Erankaval ..	3,000
25	Forming a new road from Kibbanahalli Halavoor to Hatna village.	3,000
26	Forming a road from Hatna to Gandudipalya ..	2,900
27	Forming road from Kibbanahalli to Kibbanahallipalya	2,900
28	Forming a road from Kibbanahalli to Gadabanahalli ..	2,800
29	Improvement to road from Hatna to temple ..	2,900
30	Forming a road from Channappanapalya to Beerasandra palya *via* Beerasandra.	3,000
31	Forming approach road from 7/1 of K.T. road to village Beerasandra.	2,900
32	Forming road from 2/83 of Bangalore Honnavara road Bidlahalli	3,000
33	Forming an approach road from B.G.H. road to Kasebandipalya.	2,300
34	Forming a rural road from Hospatna to Suranahalli, Honnavalli hobli.	3,000
35	Forming a rural road from Honnavalli Kanchagoranahalli, Honnavalli hobli.	3,000
36	Forming a road from village Aralaguppe to Hyrahalli junction in Kibbanahalli hobli.	3,000
37	Forming a road from 8/79 of B.N. road to Thigalahalli *via* Jakkanahalli upto Tiptur taluk boundary.	3,000
38	Forming a new road Ayarahalli junction to Kottigenahalli village.	2,850
39	Forming a road from 4/74 of B.H. road to Seergapalya of Kamagondanahalli.	3,000
40	Forming a road from 1/73 of B.H. road to Narasimhaswamy temple of Kajathadripura and on to Karikurchi.	2,800
41	Forming a road from 6/72 of B.H. road to Yagachikatte	3,000
42	Forming a road from 2/3 of T.C. Road to Sugar *via* Kumbarahalli.	3,000
43	Improving the road from 1/30 of Yediyur Tiptur road to Chikkagavi in 1/1 to 8/2.	3,000

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1	2	3
44.	Improvements to Honnavalli Mathighatta road from 1/1 to 4/2.	3,000
45.	Improvement to Honnavalli Mathighatta from 1/4 to 4/5	3,000
46.	Improvements to Honnavalli Mathighatta road 4/2 to 8/3.	3,000
47.	Forming a road from 4/4 furlong of Tiptur Dudda road to Bennanahalli.	1,500
48.	Forming a rural road from 5/34 of Yadiyur Tiptur road to Hullekatte village.	1,100
49.	Improvements to rural road from 8/7 of Tiptur Kodgehalli road to Hurulihalli.	2,000
50.	Improvements to rural road to Chikkamarapanahalli from 3/13 of C. N. halli Tiptur road on to Dodamaramarapanahalli.	2,500
51.	Opening a road from Devarahalli to Ramachanhalli Kibbanahalli.	3,000
52.	Opening a road from 8/81 of B.H. road to Byarapura approach.	3,000
53.	Opening a road from Byrapura to Kuppur, *i.e.*, 4/1 Kardi Railway Station road.	3,000
54.	Linking the village Annemallenahalli to C. N. halli-Tiptur road near Irelgere.	3,000
55.	Opening a road from Sidlahalli and Annemalenahalli Approach.	3,000
56.	Forming a road from 2/76 of B.H. road to village Kattigehalli.	3,000
57.	Forming a road from Heggere road 5/1 to Gollarahalli and on to Yagachikatte.	3,000
58.	Improving road from 6/78 of B. H. road to village Thimmalapura.	3,000
59.	Forming a road from Beligere to Hosahalli approah on way to Aralaguppe.	3,000
60.	Forming a rural road from 2/35 of Y. T. road to Hutchagondanapalya *via* Koppa Rasba Hobli.	3,000
61.	Forming a road from C. T. road to Bommanahalli to Kasaba Hobli.	2,100
62.	Forming a road from Hunenaghatta to Sasalahalli in Nonavinakere hobli.	2,000
63.	Improvements to road from T. C. Road to Gungaramale in Tiptur taluk.	3,000
64.	Improvements to road from Chiggave to Hallikere in Nonavinakere hobli.	3,000

1	2	3
65.	Forming a road from Sugur to Bhajagur in Nonavinakere hobli...	3,000
66.	Forming on approach road to Alboor village from Y. T. Road in Nonavinakere hobli.	1,000
67.	Forming a road from Allenahally to Bavikere in Honnavinakere hobli.	3,000
68.	Improvements to road from Nagaraghatta to Qaidala in Tiptur taluk.	3,000
69.	Forming an approach road from T. C. road to Gangalaghatta in Nonavinakere hobli.	3,000
70.	Formation of rural road from Ganganaghatta to Dasarighatta Boundary Kasaba hobli.	3,000
71.	Formation of approach to Gurugadhalli Sivara road from Gowdanakatte in Tiptur taluk.	3,000
72.	Formation of an approach road to Thimmalapura from B. H. Road.	3,000
73.	Formation of rural road from Benenahalli to Gurughadahalli of Kasaba hobli.	2,500
74.	Formation of an approach road from Lingadahalli Pennanahalli *via* Honnenahalli.	2,800
75.	Formation of rural road from 4/2 furlong of Tiptur Dudda road to Mantapa in Tiptur Keragodi road.	1,600
76.	Formation of an approach road to Shanthanahalli *via* Indusgere from B. H. road.	2,900
77.	Formation of rural road from Eachanur Kodibasaveswara temple towards Devarahalli to join Mallipatna and Devarahalli.	3,000
78.	Formation of an approach road from Kodigehalli road to B. H. road *via* Kanchaghatta.	2,750
79.	Forming a new road from Kuppal to Ballakatte and on to Upparahalli.	3,000
80.	Forming a road from village Hatna to Gollarahalli *via* Badanakatte, Kibbanahalli hobli.	2,980
81.	Forming a road from Ayarahalli Uppinahalli Kibbanahalli hobli.	2,990
82.	Forming a road from Kadal boundary to Kaidal halla *via* village Kadala linking Eachanur to village Kattigehalli.	2,990
83.	Forming a road from Aralaguppe to Erankal Kaval, Kibbanahalli hobli.	2,800
84.	Forming a road from Bairapura approach to Mujre Bhadrapura of Aralaguppe village.	2,800
85.	Forming an approach road to Guddadapalya from 3/73 of B. H. Road.	2,000

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1	2	
86.	Forming an approach road from (Kuppal Nonavinakere road at 1/5 Sivapura cross to village Sivapura, Kibbanahalli hobli.	2,800
87.	Forming a road from 2/3 K. T. road Kudurpalya to village Guledahalli.	2,800
88.	Forming a road from 8th mile of T. K. to Dasanakatte Byrapura Gatakanakere.	4,600
89.	Forming a road from Devarahalli to Mallipatna *via* Peddihalli cross.	3,000
90.	Forming a road from Hosahalli approach (Biligere sadle) to Bhadrapura.	2,600
91.	Forming a road from 8/9 of Tiptur Kodigehalli road to 5/4 Bidarammanagudi road *via* Muddinahalli.	4,500
92.	Forming a rural road from B. H road 3/96 furlong to Karikere village of Kasaba hobli Tiptur Taluk.	4,600
93.	Forming, the rural road from 7/2 furlong of Tiptur Hoonavalli road to Vanadevanahally Kasaba hobli.	2,600
94.	Forming the rural road from Hosapatna cross to Chikkahonnavalli to Honnavalli hobli.	6,400
95.	Formation of rural road from 6/97 furlong of B. H. road towards Mallenahalli Arasikere taluk *via* Hachekoppal and Summakarakoppal	4,300
96.	Forming a rural road from 5/93 furlong of B. S. road to Bommalapura village.	4,000 (Rs. 7,000)
97.	Forming a rural road from Hullukatte to Eachanur village	5,400
98.	Forming a rural road from 4/6 of B. G. H. road Anivala in Honnavalli hobli.	4,400
99.	Forming a rural road from 8/11 of Bidarammanagudi, Huliyur road to Marisiddayanapalya.	4,000
100.	Forming a rural road from Sivara village and join to Dudda road at 6/6 furlong stone of Tiptur Dudda road Kasaba hobli.	7,000
101.	Formation of a road from Ranagapura to Jaipura for length 1 mile 6 furlongs.	3,300
102.	Formation of rural road from Kachegonanahalli to 8/7 of Tiptur Timmalapura road.	3,000
103.	Forming a rural road from 2/2 of Ammasandra approach road to village Yagachikatte *via* Kodigalpalya Kibbanahalli hobli.	3,000
104.	Road from Hunseghatta to Machaghatta. ...	1,[illegible]00
105.	Forming a Rural road from 114 of B. G. H. road to Ramanahalli	3,000

1	2	3
106.	Forming a road from village Kardi Railway Station to Kodighatta *via* Kuppa.	3,000
107.	Improving the road from Shivapura cross to Karadala boundary to linking road to Kaidala *via* T. C. Road.	2,900
108.	Improving the road from Kannaghatta to Shivapura cross *via* Karadasettyhally.	3,000
	Total	Rs. 3,65,150

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲೇ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ.—ಎಷ್ಟು ಫರ್ಲಾಂಗ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ 65 ಸಾವಿರದ 150 ರೂ.ಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ.—ಲಂಪ್‌ಸಂ, ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಅಲಾಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂತ ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—64,400 ರೂ.ಗಳ, ಅಪ್ರಾಕ್ಸಿಮೇಟ್‌ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ತಾವು ಓದಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ.—ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿರುವ ಹಣವೆಷ್ಟು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ 60 ಸಾವಿರದ 819 ರೂ.ಗಳು ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ 167 ಮೈಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಂದಾಜಿತ್ತು, ಆ ಪೈಕಿ ಈಗ್ಗಾಗಲೇ 100 ಮೈಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು 67 ಮೈಲಿ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಯುದ ಹೊರತು ಹೊಸ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ಆಖೈರಿಗೆ 50 ಮೈಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

1-30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಬ್-ಡಿವಿಜನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಾಕಾರಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಸ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ನಿಜ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ.—ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವಾಗ, ಮಧ್ಯೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರಣಾಂತರದಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಸೇಫ್ ಸ್ಟೇಜ್‌ಗೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಮೈಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—50 ಮೈಲಿ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂರು ಮೈಲಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಈ ತರಹ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ನಿನ್ನೆ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಕಾರಣಾಂತರದಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆದಿರಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಚೆಕ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ತಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಎಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ನೋಡಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದ ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಶಾಖೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಅವರ ತಕ್ಕಾನುಸಾರ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದುಂಟೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಇರಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ರಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಿಮಿತಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಉತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 3,65,150 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜು ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ 84 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸೇಫ್ ಸ್ಟೇಜ್‌ಗೆ ತರಲು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—I am sorry he has misunderstood. We had a programme for Rs. 3,65,150 to construct about 162 miles. In the meanwhile, we took up about 100 miles and now we want to bring them to a safe stage. This is going to cost Rs. 64,400.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 3,65,150 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದುಂಟೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ 84 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—162 ಮೈಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿತ್ತು, ಆ ಪೈಕಿ ನೂರು ಮೈಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿಸಿದೆ, ಬಾಕಿಯಿರುವ 62 ಮೈಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಮೊದಲು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಚೆಕ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾ ದರೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಡದೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಬಾಯಿ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೊಸದು ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅದ ಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ. ಬಾಕಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಫೈಸಲು ಮಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೊಸ ದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು ಇದನ್ನು ಮೂರು-ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾರಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

CENTRAL AID TO STATE GOVERNMENT FOR OIL EXPLORATION IN HOSAHALLI VILLAGE OF CHANNAGIRI TALUK.

*Q.—754. Sri KUNDUR RUDRAPPA (Channagiri).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 4 lakhs to the Mysore Government for oil exploration in Hosahalli village of Channagiri Taluk, Shimoga District;

(b) if so, the date of such sanction;

(c) the extent of land selected for the purpose;

(d) whether work has been started and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(e) whether they intend to take up the work early?

A.—Sri K. F. PATIL (Minister for State Transport, Mining and Food).—

(a) No.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) Does not arise.
(d) Does not arise.
(e) Does not arise.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕುಂದೂರು ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಶಾಖಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿದೆ, ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಆಯಿಲ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕುಂದೂರು ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಡಿಂಗ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿಯದು. ಆದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮೈನಿಂಗ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಿಲ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕುಂದೂರು ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿ 40 ಎಕರೆ ಸಾಲದು, 80 ಎಕರೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರವು ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರದಂತೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕುಂದೂರು ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದು ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿದೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಡಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ತಂದು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ತೋರಿಸಿ. ಅವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಮೇಲೆ ತರೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕುಂದೂರು ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು hold over ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

SRI A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—Is it a fact that the Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 4 lakhs to the Mysore Government?

MR. SPEAKER.—It has been answered.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕುಂದೂರು ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನನ್ನದೊಂದು point of order ಇದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದಕ್ಕೇ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದುದು : ರಿಕಾರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ ನೋಡೋಣ ಎಂದು. ನಿಮ್ಮ point of order ಏನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕುಂದೂರು ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು "point of order" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೂ ಗೌರವವೆನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ನನಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ನೀವು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ನೀವು ಇದನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ಕಷ್ಟಪಡದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ನಾನು ಶ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹುಡುಕಿ ಆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—Have the Central Government sanctioned 4 lakhs for oil exploration in Hosahalli Village ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—(ಎ) ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 'No' ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

CONSTRUCTION OF NITTUR-AHMEDABAD ROAD IN BIDAR DISTRICT

*Q.—764. Sri MADHAV RAO (Hulsur).—
Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) when the construction of Nittur-Ahmedabad Road in Bidar District was taken up;

(*b*) the estimate, allotment and expenditure incurred on the said road so far;

(*c*) the nature of work completed so far;

(*d*) the work still remaining to be completed;

(*e*) whether they intend upgrading this road and include it under State Fund Roads and expedite completion on top priority level, in view of its importance for public ?

A.—Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—

(*a*) During 1960.

(*b*) Estimated cost of work is Rs. 40,975.
Expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 9,274.

(*c*) Earth work completed in miles 1, 2 and 5 except some gaps near nallas. 50 per cent earth work completed in miles 3, 4 & 6.

(*d*) 50 per cent of remaining earth to be completed in miles 3, 4 & 6.

(*e*) The work will be completed under the Rural Communication Scheme. The question of upgrading it as a State Fund road will be examined as and when it is decided to convert a further mileage of roads as State Fund roads.

Sri MADHAV RAO.—May I know how many nallas come across the road ?

†Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—I have not got that information.

Sri MADHAV RAO.—May I know whether culverts will be constructed across these nallas?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—We propose to take up this work. We have taken up this work under the Rural Communication Programme and we can spend only Rs. 6 lakhs. If it is possible we will do it or otherwise if they are important we will examine them.

CLOSURE OF THE TWO RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSING GATES TO THE WEST OF GADAG RAILWAY STATION

*Q.—769. Sri K. P. GADAG (Gadag).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether they are aware that the two railway level crossing gates to the west of Gadag Station are now completely closed for the traffic;

(b) whether they are aware that the public are much inconvenienced as pedestrians now have to pass round about below the newly constructed Bridge Road;

(c) whether there was any definite commitment by the Gadag Municipality and the State Government with the Railway for the closure of these two level crossing gates after the construction of the Railway bridge and the road?

A.— Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Development and Local Self-Government).—

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The matter is not free from doubt and is being examined.

Sri K. P. GADAG.—May I know on what ground the Government is of the opinion that the pedestrians are not inconvenienced?

†Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—According to the report we have received from the Deputy Commissioner and for want of any representations.

Sri K. P. GADAG.—May I know whether the Government would be pleased to instruct the railways for the construction of a wicket gate over the bridge?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—They say that at the present time it may not be possible because it would involve extra cost. If they do that, they will have to maintain certain staff, etc. They further say that it was done according to the agreement between them and the Mysore Government represented by the Executive Engineer and the Municipality represented by the Municipal President. They are not prepared to do anything now. At the same time we have no objection to correspond with the Regional Commissioner.

Sri K. P. GADAG.—May I know whether there was any commitment on the part of either the Government or municipality?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.— It is a doubtful point. The plan is countersigned by the Municipal President and it is also signed by the Executive Engineer of the Mysore Government. By these two signatures the railway department say that they have committed to the proposition. It is a question of interpretation which is not definite, so far as I am concerned.

Sri K. P. GADAG.—Merely because there is a signature to the plan, does it amount to any commitment. There is no signature to the agreement.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—The plan as was drawn up was implemented and executed. The railway department says that we have committed ourselves to this proposition. That is what they say.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಹುಲ್ಕೋಟಿ.—'ಬಿ' ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ 'No' ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಅಂಡರ್ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತೊಡೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟ ನೀರು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಹುಲ್ಕೋಟಿ.—ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಗೇಟ್ ತಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಒಬ್ಬಬ್ಬರು ತಂತಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕಾಣದಂತೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಈ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೇಟ್ ಇಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಹುಲ್ಕೋಟಿ.—ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಾಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ.

THE AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF PADDY, JOWAR AND RAGI CROPS IN THE STATE.

*Q.—790. Sri M. P. PATIL (Hukeri).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the total area under cultivation of paddy, jowar and ragi crops in the State ;

(b) the average yield per acre of these crops ;

(c) the acreage covered by improved seeds of paddy, jowar and ragi ;

(d) what is the increase in yield of these crops by using improved seeds instead of (local) ordinary seed ;

(e) since how many years the improved seed scheme is in operation in the State ;

(*f*) the reason for not covering the whole area by the improved seeds during this period (figures may be given separately for each crop) ?

A.—Sri N. RACHAIAH (Minister for Agriculture and Social Welfare).—

(*a*)—

Crop	*Area in Acres*
Paddy	23,81,000
Ragi	26,16,000
K. Jowar	28,11,866
R. Jowar	35,80,883

(*b*)—

Crop	*Average yield per acre in lbs.*
Paddy	1,059
Ragi	638
Jowar	366

(*c*)—

Crop	*Area covered by improved varieties in acres.*
Paddy	11,90,500
Ragi	26,16,000
K. Jowar	8,43,540
R. Jowar	17,90,441

(*d*) Improved varieties on an average give 10 to 15 per cent at increased yield over the local varieties.

(*e*) Scheme came into operation in the State on a phased Plan at the fag end of the year 1956-57 in the II Plan period.

(*f*) More than 100 seed farms are required for the State for raising required quantities of foundation seeds for further multiplication and distribution through registered seed growers for general sowing.

Improved varieties suitable for all conditions are not available and breeding work for evolving the suitable varieties for such of these areas is under progress.

50 more farms are proposed in III Plan period and some time is required for development of these farms and all these farms may go into production in full capacity during the IV Plan period and saturation may be achieved.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—What is the increase in the crop per acre ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—We can only have average increase and not for each acre.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—It is stated that total area under ragi cultivation is 26,16,000 acres. May I know whether in all the area improved variety of ragi was cultivated ?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—We have used the same variety.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Out of 23,81,000 acres under paddy cultivation, may I know in how many acres Japanese method of paddy cultivation was done ?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—If a separate question is put, I will answer it.

PENDENCY OF ACQUISITION PROCEEDINGS IN RESPECT OF BURIAL GROUND FOR A. D. PEOPLE AT DIBBUR, TUMKUR TALUK.

*Q.—800. Sri K. L. NARASIMHAIAH (Hebbur).—

Will the Government to be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that acquisition proceedings in respect of burial ground for A. D. people at Dibbur in S. No. 60/2 in Kasaba Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, has been pending since 8 years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that parties themselves have deposited Rs. 342-25 nP. on 31-7-1956 towards acquisition charges:

(c) whether it is a fact that there were preliminary notification on 23rd January 1957 and final notification on 29th June 1959 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that this was cancelled subsequently ;

(e) if also, the reasons therefor ;

(f) whether they will acquire the said land and give possession of the same early ?

A.—Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) It has been decided to drop the acquisition proceedings.

(e) The land was considered unsuitable.

(f) No.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಎಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಅಕ್ವೈರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಬರಿಯಲ್ ಗ್ರೌಂಡಿಗಾಗಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಬರಿಯಲ್ ಗ್ರೌಂಡಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಥವಾ ಜನರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಯವರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.— ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯವರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಇದನ್ನು ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಯವರು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹರಿಜನರು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಅಕ್ವೈರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಎಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಜವಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಇದು 1950ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್ ಆಯಿತು. 1951ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಡ್ರಾಪ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಪುನಃ ಅಜಿಟೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. 1955ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಡ್ರಾಪ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಈಗ ಪುನಃ ಅಜಿಟೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 14 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಇಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷ ಡಿಲೇ ಮಾಡಿ, ಹೊಸಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಅಕ್ವೈರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಏನು ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ಅನ್ ಸೂಟಬಲ್ ಎಂದು ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಅಕ್ವಿಜಿಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರು ಆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಅಕ್ವೈರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಬಂದವರು ಅದು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರು ಆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಸಾರಿ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—you have stated that it has been decided to drop acquisition proceedings. ಈಗ ತಾನೇ ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ ಆಫೀಸರು ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು, ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಆಫೀಸರು ಆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದು ಅನ್‌ಸೂಟಬಲ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಹೌದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಹಾಗಿದ್ದಮೇಲೆ will you kindly place the report on the Table of the House?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The District Health Officer has intimated that it is not suitable for the purpose.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಹನುಮಯ್ಯ.—ಅದು ಅನ್‌ಸೂಟಬಲ್ ಎಂದು ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಎರಡು ಸಾರಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಡ್ರಾಪ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಹನುಮಯ್ಯ.—ಅದು ಅನ್‌ಸೂಟಬಲ್ ಎಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪುನಃ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಸಾರ್ತಿ ಹೇಗೆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಆಫೀಸರು ಆಗ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊದಲು ಎರಡು ಸಾರ್ತಿ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಆಫೀಸರು ಅದನ್ನು ಡ್ರಾಪ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಪುನಃ ಆ ಜನರು ಅಜಿಟೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರದೋ ಕೈವಾಡ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.— ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಫೀಸರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಡಿಪ್ರೆಸ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬರಿಯಲ್ ಗ್ರೌಂಡ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹರಿಜನರು ತಾವೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಅಕ್ವೈರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು

ಈಗ ಎಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಆಫೀಸರು ಅದು ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರದೋ ಕೈವಾಡ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

(ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ)

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈಗ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಆವಿದ್ಯಾವಿದರು ಯಾರು ಸತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆದಿದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

STARTING OF MEDICAL COLLEGES DURING THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

*Q.—860. Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA (Arsikere).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of Medical Colleges they intend to start during Third Plan period;

(b) whether they intend to start any Medical College during this year alone;

(c) if so, the names of the places where they will be located?

A.—Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—

(a) Two.

(b) Sanction has been accorded to start one Medical College at Bellary during the current year.

(c) No definite decision has yet been taken regarding the location of one more college.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—May I know at what stage the starting of Medical College is? Have applications from students been called?

† Sri K. K. HEGDE.—They have already called for applications and students have been directed to join the College.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—The number of Medical Colleges that the Government propose to start is two. May I know what are the difficulties and impediments they have in starting the second Medical College?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—First was finance. The next was facility. We did make provision for two colleges and made due provision in the Plan but the Planning Commission slashed it out to Rs. 80 lakhs.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—Is it a fact that the Government have decided earlier to start two Medical Colleges this year alone, one at Bellary and one at Mangalore but later on Mangalore's claim was dropped?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We did examine the question of starting two colleges, but as the financial position did not permit us, we did not start the second college.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—Have they received any representation from other areas of the State to start Medical Colleges?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—There have been representations from various areas to start Medical Colleges but we will have to examine the facilities available there and the financial condition of the State.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಎರಡನೇ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗಡೆ.—ಹಾಸನ ಒಂದೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಕ್ಲೇಮ್ಸ್ ಕೂಡ ಎಕ್ಸಾಮಿನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

STARTINC OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS DURING THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

*Q.—861. Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA (Arsikere).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of Medical Schools they intend to start during Third Plan period;

(b) the names of places where they will be located;

(c) whether All India Medical Council accepted to recognise the Licentiate Course?

A.—Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—

(a) Four.

(b) Shimoga and Bijapur for the present.

(c) The Indian Medical Council has not been approached for recognition.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—With reference to answer (c), is it not a fact that the representatives of the Indian Medical Council had come to Bangalore City a few months ago and they had discussion with the Minister for Health and also Chief Minister and they were against starting of these Medical Schools?

†Sri K. K. HEGDE.—They could only give us their advice regarding starting of Medical Schools.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The answer given by the Hon'ble Minister is not proper. Is it not necessary to obtain the concurrence of Medical Council to start Medical Schools? Is not recognition by the Indian Medical Council necessary?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is not necessary to take recognition or approval of All-India Medical Council for starting Medical Schools.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I want to know whether the Indian Medical Council disapproved or approved of the licenciate course?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Chief Minister said that permission by the Medical Council was not required.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Did not the Indian Medical Council categorically express themselves against starting of Medical Schools and did they not make it a condition precedent to starting a Medical College?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member's previous question was different. He is now putting a different question.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Did not the Indian Medical Council representatives who visited Bangalore expressed themselves categorically against the starting of licentiate courses in medicine and that they said that if they start these courses they will not give recognition to Medical Colleges? Are the Government aware of the recent report of the Indian Medical Council in regard to the Medical Colleges of Mysore that they have recommended that they should not give recognition.

Sri B. D JATTI.—Sir, it is a fact that the Members of the All-India Medical Council came here. They had a discussion with me and the Minister for Health. They said it would be better if we do not start medical schools, but they did not categorically that they are not going to help us or refuse recognition if we start medical schools.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—At whose instance the Members of the Medical Council came here?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Of their own accord, they had come here.

2-00 P.M.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—The Government of Mysore did not make any correspondence with the All-India Medical Council ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We never invited them.

Sri K. R. SIDDAPPA.—When the Medical Council and all technical opinion is against the starting of the Medical School, is it a fact that the Government is starting the Medical School merely out of spite ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Not at all.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Did the Government think that the opinion expressed by the technical experts has no value ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Government never said that, nor are they going to say.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Whose opinion did they take when technical opinion is definitely against it, even public opinion ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Public opinion is for it and the technical experts who are working in Mysore have given opinion in favour of it.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is it not a fact that the majority of members of this House have expressed their view that medical school should be started earnestly this year ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is in favour of the decision of the Government.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In view of the technical opinion, what exactly is, in the opinion of the Government, the advantage which they hope to get by starting these medical schools as against medical colleges ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We are training more medical personnel. That is the advantage.

RECOGNITION OF THE HUBLI MEDICAL COLLEGE BY THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL.

**Q.*—869. Sri F. H. MOHSIN (Hubli City).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Council has not recognised the Hubli Medical College;

(*b*) if so, the reasons therefor;

(*c*) the steps they have taken or intend to take to get recognition?

A.—Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—

(*a*) and (*b*) The question of recognition of the Degree comes up only when the final examination is inspected by the Indian Medical Council. The final year students of Karnatak Medical College will be appearing for examination in December 1961.

(*c*) In view of reply to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) does not arise.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Is it not a fact that when the Indian Medical Council visited the Karnatak College last year, they have opined that the Degree Course in the Hublic Medical College would not be recognised on account of the inadequacy of staff ?

† Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Definitely not. We have not got any report from the Medical Council.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Is it a fact that the students of the Hublic Medical College went on strike for two days ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Yes, but all the difficulties have been pointed out.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—In view of the fact that the final year students will be appearing for the final year examination in December 1961, will the Government make sure whether the Degree course will be recognised by the Indian Medical Council ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It is their duty and they are doing their best.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—When is the Medical Council expected to visit again this year ?

Sri K. K. Hegde.—It is for them.

Sri Ramakrishna Hegde.—I want a clarification. It is said in the answer. That "the question of reognition of the Degree comes up only when the final examination is inspected by the Indian Medical Concil."

Sri K. K. Hegde.—If they choose to do so they come and inspect at the time examinations are being held.

PROCEDURE ADOPTED IN THE STATE WHERE INAM ABOLITION ACT IS IN FORCE.

**Q*.—433. Sri S. R. Patil (Kalgi).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that according to Hyderabad Inam Abolition Act, the excess land, *i.e.*, the land more than three family holding is being distributed among the tenants;

(*b*) whether according to Hyderabad Tenancy Act, it is permissible to distribute the excess land to the landless or whether it should vest in Government;

(*c*) whether this procedure is adopted in whole State where Inam Act is in force ?

A.—Sri Kadidal Manjappa (Minister for Revenue).—

(*a*) No.

(*b*) It is permissible to assume the management of so much of the land held by a landlord and not in the occupation of tenants as is in excess of 4½ times the family holding for the local area concerned for purpose of settling landless cultivators. Government can also acquire such land on payment of compensation.

(*c*) No.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಟೆನೆನ್ಸಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್. ಇನಾಂ ಅಬಾಲಿಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇನ್ನೂ ಯೂನಿಫಾರಂ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಆಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಇದು ಪರ್ಮಿಸಿಬಲ್ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಹೇಗೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನಾಂ ಅಬಾಲಿಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Mr. Speaker.—Question Hour is over.

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWERS ON THE DAY

(but not taken up)

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF SRI VENKATAKRISHNA SHETTY CHOULTRY AT ARKALGUD TOWN.

*Q.—660. Sri PUTTE GOWDA (Arkalgud).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a choultry at Arkalgud Town, called Sri Venkata Krishna Shetty Choultry ;

(b) the extent of Inam lands belonging to the Choultry ;

(c) the annual income from the Inam land ;

(d) whether they are aware that the entire management of the Choultry vests with the owner of the Choultry himself ;

(e) whether the accounts of the Choultry has at any time been audited by the Muzrai Department ;

(f) if not, the reasons for the same ;

(g) whether they would take action for getting the accounts of the Choultry audited ?

A.—Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—

(a) Yes.

(b) 128 Acres 12 Guntas inclusive of 2-11 (Kharab).

(c) Rs. 173 per annum by way of Hullabanni.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) As the annual income is only Rs. 173 need for auditing the accounts is not felt so far.

(g) Yes, if found necessary.

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PENDING CASES IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF OLD MYSORE STATE IN THE CATEGORY OF CASES KNOWN AS "DISPOSED CASES."

*Q.—672. Sri T. TARE GOWDA (Sira).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether they are aware that among the pending cases in the Civil Courts, there is a category of cases known as 'Disposed Cases' ;

(*b*) if so, the number of cases of the said category, among the pending cases in the Civil Courts of the old Mysore State, and the year since which they are pending ;

(*c*) whether the High Court would examine the pending 'Disposed Cases' at the time of its inspection of the lower courts ;

(*d*) whether the lower courts include the list of pending 'Disposed Cases' when a list of pending cases is sent to the High Court ;

(*e*) whether they would take any action to avoid delay in deciding mesne profits, etc., relating to the disposed cases ?

A.—Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Home).—

(*a*) There is no such category of cases known as 'Disposed Cases among the pending cases.' In High Court Civil Circular No. 320, dated 3rd September 1936 it is decided that for statistical purposes the date of preliminary decree in mortgage suit and that of final decree in other cases should be taken as the date of disposal.

(*b*) A statement showing the number of Interlocutory applications pending in the courts in Ex-Mysore area is appended.

(*c*) Yes. At the time of inspection, High Court examines the reasons for the pendency of the suits pending for more than one year.

(*d*) The pendency in regard to Interlocutory applications is not shown either in the monthly or quarterly statements, sent to High Court.

(*e*) Yes. Necessary action will be taken according to law by the concerned Courts.

Statement showing the cases in which applications for mesne profit etc., are pending in Ex-Mysore Area.

Year to which the suit belongs		Bangalore Division	Mysore Division	Shimoga Division	Civil Stn. Bangalore	Total
1932—33	...	...	1	...	...	1
1933—34	...	1	...	...	...	1
1934—35	...	1	1	...	...	2
1939—40	...	...	1	...	...	1
1939	...	...	...	1	...	1
1940	...	...	...	1	...	1
1941	...	...	...	...	1	1
1944—45	...	...	1	...	...	1
1945—46	...	1	1	...	...	2
1946—47	...	1	1	...	...	2
1947—48	...	1	2	...	...	3
1948—49	...	4	3	...	...	7
1949—50	...	...	4	...	...	4
1950—51	...	3	3	...	1	7
1950	...	...	1	...	...	1
1951—52	...	7	2	...	...	9
1951	...	...	...	1	...	1
1952—53	...	...	2	...	1	3
1952	...	...	...	1	...	1
1953	...	5	5	1	...	11
1954	...	4	2	4	...	10
1955	...	6	7	1	...	14
1956	...	14	4	2	1	21
1957	...	18	5	3	1	27
1958	...	13	7	3	1	24
1959	...	23	14	6	1	44
1960	...	8	20	15	...	43
1961	...	...	1	23	...	42
Total		110	88	62	7	267*

*In addition to these there are 9 cases (7 in the court of Munsiff, Mandya and two in the court of Munsiff, Kollegal), the years to which they relate are not furnished.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF AMOUNTS IN THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN KOLAR DISTRICT

*Q.—727. Sri E. NARAYANA GOWDA (Bangarpet).—

Will the Government be pleaed to state:—

(a) the names of the Co-operative Societies in which misappropriations have occurred for the last three years in Kolar District;

(b) the action taken by them in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Grama Seva Co-operative Society at Sulikunte, Bangarpet Taluk, has misappropriated the money belonging to the Society; ...

(d) the action proposed to be taken by them in the matter?

A.—Sri MALI MARIYAPPA (Minister for Co-operation).—

(a) 1 Sri Kanyakaparameshwari Co-opera ive Society, Kolar.

2 Jangamakote Large Sized Co-operaiive Society Ltd., Jangamakote, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

3 Sri Kanyakaparameshwari Co-operative Society, Chintamani.

4 Chintamani House Building Co-operative Society.

5 Sri Krishnarajendra Co-operative Society, Bangarpet.

(b) 1. *Sri Kanyakaparameshwari Co-operative Society, Kolar.*— A criminal complaint has been filed against the persons concerned who misappropriated the funds to the tune of Rs. 345.59 nP. The full amount has been recovered.

2. *Jangamkote Large Sized Co-operative Society Ltd.*— There are two cases relating to this society. One relates to misuse of sugar permits involving a sum of Rs. 5802. A criminal case against the person concerned is pending in the court. The full amount involved has been recovered.

The other relates to the misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 4,908.70 nP. The complaint lodged with the police is under investigation. A dispute case has been filed for the recovery of this amount.

3. *Sri Kanyakaparameswari Co-operative Society Chintamani.*— A criminal case has been launched against the person concerned, and is pending disposal in the Magistrate's Court. A dispute has also been filed for the recovery of Rs. 3317.43 nP. involved in the case.

4. *Chintamani House Building Co-operative Society Ltd.*— A criminal complaint has been lodged with the police and is under investigation. The amount of Rs. 3,450 misappropriated has been recovered in full.

5. *Krishnarajendra Co-operative Society, Bangarpet.*—
A sum of Rs. 50.50 nP. misappropriated by Sri K. T. Krishna Iyengar was recovered and a dispute filed for the recovery of Rs. 76.25 nP. still due from him.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Does not arise in view of the answer to question (*c*).

CASES TRAPPED BY ANTI-CORRUPTION DEPARTMENT IN BIDAR DISTRICT.

**Q*.—765. Sri MADHAV RAO (Hulsur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the number of cases that the Anti-Corruption Department has trapped in Bidar District during the last three months ;

(*b*) the number of cases pertaining to :

(i) Gazetted Officers,

(ii) Non-Gazetted Officers ;

(*c*) whether any Police Officers above the Head Constable's rank was trapped among them ;

(*d*) action taken against each of them so far ?

A.—Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Home).—

(*a*) One

(*b*) (i) One.

(ii) Nil.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) A case has been registered and the investigation is in progress.

INSPECTION OF THE POLES AND WIRES PUT UP AND DRAWN BY THE MADHAVA-PRATAPA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY IN RAMDURG MUNICIPALITY.

**Q*—782. Sri M. S PATTAN (Ramdurg).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the reasons for not properly inspecting the poles and wires put up and drawn by the Madhavapratapa Electric Supply Co. in Ramdurg Municipality, Ramdurg Taluk, though it was brought to the notice of higher authorities that they are in a dangerous condition and people are being put to dangerous risks ;

(Sri M. S. PATTAN)

(b) whether it has come to their notice that the instructions given to the operators of the Company by the higher authorities on 6th October 1960 to rectify the defects in the service wires and the Power House have not been attended to so far ;

(c) if so, the action they intend to take in the matter ?

A.—Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—

(a) The poles and wires of the licensee are being periodically inspected by the officers of the Electrical Inspectorate and none of them are in a dangerous condition and there is no risk to the public.

(b) No. Government have no information regarding any instructions.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (b).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

Smt. GRACE TUCKER (Deputy Minister for Education).—I lay on the table the correspondences in replies to Question No. 220 as promised on the 24th of July 1961.

MEMBER'S REPRESENTATION

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಾನು ಒಂದು ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ನೋಟಿಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ, ಆ ವಿಷಯ ಏನಾಯಿತು ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅವರು ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೋಮವಾರದ ದಿನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The point is this. It is more than three days since I have tabled the adjournment motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I cannot take it up unless the Minister concerned is present.

Sri J. B MALLARADHYA.—It is the duty of the Minister to be present when the Assembly is in session. When an adjournment motion of public importance is brought and it is more than three days, and the Minister does not take note of it, It is rather very embrassing. Let the Speaker allow me to move this and a day be fixed because I am kept in a state of suspense.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before I consider the question of admissibility or otherwise, I must hear the Government.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Minister for Education must have asked somebody to deputise for him. 3 ದಿವಸ ಆಯಿತು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಈ 4½ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಬಂದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಒಂದು ನಿಲುವಳಿ ಸೂಚನೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಅಡ್ಮಿಟ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will bring it before the House and I will hear him and the Minister concerned in the matter.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—After handing over this motion, I hear that pressure is being put on the Head Masters to withdraw the students.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—It is a very important matter. Some of the students have not been allowed to enter the College and if they don't enter the College within the time limit for making payment of fees, they will lose their seats.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When an adjournment motion is submitted to the Chair, I know the procedure involved. The Leader of the House on behalf of the Minister concerned will have to take the responsibility. After all, the urgency of it is taken away if it is taken up four or five days later. On the day I gave the motion, the Minister was present in the House and he was aware of it. A situation like this should not be allowed to be developed in the House. The sense of urgency is lost; its importance is taken away.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I had asked him and he said that he had no information in the matter.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, it is a matter of obtaining the information over telephone; it is not a question of getting the information from hundreds or thousands miles.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If he wants, I will take it up, but it will not benefit him.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, I want a clarification. You have held that whenever a Minister wants to go out of headquarters when the House is in sessions, you must permit him. I want to know under what circumstances you have permitted the Education Minister. Three questions are held over today for want of the presence of the Home Minister. May I know what permission the Chair has given him and under what circumstances? Is it to go on tour or is he ill or has he gone to Delhi to meet the Prime Minister on some urgent work? If a Member is not present when his question is called, the question is considered to be lost; but when a Minister is absent, it will be held over.

Mr. SPEAKER.—With regard to the later aspect, I agree with the Hon'ble Member. But, if he wants an explanation why the Speaker allowed a Minister to go, that is going too far. Under what authority can he say that? It is rather strange that the Hon'ble Member is questioning the authority of the Speaker in that way.

Sri C. M. Arumugham.—When an adjournment motion has come, is it in order for the Minister to go on tour?

Mr. Speaker.—No. The adjournment can be taken up when the Minister has the requisition information. If he wants, I will take it up today. But, he will not get the information he wants. When the Leader of the Opposition gave native of this adjournment motion, I think, he wanted the information from the Government. That being so, he may please wait. Of course, it has been a very unfortunate thing that I have not been able to take it up today because the Minister is not here.

Sri G. N. Puttanna.—May I request the Chair to ask the Government to issue instructions by telephone to the Principals of these Colleges not to remove any student until the matter is decided? Otherwise, the boys will lose the chance of admission.

Mr. Speaker.—If the Member asks me to do any particular thing, I cannot do it. He may request the other side that the students should not be penalised.

Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.—Sir, between the date I submitted the adjournment motion and now certain things have happened which should not have happend. Government should not allow the situation like this.

Mr. Speaker.—I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member.

Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.—The point is, when I submitted this adjournment motion, if the Hon'ble Minister was not in the House, I would have kept quiet.

Sri B. D. Jatti (Chief Minister).—Sir, according to my information, the Minister for Education is trying to get the information, but even today he is not in possession of all the information. So, let the matter be taken up on Monday. Unless we get all the information, we cannot satisfy Mr. Mallaradhya.

Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.—I am grateful to the Chief Minister for the statement he has made. But, you are in Bangalore and the Director of Public Instruction who is the subject matter of this discussion is in Bangalore and the information is available in his office. It has been a subject matter of agitation for some time past from the parents of the students. Every scrap of paper required is there available in his office. I am not prepared to accept the suggestion that he has not got the information. What was the insuparable difficulty of the Government to get this information?

Mr. Speaker.—Let us wait.

CONSIDERATION OF THE MYSORE PROHIBITION BILL, 1959.

Motion to consider—Debate (*Contd.*)

†ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ಅಬ್ಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಖಾ ಸಚಿವರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹು ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸ ನಡೆದ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೆಲವು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವವರಿಗೂ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿರುವವರಿಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನಾನು ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಷಲ್ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸಿತು. ನಾನು ಒಬ್ಬ ವಾರ್ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಏನೋ ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಮಾಧ್ಯ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಘೋರವಾಗಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಬಹಳ ಪಾಪದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬಹು ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದರು ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೋವು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ತರದ ಟೀಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸೋಷಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಷಾದವು ಮತ್ತು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವೂ ಕೂಡ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ ಅವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ. ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಶ್ರೀ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲಘುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾವು ಟೀಕಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲೋಪ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಈ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇಕೋ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ನಡುನಡುವೆ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ Interruption ನಲ್ಲಿ. ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರವೇನು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ವಿದೇಶೀಯರು ಬಂದಾಗ, ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ನೆರೆದಾಗ, ಅವರಿಗೆ Wine, liquor, brandy, Whisky ಇಂಥವನ್ನು ಸರ್ವ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವತರಹ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರಾದ ನಮ್ಮಂಥವರಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ಶಾಸನ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕು! ನಮಗೂ ಅವರಂತೆಯೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಾರದು ? ಎನ್ನುವ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಈ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಂಶಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇದು ತಪ್ಪು ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯರಾದ ನಮಗೆ ಅವಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ)

ಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಿರುವು ಮುರುವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Intoxication:—

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.— Intoxication ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದೇ ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಇದೇನು ಹೊಸದಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತರಹ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ, ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಇದೆ. ಒಂದೇರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತರಹ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೀಕರಣವಾದಮೇಲೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ Uniform legislation ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ Uniform legislation ತರುವಾಗ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ Provisions ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಡಲು ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪಾಪ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು, ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅನ್ನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದುದ್ದನ್ನೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ regional spirit ಏಕೆ? ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಇದೆ, ಅದು ಬೇಡ, ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಇದೆ, ಅದು ಬೇಡ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಇದೆ, ಅದು ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬದಲು ಬಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್ ಇದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಬರೀ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಇದೆ, ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಾಗ ಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಯಾರು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಹೇಳದೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಕೂಡ ತಮ್ಮ ವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಅರ್ಥ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—It is a wrong inference.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವನು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.— ಏನು ಕೇಳಿದರೂ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಸ್ತುಸ್ಥಿತಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಂದದ್ದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ತಮ್ಮೊಬ್ಬರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ,

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ನೀನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊನೆ ಮೊದಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಿಧೇಯಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಾಗ ಇದರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ನಾನು ಇದೇ ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ, ಬಹಳ ಲಘುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದರು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು barbarous ಇದೆ ಎಂದರು; Mad Legislation, Mad Government ತಂದಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಆರ್ಮುಗಂ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ! ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ದೀಪಾವಳಿ ಅಳಿಯ ತಂದಿದ್ದು, ದೀಪಾವಳಿ ಅಳಿಯ ಓದಿದಂಥ ಕಾನೂನು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ದುರ್ದೈವದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಕೋಲಾಹಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ರಕ್ತದ ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ —ಮಸೂದೆಯಿಂದ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. 109 ನೇಯ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿನಿಂದ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮಸೂದೆ ಎಂದಮೇಲೆ 109 ನೇಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜ್ ಸಹ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥವಿಷ್ಟೇ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I only request that the Hon'ble Minister be pleased not to read meanings which were never intended by certain Members. Particularly the Hon'ble Minister began with an accusation against the Leader of the Opposition which was not meant by him.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—It was stated by Sri Puttanna that if this Act was brought into force, it would result in blood-shed.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Only section 109, I said.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಾಧಾನದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 109ಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆವಾಗ ನನ್ನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ—ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಒಂದು ವಿಧೇಯಕವನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ಕೆಲವೇ ದಿವಸಗಳಿರುವಾಗ ತಂದದ್ದು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕೈಗೆ ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದರಿಂದ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ತಾವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ದುರ್ದೈವದ ಸಂಗತಿ.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA—.If the Hon'ble Minister yields, I will clarify. I want to know the reason why Government wish to retain Banga ore as a wet area. Gulberga as a wet area and Raichur as a wet area. Do you know the reason? If you intend to bring toddy to Gulberga from Bidar, on the way you can distribute it to your voters. From any part of the country, you can bring toddy to Bangalore and on the way you can purchase any number of voters. That is the idea with which you kept these places wet. Otherwise, why don't you introduce prohibition wholesale in the whole State. In the guise of bringing toddy to Bangalore, you can easily distribute toddy to voters on the way.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಆರೀತಿ ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ, ರಾಯಚೂರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಲಾರದೆ ಉಳಿದಕಡೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರನ್ನೂ ಕುಡಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಓಟುಪಡೆದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರೆ, ಸೇಂದಿ, ಹೆಂಡ, ಕುಡಿಸಿ ಓಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಅವರಿಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅದೇರೀತಿ ಓಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಏನೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆರೀತಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೆದ್ದು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—This kind of a talk is likely to provoke a lot of unpleasantness. Please avoid such observations. Merely on the ground that one of the Members said that, does it lie in his mouth to return the compliment to all of us? No, no.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—You are unable to reply to any of our criticism on merits. The Hon'ble Minister is merely making a political speech.

2-30 P.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Once again I approval to the Hon'ble Minister not to give room for provacation.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—Point of order ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಅವರು ಕೂತುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಇದೆ. ರಿಟಾರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ ಅನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ನಿಂತು ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಕುಳಿತು ರಿಟಾರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಬಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. How can the proceedings go on like that ?

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Even works turn when insulted. How can he expect us to keep quiet when such an allegation is made?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The same can saib of this side also.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ನೀವು ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ನಾನು ಏನು ಮಾಡಲಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನದು ಒಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ ಇದೆ. ನಾನು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೊವೊ ಕೇಶನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಇವತ್ತು ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಯಚೂರಿನಿಂದ ಹೆಂಡವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಮಧ್ಯೆ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ತಾವು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಂಡ ಆ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I have written to the Election Commissioner on a previous occasion pointing this out to them.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I remember that charges were made against Congress Members that they were getting the people drink for their election purpose, but those charges were also refuted.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನನಗೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಇದು ಸಿಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲು, ಇದು ಮ್ಯಾಡ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಎಂದು

ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಬೆನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ, ನಾನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕೂತು ಕೊಂಡು, ಈಗ ನಾನು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೇ ? ಇದು ಇಂಪಾರ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಬಿಲ್. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡದೇನೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಾಳೆ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಂಪ್ಲೀಟಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ತರಹ ಟೀಕೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಟೀಕೆಯ ಸಾರಾಂಶ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದದ್ದರಿಂದ ಟೀಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ ನವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅರ್ಧನಾರೀಶ್ವರ ರೂಪದಿಂದ, ಈ ರೂಪ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಾಳೆಯಿಂದ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ತಂದುಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಕಾರಣವೆಂದರೆ, ಇದೇ ಕಾರಣ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಡಿಕ್ಷನರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪದಗಳು ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಡಿಕ್ಷನರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಓದ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಯು. ಎಂ. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನು ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ನಾವು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

MR. SPEAKER.—Order order.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ತಾವು ಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ನಾನು ಸಮಾಧಾನದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನೂ ತಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸಮಾಧಾನದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ, ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವಂಥ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಅಂಥ ಟೀಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕು.

ಈಗ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ರಾಯಚೂರು ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿದ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು. ಅಮರ್ಗಂರವರು, ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಉಳಿಕೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಈ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಹೊಸದೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಹೋದಸಲವೇ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ 19 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, 16 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಶೇಕಡ 80 ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು. ಆ ಮೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಆದಷ್ಟು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ನಾನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು, ಕೊರತೆ ನೀಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಟೋಟಲ್ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು-ಐದನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು, ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್ ಇದೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಇದೂ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬರಬಹುದು ; ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಜೆಂಡ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಟಿಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ ನಾನು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆನ್ನುವುದು ಈ ಮೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವರಮಾನ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Why do you have this revenue from filthy liquor? Throw it away. That is the attitude you have adopted in other Districts.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಪಾಪದ ಹಣ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತೀರ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ವರಮಾನ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರ. ಏಳು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯನ್ನೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವಾಗ, ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಏನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ. ವೆಸ್ಟೆಡ್ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ವೆಸ್ಟೆಡ್ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗಲೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ವೆಸ್ಟೆಡ್ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ವೆಸ್ಟೆಡ್ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ವರಮಾನ ಟೋಟಲ್ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುವುದರಿಂದ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಟೋಟಲ್ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹಾನಿಯಾದರೆ, ಈ ವರಮಾನ ಹೋದಮೇಲೆ, ವರಮಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರು ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಾಗ ಒಂದು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು: ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಆದ ಲಾಸನ್ನು ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಟಾಕ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ರಿಕವರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಈಗ ಆದರಿಂದ 12 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಎಂತ ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಫ್ರೆಷ್ ಟಾಕ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆಯಿತು.

ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರವೇ ಎಂದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು, ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಫೈಲ್ಯೂರು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಆದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಕ್ರ್ಯಾಪ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇದರಿಂದ ಹದಿನೈದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಬರುವ ವರಮಾನವನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದ ಬರುತದೆ ಎಂದು ನನಗೂ ಮೊದಲು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಶಂಕೆ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಧಾಟಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ನು ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಧಾಟಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಏನು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ನು ತತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಹೋಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅಂಥಹವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಕೇವಲ ಅನುಯಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವರು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ನು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಕ್ರ್ಯಾಪ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ

ಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಧೋರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನೇನು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಗಣ್ಯ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಈ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು, ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಜಯ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ :

I consider drinking spiritious liquors in India to be more than the petty theft-which I do tolerate — by men and women for which they are prosecuted and punished. I do tolerate very unwillingly, it is true, and helplessly because for want of full realisation of the law of life of the modern system of penal code. So long as I do I must advocate the slight punishment of those who manufacture foul liquor and those who persist in drinking it, notwithstanding repeated warnings. I do not hesitate to forcibly prevent my children from rushing into the fire rather than allowing them to fall into the red water........

ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆಯ ಕಾಲ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಡಿಕ್ಟೇಟರಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆ ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹೆಂಡ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನ್ನದು ಏನನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

1959ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರಪ್ರಸಾದರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ :

On prohibition, as I believe on other measures of social reform, there may always be two opinions, but what is certain is that in a country like ours, abstenance from liquor is a basic reform having economic, and more than that, social and moral sanctions behind it. We cannot therefore waver. Let us accept that challenge with faith in ourselves and hope in the people of our country

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Has he said something about partial prohibition.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ನಾನೇನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶವ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ತಂದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ವಿನೋಬಾರವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಬಿಡಿ. (ನಗು)

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅದನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, Mahatma Gandhi has said that by drinking a man loses body and soul. Why than has the Minister allowed the body and soul to be lost in some districts of the State ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆಯೇ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಆರುಮೊಗಂರವರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೇನೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ನಾರಾಯಣರವರ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಪುಟ 101ರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

We are confident that the programme of prohibition in India will meet with success in view of a number of favourable considerations including cultural traditions and social habits which have always stood against the evil of drink. To qoute Mahatma Gandhi : India is the most promising country in the world for carrying out total prohibition for the simple reason that addiction to drink is not considered respectable or fashionable and is confined only to certain classes of people ಇದು ಅವರ ಕನ್‌ಕ್ಲೊಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಅವರ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತರುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವು ಈಗ ಜಾರಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನ ಅಥವಾ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಯವಾಗಿದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಯಪ್ರದರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಬಹಳಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಹೋದಸಲ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಾನೂಸಹ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಇದು ಪೂರ್ಣಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವಾರು ಲೋಪ ದೋಷಗಳು ಇವೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಕೆಲವರ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವವ ನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಜಯಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇನ್ನಾವರೀತಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ! ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಜಯ ಸಿಗಲಾರದೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಆ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಲ್ಯಾಕೂ ನಾವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇಹೊಗಲಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಎಫೆಕ್ಟಿವ್ ಆಗಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಧೇಯಕವನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ತಮಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣವಾಗಿಕಾಣಬಹುದು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೋದಸಲವೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಯಾವರೀತಿ ನಾವು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನ ವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದೆಲ್ಲವೂ ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರೇವಣಸಿದಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಡಿ–ನೇಚರ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್ ರಿ–ನೇಚರ್ಡ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಣ್ಣದ ನೀರುಕಲಸಿ ಜನರಿಗೆಕುಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ದುರುಪ ಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ದೂರುಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ನನಗೆ ನೆನಪು ಇದ್ದಪ್ರಕಾರ ಡಿ–ನೇಚರ್ಡ್‌ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಈಗ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಪ್ಲೈಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಚ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನಾನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುವವರಿಗೂ ತಾಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದೇ. ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡೋಣ. ವಿಷ ಕುಡಿಸುವಂತಹ ಪಾನೀಯವನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮೊದಲ್ಲ

ನಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಡಿ-ನೇಚರ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ರಿ-ನೇಚರ್ಡ ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿಮಾಡುವುದು–it is not fit–for even human Consumption. ಅಂಥಾದನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾದನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು 50–60 ವರ್ಷ ಬದುಕುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯ 20-30 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಆದರಲ್ಲೂ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಎಂಕ್ವೈರಿ ಸಹ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡದೆ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ಸಸ್ಪೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಎಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹು ದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಡಿ-ನೇಚರ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪಾಲಿಷ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಸಣ್ಣ-ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಸಬುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂಸೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟೆ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಸಬು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಬಡವರ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಹೊಗಲಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪಾನೀಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಷ ಕೂಡಿಸುವಂತಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿ ಇದನ್ನುಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೇರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಡಿ-ನೇಚರ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು ಸಾವಿರ ಗ್ಯಾಲನ್ ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನರು ಕೇವಲ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸುಮಾರು 80–82 ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ದಾರರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪಾಲಿಷ್ ಕಸಬು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋಜನ ಅದನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಈಗ ಹೋಂ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಮೆಷನರಿಯೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ 10–15 ಜನರು ಒಂದುಕಡೆ ಕೂತು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸ ಒಂದು ಕೊ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದನ್ನು ಸದುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಈಗ ಜನತೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದರೂ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಡಬ್ಬಲ್ ಕ್ವಾಂಟಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಬಾರದು. ನಾನು ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ನೀರಾ ಸೆಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಂಡದ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸಲ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸೌತ್ ಕೆನರಾ ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನಾಗಪ್ಪಆಳ್ವಾರವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಅನ್ನಿಸಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಲ್ಲ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧಶಾಸನ ಜಾರಿಗೆತರುವಾಗ ನೀರಾ ಸೆಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದನೀತಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಯೆಂದು ಜಿಗುಪ್ಸೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟೆ. ನೀರಾ ಸೆಂಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಹೆಂಡದ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಮಾಡುವಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದಲೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈಗ ನೀರಾಸೆಂಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಅಬಾಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾಸೆಂಟರುಗಳಿವೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ಈ ಸೆಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿವೆಯೋ ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗುವಂತಹ ಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರೂ ಸಹ ಇಷ್ಟು ಪೀರಿಯಡ್‌ನೊಳಗೇ ಪುನಃ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ರಿನ್ಯೂಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ರಿನ್ಯೂಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾವೇನೂ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರಾ ಸೆಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಬಾಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದಲ್ಲ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಲಾದರೂ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯೋದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ನೀರಾಸೆಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸದುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾ ಸೆಂಟರುಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇಚ್ಛೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಾಗಿಯೇ ಈಗ ಕೆಲವು ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದಮೇಲೆ ನೀರಾಸೆಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಗ್ಯರಾದವರಿಗೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರಿಗೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲೀ ಇದನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಲಾರರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀರಾಸೆಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಬಾಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿದೇವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಆನೆಸ್ಟ್ ಅಟೆಂಪ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸರಿಹೋಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಇದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—After 13 long years.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೋಂ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಬಹಳ ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈಗ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಫೋಲಿಯೊವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅಲರ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿ.ಐ.ಜಿ.ಯವರೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಇಡೀ ಜನರು ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—A Press statement has appeared.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Does Jamkhandi include Bijapur, Sir.

(*Laughter*)

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಕೊ ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಬೆಳಗಾಂನವರದು ಇಲ್ಲ; ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳವರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕೆಲಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಡಿ. ಐ. ಜಿ. ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದನ್ನು, ನಾನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕ್ಲಿಯರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. He stated there is no Co-operation coming from the whole district. Hence there is failure.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆ ರೀತಿಯೇ ಇದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ನಾನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಏಕೆ? ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಧ್ಯೆಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇಂಟರಪ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಾನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳದೆ ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—That is an unfair against us. We never meant when a responsible member drew attention to the press statement if this is the attitude the Government adopts, what is the use of debate?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—If you also don't want debate, there is an end of the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I want......

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Now that the Hon'ble Minister has referred to a press statement.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I have not contradicted.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೇಮಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರ ಪೈಕಿ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯರಾದಂಥ ಡಿ.ಐ.ಜಿ. ಮುಂತಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಹಕಾರ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ನೀತಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ತತ್ವ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾಯಿತು? ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವೇನು ಹೇಳುವುದು, ನೀವೇನು ಹೇಳುವುದು. I want to mention to the Hon'ble Minister.........

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet again after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and reassembled at Forty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಾನು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಜಯ ನಮಗೆ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವಂಥ ವಿಷಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಎಳ್ಳಷ್ಟೂ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ದೊರೆತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ಯಾಂಶವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಲಕ್ಷಾವಧಿ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ಕುಡಿತದಿಂದ ಹಾಳಾದ್ದು, ಅವರ ಮನ ಮಠಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕುಡಿತದ ಛಟದಿಂದ ಹಾಳಾದ್ದು ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಷಯ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದಿಂದ ಅನೇಕರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಂಡಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ದಿನವಹಿ ದುಡಿತದಿಂದ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಅನೇಕರು ಕುಡಿತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಸಾರಗಳು ಹಾಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಜಯ ದೊರೆತಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 90-95 ಮಂದಿ ಬಡವರು ಈ ಒಂದು ಕುಡಿತದ ಹಾವಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಕುಡುಕರಿಂದ ಬರುವ ವರಮಾನದಿಂದ ದೇಶ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಉಜ್ವಲ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಬರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ದೇಶದ ಗಣ್ಯ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಕುಡಿತವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಜನರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಸತ್ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಉನ್ನತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈಗ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಸಹಕಾರದ ವಿಚಾರ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇಕೆ ಕಳ್ಳಬಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಸ್ಮಗಲ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಅರಿವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಳ್ಳಬಟ್ಟಿ ಇಳಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರ, ಸ್ಮಗಲ್ ಆಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಜನ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಲು ಭಯಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಬಂದು ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕಳ್ಳಬಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದವರನ್ನು ಧಾಳಿಮಾಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರಾದವ ರನ್ನು ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಡೆದು ಊರಿನಿಂದ ಓಡಿಸಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು ಸಮಾಜದ ಮುಂದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬಾರದು, ಜನರಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಿರಬೇಕು, ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷೇಮವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕುಡಿಯುವವನೂ ಅದು ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಯಾರೊ ಹೇಳು ವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದು ಒಂದು ಕೀಳು ಚಟ. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೆಸರು ಬರುವುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಳ್ಳಬಟ್ಟಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಮಗ್ಲಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವವರೂ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಆದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಲಾಭ ವಿದೆ, ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ಆ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ದಿನವಹಿ ನೂರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಭಯವುಂಟಾದರೆ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಿತ್ರರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೋಗಿ ಧಾಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ. ಧಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೋದರೆ ಅದೇನೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ವಿವರ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳು ವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕಳ್ಳಬಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವವರು, ಸ್ಮಗಲ್ ಮಾಡುವವರು, ಕುಡಿಯು ವವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ತಮಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಹೇಗೋ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಭಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕೆಡುಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಭಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಕ್ರಮವಾದ

ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯೇಕೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಸಮಾಜ ದ್ರೋಹಿಗಳು ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬಾರದು. ಬರೀ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಭಯದ ವಾತಾವರಣವಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕಠಿಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆದೆಂಬ ಭಯ ವುಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡುವವರನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಫೀಸರು ಬಹಳ ಬೇಜಾರು ಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಕಳ್ಳಬಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಲಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀಪ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ರಾತ್ರಿಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮ ಧಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸುಮಾರು 300–400 ಗ್ಯಾಲನ್ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಾಕಿದಾಗ 15 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಜುಲ್ಮಾನೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹಾಕಿ ದರು, ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಏನು ತಾನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಅಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾದರೆ ಜನ ಹೆದರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಳ್ಳಬಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ವಗೈರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದವರು ಒಂದು ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷಗ ಳಿಂದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಯಾರೂ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಧೈರ್ಯಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಭಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಇಂಪ್ರಿಸನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ ವರೆಗೆ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲೋಪ, ಕಳ್ಳಬಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ವಗೈರೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೋದ ಸಲವೇ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನವೂ ಹತ್ತು ಹದಿನೈದು ಗ್ಯಾಲನ್ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಸುವ ಅನುಭವವಾಗಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಢಕಾಯಿತರಿದ್ದರು, ಢಕಾಯಿತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನಾಯಿತೆಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ. ಯಾರು ಇಂಥ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರನ್ನು ಆ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಲ್ಲ.......

Sri C. M ARUMUGHAM—. Mr. Speaker, now he is saying that it will be successful if penal provisions are there. Such provisions are in Bombay Act. Is prohibition successful in the four districts of Bombay?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.— ಈಗ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡು ವುದು ನನ್ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಏಕೆ? ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ ವರೆಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.— ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ಏಕೆ ಹಿಡಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲರೂ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೋ ಹೋಗಿ ಮಡಿಕೆ, ಕುಡಿಕೆ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುದು ಏನಾಯಿತು?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರಪಾಟೀಲ್.— ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗಿದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಬೇಕು, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜ ಬೂಟ್‌ಲೇಗರ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ವಿಮುಕ್ತವಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಮಾಜ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಕುಡಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಭಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಬೇಕು.

Sri C. M. Arumugham.— Are we hearing a debate or Ramayana ? I am afraid we are hearing Ramayana which will take about one month.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.— ಈಗ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು Social evil, ಈ ಅನಿಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಜಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೇನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ? Indian Penal Code, Criminal Code, ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ, ಆದರೂ ಡಕಾಯಿತಿ, ಖೂನಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ, ಆಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳೇ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ, ಇದೊಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ; ಇದು ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ ; ಆದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಆ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ......

Sri C. J. Muckannappa.— It has not done any harm to society. On the other hand by this Bill you are supporting two or three people to become fatter and fatter and get money you come forward and say that you with implement prohibition in Bangalore; We will co-operate with you.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಜಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಆ ಕಾನೂನ ಬೇಡವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಗತಿ ನೆನಪಿಗೆ ಬರು ತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.— Persuation ಅಥವಾ ಮನವೊಲಿಸುವ ಮಾರ್ಗದಿಂದ, ಈ ಕೆಡಕನ್ನು ದೂರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಕಾನೂನು ಅಥವಾ ದಂಡನೆಯಿಂದ ಇದು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು, ಅವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.— ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಎಫ್. ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಶೇಕಡ 10 ರಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, ಈಗ ಶೇಕಡ 100 ಮಂದಿ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.......

Sri M. C. Narasimhan.— I did not say 100% but I said 60%

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.— ಹಿಂದೆ ಶೇಕಡ 10 ಇದ್ದು ಈಗ 60 ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಶೇಕಡ 50 ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಇವರೇ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Illicit distillation ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ಒಪ್ಪುವ ಮಾತಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು 'ವೆಟ್' ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ Illicit distillation ಇದೆ. ಈ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಬರಿಯ ಬೆಂಗ ಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ರಷ್ಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಇದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡಿರು ವುದರಿಂದ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ರಷ್ಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ illicit distillation ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.......

Sri M. C. Narasimhan.— Sir, he stated that I said 100 per cent It is a total lie. Can he go on saying anything he pleases misrepresenting the views of members ? When he points out an individual and says something, should he not have the Courtesy to know what he said ? He stopped that I said 100 per cent. It is a total lie. Like that he goes on felling. I will have to on interrupting him. At least when a Minister replies to a Bill, he should be more responsible.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.— ರಷ್ಯಾ ದೇಶದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ......

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Does the Minister know that they also introduced prohibition there and it was a total failure ?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.— "Home brewers of Vodka in Russia and their customers are liable to severe penalty" this was the resolution passed by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic. This appears in the 'Sunday Stateman' Dated 14-5-1961.......

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.— Sir, you have given a ruling that members should give very faithful information which cannot be questioned or disputed by anybody. He is quoting something which has appeared some where, some years back......

4-00 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—1961 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದದ್ದು ರೀಸೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನಿನಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ದಂಡದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಭಯ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಟ್ ಏರಿಯಾ ಇವೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಇಲ್ಲ. "Home brewers of vodka in Russia and their customers are made liable to stiffer punishment" ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಪನಿಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಂಪಲ್‌ಸರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಸಿಟ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟಿಲೇಷನ್ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಇಂಪ್ರಿಜನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ರಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೀತಿ ಏನಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. "The Official Soviet explanation is that intoxication is a remnant of capitalistic conciousness" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ವಾದವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುಡಿತ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದು ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಟ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ವಾದ ಇದೆ. ರಷ್ಯಾದೇಶದವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ತಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅಥವಾ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೀರೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ರಷ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಳಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಸಹ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It is all wrong. The point that we were making out is that you cannot stamp out illieit distillation or the drink habit by force of compulsion, by force of law, under the existing set up. The soviet set up is entirely different. Though there is illicit distillation, Though there is legislation for it, you must also understand that simultaneously drinking is allowed. That makes a world of difference between the two positions.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರೆಂದು. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಕುಡುಕರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ, ಸ್ಮಗ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಸಿಟ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟಿಲೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಾನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಯೂನಿಫಾರಮ್ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಈ ವಿಧೇಯಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಆರ್‍ಮುಗಮ್ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ; ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಇವೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್‌ಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ವಿಧೇಯಕದಲ್ಲೂ ಇವೆ ಎಂದರು. ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ (4) (g) ನಲ್ಲಿ "use or is in possession of any materials" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ (j) ನಲ್ಲಿ "Consumes liquor or any intoxicating drink" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂದರೆ "Two years imprisonment or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both" ಕನ್‌ಸ್ಯೂಮ್ ಮಾಡುವವರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರವಾದ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಸ್ಮಗಲ್ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಳತೆ ಕೋಲು ಯಾವುದು ಎಂದು. 1937 ಮತ್ತು 1948 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನೇ ನಾವು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I am not concerned with what Madras has done, what Bombay has done. I said what is this incongruity between the two sections.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಇರುವಂಥಾದ್ದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. 1937 ರಿಂದ ಇದು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಯೂನಿಫಾರಮ್ ಲೇಜಿಸ್ಲೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾಗ ಅದರಿಂದ ತಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ಘೋರವಾದ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I said that for consumption the minimum punishments is six months, but for drinking and creating trouble, the punishment is 15 days.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅದು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಏನಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಈಗ ಈ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಫಾಲೋಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರ ವಾದ ಇದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಯೂನಿಫಾರಮ್ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿ ಈ ವಿಧೇಯಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಕುಡಿದು ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಡಾಡುವವನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಫೈನ್, ಆದರೆ ಕುಡಿದು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ 6 ತಿಂಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ದಂಡ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವು ಎರಡು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅಫೆನ್ಸ್ ಆಯಾ ಅಫೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—There is already a provision under the I. P. C. for disorderliness in the street. Why do you bring it in this Bill ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅವನು ಕುಡಿದು ರೊಚ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Are you going to charge a man under section 59 or section 76 ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ? ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಕುಡಿದು ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 58 ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 76 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. This is the additional punishment.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—The point is a person may drink under a permit. If the person taking drink under a permit behaves in a disorderly way, he will be coming within the purview of the section.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—Sub-clause (1) applies even to the permit holder. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಟ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. Theft ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Section (76) Corresponds to Section (5) of Madras Act. ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ convince ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೊವಿಜನ್ ಹೊಸದೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಮದರಾಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಸೆಷನ್ 5 ರಲ್ಲೂ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ.

ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಪಿರೆಸಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೂ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿದಲ್ಲ. ಮದರಾಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೊವಿಜನ್ ಇದೆ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಆಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಇದೆ. ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಪಿರೆಸಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಏಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವುದು ಎಂದು ವಾದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ತಾವು ಇವತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅನೇಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ತಯಾರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಯರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲಿಸಿಟ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟಿಲೇಷನ್, ಸ್ಮಗ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅದರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಪಿರೇಟರ್ಸ್ ಸಂಘವೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಇಲಿಸಿಟ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟಿಲೇಷನ್ ಆಗಲಿ, ಸ್ಮಗ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಆಗಲೀ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಮೊಲ್ಯಾಸಸ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡುವವರೇ ಬೇರೆ, ತಯಾರಾದಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತರುವವರೇ ಬೇರೆ, ತಂದಮೇಲೆ ಮಾರುವವರೇ ಬೇರೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ, ಕೇಸು ನಡೆಸುವ ವಕೀಲರೇ ಬೇರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದೂ ಆರ್ಗನೈಸ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಬರೀ ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಲಿಸಿಟ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟಿಲೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಡೈಲಿ ವೇಜಸ್ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. 5 ಅಥವಾ 10 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ತಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲೀ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪು ಆರ್ಗನೈಸ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅಂಥವರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I rise to a point of order. The Whip of the Congress Legislature Party has got to be a little more courteous to the House. Ha cannot show his back to the House, particular to opposition. We are not prepared to face it.

(Laughter)

(Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO—was found talking with another Hon'ble Member, standing)

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಸ್ಪಿರೆಸಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ವಿನಾ ಕಾರಣ ಕಷ್ಟಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ 121 ನೇ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಎರಡನೇ ಕಡೆ ಯಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಮೈಲ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿ, ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಭಯ ಇಲ್ಲದಂಥ ಒಂದು ವಾತಾವರಣ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಅಫೆನ್ಸ್‌ಸ್ ಆ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಜನರಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 121 ರಲ್ಲಿ Employment of additional Projects ಏನಿದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ 1949 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಈ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಒಂದಾದರೂ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲಿರಾ ? ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಏನೂ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಪೀನಲ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಪೀನಲ್ ರೋಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಾವು ರೈಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 5 ದಿವಸ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ ಊರಿಗೆ ಊರೇ, ತಾಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಂಡವೇ ಇಲಿಸಿಟ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟಿಲೇಷನ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಲ ರೈಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಒಂದು enabling clause ನ ಹೊರತು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ, ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ, ಈ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮೊಲ್ಯಾಸಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ಏನಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಮಗೆ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಮಾತು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನನಗೆ ದುಃಖವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಲಾಸಿಸ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರಖಾನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮೋಲಾಸಿಸ್ ಡಿಸ್ಪೋಜ್ ಆಫ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪರ್ಮಿಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. Illicit distillation ಗೆ molosses basis ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಮೋಲಾಸೆಸ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಮೋಲಾಸಸ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಿಸದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿಯ ಗತಿ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಜನರು ಕಬ್ಬು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಉಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಡಬಹುದು, ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಸರಾಯಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನೀತಿ ಏನಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯುವವರನ್ನು harass ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಲಾಸೆಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಇಲಸಿಟ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟಿಲೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಈ ಪ್ರಾವಿಷನ್ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ medical examination ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ಪ್ರೊವಿಜನ್ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. medical examination ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥವರು ಕುಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಲಡ್‌ಷೆಡ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನು ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು 109 ನೇ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ Sub-Clause (8) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೋವಿಜನ್ ಏನಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

> "If any prohibition officer or policy officer vexatiously and unreasonably proceeds under sub-section (1), he shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both".

ಈ ಪ್ರಾವಿಜನ್ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ದುರಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾರು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ.

ಇದು ಸಂವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ವಾದ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಸಂವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಾದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಓದಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(A.I.R.-1959-Sept.) EXTRACT FROM THE JUDGEMENT OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

> "The permissibility of identification of foot, finger, palm and foot-prints and taking of the accused's picture after arrest, blood, urine tests, and the use of stomach pump and similar devises for extracting ornaments required and asking the accused to wear a particular dress or apparel in order to prove the criminal act in the presence of a jury are not hit by the immunity provided under article 23 of the Constitution."

ಇನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೇಸಿನ ಡಿಸಿಷನ್ ಓದಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ವಾಗಿದೆ.

4-30 P. M.

> "Giving of evidence as referred to in article 23 of the Constitution refers to positive volitional act on the part of the accused to reveal something or to produce something which may be used against him, but it does not relate to the accused being compelled to show his face to witness for identification

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or to show any part of his body or to give his thump impression or finger-print for the purpose of identification. Hence any order by a Magistrate compelling the accused to give his thumb impression or finger-print for the purpose of investigation would not violate the safeguards of article 23 of the Constitution."

ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ interpretation ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ 109 ನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಈ ರೂಲಿಂಗ್‌ನಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. 109 clause *ultra vires* ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಕ್ಲಾಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಕೂಡ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ನನ್ನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಂಥ ಅನುಭವದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಗುರಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಕಠಿಣವಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಯ ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದು. ಅಂಥ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಬರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಹಾಗೆ Minimum Punishment ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇವೆ. Minimum Punishment ಕೊಡಬೇಕೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿವೇಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೊಟ್ಟೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಾದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋಲಾಹಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ರಕ್ತಪಾತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವೂ ನೀವೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸೋಣ, ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿರುವ boot leggersನ್ನು tackle ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲು ನಮ್ಮೊಡನೆ ನೀವು ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಆಶಯದಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ರಕ್ತವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಅದರಿಂದ ಗಾಳಿ ಊದಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿದಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಬಹುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಇಂಥ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಫೈಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ತೆಗೆದು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಕುಡಿದಿರುವರಿಂದ ರಕ್ತವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Mysore Prohibition Bill, 1959, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MOTION TO REFER TO A SELECT COMMITTEE

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (K.G.F.).—I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Prohibition Bill, 1959, be refered to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members.—

1. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya
2. ,, V. Srinivasa Shetty
3. ,, Veerendra Patil
4. ,, G. Venkatai Gowda
5. ,, B. Vaikunta Baliga
6. ,, F. X. Denis Pinto
8. ,, Ramakrishna Hegde
8. ,, C. M. Arumugham
9. ,, C. J. Muckannappa."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Prohibition Bill, 1959, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members.—

1. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya
2. ,, V. Srinivasa Shetty
3. ,, Veerendra Patil
4. ,, G. Venkatai Gowda
5. ,, B. Vaikunta Baliga
6. ,, F. X. Denis Pinto
7. ,, Ramakrishna Hegde
8. ,, C. M. Arumugham
9. ,, C. J. Muckannappa."

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, it was said that out of these nine Members of the Select Committee there were more Members from the Opposition. I would not suggest that there should be only nine Members on the Select Committee; more members from the Congress side may be added. I have no objection to include more members from the Congress Party. Even if there are only one or two members from the Opposition I have no objection. This is a very important measure. The very fact that it has gone on for two or three days and the Minister has had to reply at length shows that this is a very important Bill and that a serious departure from the existing laws prevailing in old Mysore, Madras and Hyderabad areas has been made. Whether we like it or not, in spite of the assertion of the Minister that there is considerable backing of public opinion for this measure, it is admitted on all hands that it is still a controversial

(Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN)

measure. So far as prohibition is concerned we on the Opposition side agree that this is an ideal to be achieved, but the measures contemplated in this Bill to achieve that ideals are not such as calculated to achieve this ideal. In a select committee we can bring home this point to the Government more forcefully and suggested the ways and means by which some of the constructive suggestions can be incorporated in this measure. It is not merely making a law, but it also involves taking administrative and social measures which are necessary for making it a success. All this could be taken care of in a spirit of good will and mutual agreement in a select committee rather than in open discussion in the full House. Also we have been seeing that Government have been referring all and sundry Bills to select committees. For instance the Warehouse Bill and other non-controversial Bills on which there was very little difference of opinion were sent to select committees. So there is no reason why this important measure on which there is difference of opinion should not be to a select committee. I have no objection to state in the motion that the select committee should submit its report before the close of the current session so that time may not be wasted and the Bill may be passed in the current session itself and put on the statute book.

With these words I request the Government to reconsider their stand and accept this motion for reference of the Bill to a select committee.

Sri M. RAMAPPA (Harihar).—Sir, I had sent notice of an amendment, but I am told that technically it cannot be moved. So I may be allowed to make a few observations on this amendment. The present motion for referring this Bill to a select committee cannot be said to be delaying tactics as the Congress Party has done so previously in the case of the Land Reforms Bill. I would submit that this is an important Bill and so this could be discussed fully in the select committee and the select committee can be asked to submit its report during the course of this session itself so that there may not be delay in the passage of this Bill. Whenever the Congress want to adopt delaying tactics they send the Bill to a Joint Select Committee, but that is not my intention.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

That is not my intention. The idea is to find out why prohibition has been a failure. Let us sit in the Joint Select Committee and discuss as to why it was not a success. Probably the Minister may succeed in convincing the members of the Joint Select Committee about the need and the methods for enforcing prohibition, which, I am afraid, he cannot do in this House by making a lengthy speech. Probably if we are convinced by his arguments in the Select Committe, we may even support the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Ramappa may move his motion also because his motion pertains to reference to a Joint Select Committee.

Motion to refer with Joint Select Committee.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Prohibition Bill 1959 be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of a total of 11 members, 8 Members from the Legislative Assembly and 3 Members from the Legislative Council, and that the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained therefor and that the following members of this House be the Members of the Joint Select Committee"

1. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.
2. ,, H. M. Channabasappa.
3. ,, V. Srinivasa Shetty.
4. ,, M. C. Narasimhan.
5. ,, Ramakrishna Hegde.
6. ,, U. M. Madappa.
7. ,, H. K. Veeranna Gowdh.
8. ,, C. J. Muckannappa.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore prohibition Bill, 1959, be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of a total of 11 Members, 8 Members from the Legislative Assembly and 3 Members from the Legislative Council, and that the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained therefor and that the following members of this House be the Members of the Joint Select Committee"

1. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.
2. ,, H. M. Channabasappa.
3. ,, V. Srinivasa Shetty.
4. ,, M. C. Narasimhan,
5. ,, Ramakrishna Hegde.
6. ,, U. M. Madappa.
7. ,, H. K. Veeranna Gowdh.
8. ,, C. J. Muckannappa.

†Sri M. Ramappa.—Sir, I was submitting to the Hon'ble Minister that it would be in the interest of all concerned, if we sit together in a committee for two or three days. The report of the Committee may be submitted within a week and, I can assure him if this is done that we on this side would not take much time an the amendments. It can be passed within a day. I request that he should not take an adamant attitude in this regard. We will give him a chance to convince us that by adopting certain measures, they would be able to make prohibition a success. Our present stand is that prohibition is bound to end in failure because in the very nature of things it is not enforcible. It is

(Sri M. RAMAPPA)

not as if we are in favour of people drinking and getting poor and miserable. Is it not the duty of the Minister to convince us if he is so confident that his stand is good. I request the minister to stand to the occasion and like a real democrat accept my motion for reference to a Committee.

(Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA *rose*)

MR. SPEAKER.—It is not necessary to make lengthy speeches on this motion. It is simple enough. The question is whether the Minister is going to accept it. If not, I will put it to the House.

†Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, I am very sorry I am unable to accept the motion of my friends, mainly because I feel no need for referring this bill to a Select Committee. Originally the intention was to discuss this bill for 3½ hours. The Hon'ble Members on that side have now taken 3 full days and all the Hon'ble Members who desired to participate, have spoken. In view of this I do not feel the necessity of referring the bill to a Select Committee.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Mysore Prohibition Bill, 1959, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members"

1. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.
2. ,, V. Srinivasa Shetty.
3. ,, Veerendra Patil.
4. ,, G. Venkatai Gowda.
5. ,, B. Vaikunta Baliga.
6. ,, F. X. Denis Pinto.
7. ,, Ramakrishna Hegde.
8. ,, C. M. Arumugham.
9. ,, C. J. Muckannappa.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Prohibition Bill, 1959, be referred to a Joint Select Committee consisting of a total of 11 Members, 8 members from the Legislative Assembly and 3 Members from the Legislative Council, and that the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained therefor and that the following members of this House be the Members of the Joint Select Committee.

Sriyuths:—

1. J. B. Mallaradhya.
2. H. M. Channabasappa.
3. V. Srinivasa Shetty.
4. M. C. Narasimhan.
5. Ramakrishna Hegde.
6. U. M. Madappa.
7. H. K. Veeranna Gowdh.
8. C. J. Muckannappa.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now we will take up clause-by-clause reading.

Clause 2

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I beg to move:

"That in item (10) (*d*), for the words "an excisable article", the words "excisable article" shall be substituted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—amendment moved:

"That in item (10) (*d*), for the words "an excisable article", the words "excisable article" shall be substituted."

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, this is a simple amendment. It is not a substantive amendment. Since the sub-clause has used the plural in the beginning, I feel that the word "excisable" which is in singular, is gramatically wrong. It should be plural throughout. It is a small thing which the Minister may or may not accept.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I have no doubt that this is a simple amendment. I have gone through this clause and also the wording of the amendment. I do not find the necessity for the amendment. The intention is to define an excisable article and what it includes is mentioned in plural. Therefore the clause as worded now is appropriate.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I think this is a simple matter. From the gramatical point of view the amendment is necessary.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—The motion has been moved. The mover has explained his amendment, and the Minister has replied. I thought that was the end of the matter.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is the Hon'ble Member devising a new procedure for the House. I am on my legs.

Sri K. PUTTASWMY.—I am speaking on a point of order. After the Minister has explained his case and rejected the, amendment, can there be further discussions The only course is to put the amendment to the House. The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition cannot now seek to explain something and treat the Members like school-children.

(Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA *rose*)

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not think we should discuss it. The only question is whether the Minister has replied or not.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I have given my point of view. According to me, there is no necessity for this amendment. I request the Hon'ble mover to withdraw the amendment.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—The leader of the Opposition only intervened when the Minister was speaking. To say that he is treating the Members like s-hool-children is a serious thing.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When the Minister says that he has finished what can I do.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, the point is this, if you allow me...

Mr. SPEAKER.—He says that he has finished his speech.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If an obvious mistake is there, is not for me to point out ? I appeal to the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now the Government is not going to accept. That is obvious such minor corrections can be made during the third reading.

The question is :

> "That in item (10) (*d*), for the words "an excisable article", the words "excisable articles" shall be substituted."

The amendment was negatived

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is another amendment standing in the name of Sri G. N. Puttanna. He is not here. So it cannot be moved. Another amendment is in the name of Srinivasa Shetty. He may move.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I beg to move:

> "That in item (28), the words "and also includes any member of a Committee or the Medical Board", shall be deleted."

Mr SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

> "That in item (28), the words "and also includes any member of a Committee or the Medical Board", shall be deleted."

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, this is a dangerous provision which is introduced in this Bill. Because non-official members, members of the prohibition committee and even doctors could invest under the Bill with the powers of Prohibition Officer. Now under Clause 99, I am only referring to one clause, Clause 99 the prohibition officers can act as Police Officers, enter houses, arrest person and do so many other things. Do the Government feel that they could authorise non-official members of the prohibition committees to enter houses, prepare search lists, seize articles and arrest persons ? It is not a very simple matter. If these powers are given to non-official members, we do not know to what ultimate disastrous things we are driving at in this wonderful Bill. This is a simple matter which we don't want.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Even If non-officials are given this power, they will not come forward.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, my friend Mr. Puttaswamy thinks it is a dangerous provision, but says that it need not be used. Sir, is it a very valid argument. We can say death sentence, but we are not going to use. That is the kind of argument that my friend uses. It is a wonderful argument.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—I am sorry my argument was misunderstood. No non-official will come forth to exercise those powers.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, there may be unscrupulous non-officials who may come forward and who are prepared to exercise those powers. There may be unscrupulous Governments who may come forward. Then what about the fate of the people. What is their position then? That is way I said that it is a dangerous provision. My Hon'ble friend may not be here. The Hon'ble Minister may not here The Government party may not be there. It does not matter who. But such provisision should not be on the law. I plead with the Minister. It is not for or against the provision. It is a dangerous provision. It is a dangerous provision which should not be there. I request the Hon'ble Minister to see that it is not on the statute book.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—There need not be further discussion on this. I have no objection to accept the amendment.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Sir, I am raising a point of order. The Hon'ble Minister cannot say that there need not be further discussion.

(*INTERRUPTION*)

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ತಾವೇಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

I will put the amendment to vote.

The question is :

"That in item (28), the words "and also includes any member of a Committee or the Medical Board" shall be deleted."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is another amendment in the name of Sri Puttanna. He is not here. So I will put Clause 2 to the House.

The question is :

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

(Clause 2. as amended was added to the Bill).

Clauses 3, 4 *and* 5

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 3, 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

(Clauses 3, 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.)

Clause 6

Mr. SPEAKER.—For clause 6, there is an amendment, One in the name of Sri Srinivasa Shetty. He may move it.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That sub-Clause (2) shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That sub-Clause (2) shall be deleted."

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I do not wish to repeat the same argument, as I used earlier. The same arguments hold good. This is also a similar subc-lauses which invests non-officials with certain powers. As far as possible, that should be eschewed.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Since this is a consequential amendment, I accept it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That sub-clauses (2) shall be deleted."

The amendment was adopted

Mr. SPEAKER.—A simlar amendment is in the name of Sri Narasimhan, which has been accepted. There is another amendment in the name of Sri Puttanna. He is not here. I will put the clause.

The question is:

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

(Clause 6 as amended was added to the Bill).

Clauses 7, 8, 9, 10 *and* 11

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

(Clauses 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.)

Clause 12

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is an amendment to Clause 12.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That in item (*k*) for the word "aforesaid" the words "enumerated in (*a*) to (i)" shall be substituted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved.

"That in item (*k*) for the word "aforesaid" the words "enumerated in (*a*) to (i)" shall be substituted."

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sri, I have got objection to (j) being included. Clause 12 reads:

"Save in the manner and to the extent provided by or under the provisions of this Act or in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence, permit, pass or authorisation granted thereunder, no person shall—

(k) allow any of the acts aforesaid upon premises in his immediate possession."

5-00 P.M.

For example, suppose I take a bottle of liquor on my person and go to the house of the Excise Minister. Unless he checks me before I go into his house, he will not be in a position to find out whether I have got liquor bottle on my person or not. After entering his house, suppose I consume liquor after I take my food and sleep in a room. So, the point is whether the Minister can be held responsible for the consumption of liquor in his house by a quest. This is preposterous position, and this will lead to a dangerous situation. A person may have a number of guests and they may carry liquor bottles with them in their hip pockets. So, the host or the owner should not be held responsible for unintended acts without their knowledge. This is a dangerous position. Upto (i) I agree and sub-clause (*j*) should not be there. This is a simple amendment which may be accepted.

†Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, this cannot be a simple amendment. This Clause 12 defines which acts are prohibited under this Bill. If he wants consumption or use of liquor or any intoxicating drug to be exempted, then I think the very purpose of this Bill will be defeated.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I am sorry he has not understood me. If the owner allows, he is guilty. I have nothing against consumption being punished. The owner may allow without knowing what it is.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—How can an owner allow consumption and use of intoxicating liquor without his knowledge?

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—The point made out by Sri Srinivasa Shetty is this. Whether the owner is to be made liable for the offence whether he knows it or not. If he knows it, he can be made liable. For example suppose some guest comes to his house and without his knowledge takes intoxicating drink, is the host to be punished for that offence that the guest commits clandestinely?

†Sri M. C. Narasimhan.—As the sub-clause stands now, the accused or the owner must prove that he did something to prevent the consumption of liquor in his premises. This will be very difficult to prove in a court of law and such a provision will defenitely lead to mischief. Simply because somebody comes into his compound or gerage, not even within the four walls of his house, without his knowledge, it would certainly fair and equitable to penalise the owner. There must be something more than allowing. He must have definite knowledge or there must be connivance. Unless there ingredients are there, it will be unfair to penalise the owner for the offence committed by his guest. without his knowledge.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನಿನ್ನೆ ದಿನ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡಾ. ನಾಗೂರ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತಂತೆ. ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದು ಏನಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂದರೆ ಹೇಗೋ ಆ ಪಾನೀಯವನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ರೂಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಒಂಬತ್ತೂವರೆ ಘಂಟೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಳಗೇ ಕುಡಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರು ? ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ಅಥವಾ ಮತ್ಯಾರು ?

Sri Veerendra Patil.—How can the Minister is held responsible and where does the question of owner come here ? According to this clause, he who consumes or uses liquor or any intoxicating drug is only penalised and not the owner or anybody else.

Mr. Speaker.—In this case, 'allowing' means allowing with knowledge, with consent or with connivance.

Sri Veerendra Patil.—'Allowing' means with knowledge.

Mr. Speaker.—There have been rulings of the courts where they held that possession means possession with knowledge. Supposing somebody comes to my house and places one or two bottles of liquor there I must know that there are bottles in my house. 'Allow' means 'allow with knowledge'.

Sri M. C. Narasimhan—The onus of proving that he did something to prevent consumption will lie on the owner. This will lead to some difficulty.

Mr. Speaker—The burden of proof is there on the prosecution also.

Sri V. Srinivasa Shetty.—Sir, I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The Amendment, was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker.—The question is :

'That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker.—The question is :

"That Clauses 13, 14 and 15 and 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, 14, 15, and 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I move :

"That in sub-clause (1) (a), after the word 'prepration', a the words 'or juice' shall be inserted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That in sub-clause (1) (a), after the word 'preparation', the words 'or juice' shall be inserted."

† Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, my amendment is very simple.

"The State Government may, by notification and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, direct that—

(a) any preparation containing alcohol not exceeding a specified percentage by volume, or

(b) any liquor or intoxicating drug prepration containing such liquor or drug, and required for medicinal, scientific, industrial or such like purpose, shall be exempted from any of the provisions of this Act or rules regulations or orders made thereunder."

I do not what the idea of the Government is ? There may be some cases wherein say, one or two per cent of alcohol in the beverages. The Government should exempt such things. Such a provision exists even in the American legislation. For example take Neera. Mathematically even neera contains some percentage of alcohol. It is all question of degree. As day grows it becomes toddy. There will be fermentation. So, I do not know how my friend by swearing the names of Mahatma Gandhi, Acharya Vinoba Bhave and our revered President, did not think about this. As Mahatma Gandhi himself has said neera is one of the exceptions. In my own district I may say that thousands of persons live by tapping neera. By stating like this in the Bill, I say that the minister is taking a grave risk because this goes against the tappers there. Lakhs and lakhs of people are drinking neera. My Hon'ble friend said many things but I do not wish to elaborate on this point. He quoted several persons but I will quote only one or two sentences from the report of the Andhra Prohibition Enquiry Committee, the members of which were Sri S. V. Murthy, I.C.S., B. Satyanarayana Rao and Sri N. Ranganathan. The Hon'ble Minister quoted the names of saints but I quote the names of mundane persons who have experience but these things. The recommendations of that Committee was "toddy may be allowed without a permit." They have said not only neera but toddy also. I have some experience in this because I have worked in courts and I know how it is done. It is by advance condition that neera becomes toddy. After all what is the percentage of alcohol in wincarnis ? It is about 19 or 20 or 30 percent. But this toddy contains two or three per cent of alcohol. They have said that if we allow persons to drink toddy they will not take arrack and there will not be illcit distillation. Therefore I have introduced a very innocent amendment and I request the Government to allow it. To-day the Hon'ble Minister is very obstinate but tomorrow he may be wise if he accepts my amendment. So I request the Government to accept this.

† Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I want one clarification. Sometime back the Hon'ble Minister said that the Government's policy at the moment is to stop all neera shops but that is not the permanent policy.. Some time latter the Government may revise that policy. But when they re-introduce that, this provision will came in the way. Preparation containing alcohol can never be alcohol.. Afterall it is from natural extraction from tree and that cannot come within the definition of preparation of alcohol. If what the Hon'ble Minister says seems to be the policy of the Government, there should be no difficulty in accepting this.

† Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—There appears to be some confusion. For licensing, the tapping of neera there is altogether a separate provision. I invite the attention of the Honble Minister to Clause 25 in which licensing of tapping of toddy can be given. Therefore, in view of that clause I do not think that insertion of this word "juice" is necessary. If the argument of the Honble Member is only about neera, then we need not accept this because there is a separate provision for that. If the Hon'ble Member means that toddy should be licensed then, It goes against the policy of the Government and therefore I cannot accept it.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That in sub-clause (1) (*a*) after the word 'preparation' the words 'or juice' shall be inserted."

The amendment was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER.—There is another amendment by Sri F. X. Dennis Pinto. He is not present.

The question is:

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 18. There is an amendment but the member is not present. The question is:

That Clause 18 stand part of theBill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 19, 20, 21, and 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 19, 20, 21 and 22 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 23. There is an amendment. The Member is not present. The question is :

"That Clause 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 24 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 25. There is an amendment but the member is not present. The question is :

That Clause 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 26.

Sri D. H. RUDRAPPA.—I beg to move :

"That in sub-clause (2) for the words and figures 'the Mysore Excise Act, 1959', the words and figures 'the Mysore Excise Act, 1901, or any corresponding law in force in any area of the State' shall be substituted".

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That in sub-clause (2) for the words and figures 'the Mysore Excise Act, 1959', the words and figures 'the Mysore Excise Act, 1901, or any corresponding law in force in any area of the State' shall be substituted."

Sri D. H. RUDRAPPA.—Sir, this is a very simple amendment. Hon'ble Members know that this Act is in force from 1901 and it is only a printing error and I hope the Hon'ble Minister will accept the amendment.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That in sub-clause (2) for the words and figures 'the Mysore Excise Act, 1959,' the words and figures 'the Mysore Excise Act, 1901, or any corresponding law in force in any area of the State' shall be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clauses 27 to 31, both inclusive stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 32.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I beg to move :

"That in Sub-Clause (1) for the word 'health', in line 2, the word 'general', shall be substituted and the words 'for the preservation or maintenance of his health' shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER.— Amendment moved :

"That in Sub-Clause (1) for the word 'health', in line 2, the word 'general', shall be substituted and the words 'for the preservation or maintenance of his health', shall be deleted."

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I beg to move :

"That in Sub-Clause (1), the words 'for the preservation or maintenance of his health' shall be deleted."

Mr SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That in sub-clause (1), the words 'for the preservation or maintenance of his health' shall be deleted."

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, the Government do not say that they are going to give permits for drinking at all. We know that permits are being given indiscriminately. Of course, there is a method in madness also, Some officers give permits to somebody. The obvious publicised reason is 'health'. Am I to understand that all those persons who hold permits now and who drink day in and day out under the guise of health will collapse if permit is refused to them? I say it is fraud. I request the Government to be more honest. That is all. Permits are now being granted without much difficulty. People who can afford get permits even now. I simply say drop this fraud and be more honest and so drop the word 'health'. My amendment makes it very convenient also. We know it may be a habit. Coffee, tea and even smoking is a habit. Snuff is also a habit. It is not easy to give up all these things. In fact I gave up smoking and I have not collapsed. Even if a person who, drinks gives up drinking he will not collapse. It is only in rare cases that such a thing happens. If they are going to prohibit liquor I can understand. They are not able to do that. They are issuing permits and under the guise of permits you drink. Even Ramamurthy Committee said that arrack may be allowed on permit on daily ration in specified shops, In Sweden they have got that and you can drink up to 3 or 4 drams. You cannot drawn yourself in liquor, but drinking rationally up to a certain limit is allowed. You also allow here. Only you have to pay Rs. 15 and get a permit or in some cases it may be more. I request you to be more honest and more practical and follow some reasonable procedure. I have the greatest respect for our Saints Mahatma Gandhi our Revered President and Vinobhaji or Sriman Narayan, But I am not prepared to follow their word with regard to Prohibition.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Do you include 'Sriman Narayan' as a Saint ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sriman Narayan is a God. But I am speaking about their Sriman Narayan. So, Sir, we shall not simply quote Sri Ramamurthy. Sri Ramamurthy has said that it is not by legislation that we can introduce prohibition. Sri Ramamurthy has quoted Mahatma Gandhi that by legislation and by coercion no prohibition can be introduced. My friend also quoted others. We can quote everybody just like Devil quoting scriptures. We shall not quote scriptures in support of our cause. This is a very practical thing. We shall have prohibition, but prohibition which is practical, but not dishonest or fraudulant prohibition. So, it is a very reasonable amendment which I am pressing. I have realised that he is very reasonable Minister and when occasion arises and when there is reason I am sure he is prepared to concede to reason. It is a reasonable amendment and I request my Hon'ble friend to a accept it which will take away fraud.

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, eithter there should be no room for Clause 32 ; I can understand that because there should be no health permit or no exemption at all. In point of fact, Sriman Narayan's prohibition Enquiry Committee definitely made a recommendation that here should be no exemptions at all. Now, the Government think it necessary that such a serious and stringent recommendation of the prohibition Enquiry Committee is either not practical or on other rounds or consideration it is not necessary, and they have got to liberalise the whole thing. Supposing this clause stands as it is. Our personal fear is that it is only the propertied classes or the richer classes that will be in a position to get medical certificates and influence the authorities in the area to secure permits, and not others. Statistically you can find out whether it is not a fact that no worker in any area and no poor person in any area will be able to secure such certificates. As my friend has said, it is necessary to remove that clause make it correspond to reality of the situation today.

5-30 P. M.

There is another point also. After all, this word 'liquor' is sufficiently worded in item (19) of the definition clause. It is not merely spirits of wine, denatured spirits, wine, etc. It is all liquids containing will come within the ambit of that definition. Some liquid contains less than 5 per cent of alchohol. If it contains more than decided percentage, it leeds to intoxication. It is necessary for saying that the person concerned should obtain medical certificate. So I suggest that in support of my amendment as well as Sri Srinivasa Shetty's amendment, it will be in fairness that the whole clause be deleted.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—In supporting these amendments, I wish to make a few remarks. This provision is fundamentally repugnant to the very provisions of the Act. As my friend has already submitted, there will

(Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN)

wide scope for people playing fraud and in these days of scientific advancement there are proper medicines to be prescribed by doctors. Therefore liquor cannot be the only thing which goes to help the people or the individuals who are affected, to preserve their health. If the Government is really sincere in putting provision or the law into strict operation, I think this provision is really renpundant or necessary. Therefore, I submit that these amendments may be accepted in the interests of the policy of the Government and also in the interest of the people so as to prevent the people from playing fraud.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದು ಆರು ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಮುಗಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾವು ಇವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಲ್ಲು ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ವರಪ್ರಸಾದ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು, ಅದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಮದ್ಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಇದರ ಸೇವನೆಗೆ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಥವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಯಾವ ಅಖಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಬಹಳ stringent ಆಗಿ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ; ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕೈವಾಡ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಜನರು ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ 'ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್' ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಡಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹಣ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬ್ರಾಂದಿ, ಜಿನ್, ವಿಸ್ಕಿ, ರಮ್, ಅಥವಾ 'White Horse,' or 'Red Horse' ಇವನ ಶರೀರವನ್ನು ಹೊಕ್ಕರೆ ಇವನು ಬದುಕುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಬರೆದುಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅವನ ಕೈ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಿಸಿಯಾದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕುಡಿಯಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಗಂಡ, ಹೆಂಡತಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕುಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಲಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅನುಭವ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅನುಭವಶಾಲಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಬೇಡ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಪಾಡಲಿ. ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತನಿಂದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಪೋಲೀಸರವರೆಗೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಪಾಲುದಾರರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗುಮಾಸ್ತ ತನಗೂ ಒಂದು ಡ್ರಾಮ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬೇಗ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇದಲ್ಲ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಯೇ ಬೇಡ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದ ಟಿ. ಬಿ.ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಏಕೆ ಕುಡಿದರು ?...........

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದು "*subjudice*" ಅದರ ವಿಷಯ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I am only referring to an incident which has just occurred.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—The matter is not yet referred to the court. We hear that Government is not going to place a charge-sheet against those persons.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—'ಕುಡಿದವರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು' ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಾಕಿದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I am only referring to an incident where even officers are involed in such kind of things.

ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಕೊಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್, ನನಗೆ ಜಾಂಡಿಸ್, ನನಗೆ ಬಾಣಂತಿ ಖಾಯಿಲೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಖಾಯಿಲೆಗಳ ನೆಪ ಹೇಳಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಏಕೆ ಈ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದೋ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am very much hard-pressed for time. He had better finish his speech.

ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟೆ ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರ ಕೈಲೇ ನಾವು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಾವು ತಿದ್ದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us now finish this clause and a few other clauses. At the apointed hour we will see what should be done.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There are only twenty minutes left and we have a number of amendments.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If he goes on like that, we will not be able to finish.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is not a question of general discussion; clause by clause. You cannot stifle discussion. I want every amendment to be given a fair chance. I don't want that a few should be given more chance and others left out. With that view I request that we proceed further.

†Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM (K. G. F.).—Sir, in this section it is said the health permits would be given. Does it mean that by taking liquor, we can maintain health? If a person produces a health certificate, Government would give him permit to use liquor. I ask, whether they are going to examine everybody in the State? When they say that consumption of liquor is injurious and so they want to introduce prohibition, how can they allow these health permits to be issued and allow people to drink? However, they accept that by taking liquor, health could be maintained. So far as poor people and workers are concerned, it would be almost impossible for them to obtain health certificates as they have to pay heavily to the doctors to obtain the certificates. Sir, I do not know whether liquor included toddy also. Only poor people and workers drink toddy. Mr. Narasimhan was saying that 60 per cent of the workers in K. G. F. drink. I do not know how far it is true. But, I know that even expert doctors say that toddy suits to the health of the workers. Are the Government going to examine this fact? The Minister said that this Bill is brought to have a uniform law in respect of prohibition throughout the State.

(Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM)

Sir, so far as old Mysore area is concerned, prohibition was introduced in the times of Sri K. C. Reddy, when he was the Chief Minister here. In the Act that was passed then, this clause of giving health permit was not there. Therefore, they must say that whoever that requires, he may be given. There is nothing wrong. We are not prepared to accept what is in existence in Bijapur or Dharwar. We are here to follow what was in vogue in the old Mysore Area. We are not here to simply copy what is in existence in Bombay or Andhra or Madras. This is only a collection of all the sections from the Acts of other States. There is no originality in this. Therefore, Sir, I support the amendment moved by my friend.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL (Minister for Excise and Prohibition).—Sir, I am sorry, I cannot accept this amendment as it goes to the very root of the prohibition policy. The statement made by my friend Sri Srinivasa Shetty that health permits would be given indiscriminately is not correct. Health permit is given only in exceptional cases and we are very cautious in granting such permits. With regard to issue of permits and on what conditions these permits should be issued will all come under the rules to be framed and that power is there under sub-clause (2). So, we will see that these health permits are granted only in exceptional cases and the conditions would be incorporated while framing the rules. All the views expressed by Hon'ble Members in this respect will also be taken into consideration while framing the rules. I think, this will satisfy my friend and he may not press his amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the amendment of Sri Srinivasa Shetty. The question is:

"That In sub-clause (1) for the word 'health', in line two the word "general" shall be substituted and the words 'for the preservation or maintenance of his health' shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put Sri M. C. Narasimhan's amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That in sub-clause (1), the words 'for the preservation or maintenance of his health' shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Khot is not here. Sri Srinivasa Shetty may move his amendment.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I move:

"That sub-clause (2) of clause 32 shall be deleted."

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I have advanced all the arguments which I can advance in respect of this. It follows that the Government when they take powers to issue permits will frame rules to

issue permits. Such permits should be granted and shall be subject to such further conditions as may be prescribed. This whole thing is not necessary. The Government will always have the discretion to regulate the issue of permits for such quantities as they want. To say that the Government which is the issuing authority have no control over this affair, is preposterous. There is no difficulty. They can also restrain themselves when they issue permits and frame rules. Under the general provisions of the Act, they have got powers to frame rules. They can frame rules regarding the quantity of liquor to be issued. So, I suggest that this sub-clause may be deleted.

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I want to know what are the further conditions envisaged. I can understand in relation to quantity. What are the further conditions that the Hon'ble Minister envisages? If there is any abuse of the licence or permit there is already a separate section which takes care and action envisaged by the Government. What are the further conditions that the Government envisages is a point that should be clarified.

†Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—What should be clarified, what should be the procedure that should be prescribed to issue permits—all these points would be prescribed under the rules.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That sub-clause shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the clause. The question is:

"That Clause 32 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 32 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses 33 and 34. The question is:

"That Clauses 33 and 34 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 33 and 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 35

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 35.—There is an amendment by Sri Khot. Sri Khot is not here. I will put the clause: The question is:

"That Clause 35 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 36. There is an amendment. Sri Mohamed Ali may move his amendment.

Clause 36.

Sri MOHAMED ALI.—Sir, I beg to move :

"That in sub-clause (1), after the words "for the use ofliquor for sacremental purposes,' the words 'or for the manufacture of liquor for use for sacremental purposes,' shall be added',

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved.

"That in sub-clause (1), after the words "for the use of liquor for sacremental purposes,' the words 'or for the manufacture of liquor for use for sacremental purposes' shall be added"

†Sri MOHAMED ALI.—A special quality of liquor is required for sacremental purposes. The quantity of liquor required is much less. That is a few drops. But it is a special quality of liquor which has got very few contents of alchohol has to be imported and nowhere in the country this type of liquor is being manufactured, because it is not required on a commercial basis. It is required only for religious rites and for sacremental purposes, on the occasion of certain ceremonies this particular type of liquer is required. And provision is to be found in the prohibition Act of the Madras State and even is the Bombay State where they have allowed or given authority to the Government to give licence for the manufacture of this type of liquor. The amendment proposed is intended to empower the Government to give licence or permit for the manufacture of liquors required for sacremental purposes. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will kindly accept this amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Pinto also has sent a similar amendment. His amendment covers two grounds and if Sri Mahomed Ali's amendment is accepted, the first portion will not survive and the second portion will survive; and if it is thrown out, it will be consequentially thrown out.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—The amendment moved by Mr. Mahomed Ali appears to be reasonable and I accept the amenment Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is.

"That in sub-clause (1), after the words 'for the use of liquor for sacremental purposes' the words 'or for the manufacture of liquor for use for sacremental purposes', shall be added"

The amendment was adopted.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I press for a division.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I put the motion again to the House.

The question is.

"That in sub-clause (1), after the words 'for the use of liquor for sacremental purposes' the words 'or the manufacture or liquor for use for sacremental purposes', shall be added".

The motion is carried by a large majority.

6-00 P. M.

MR. SPEAKER.—I will now call upon Sri Pinto to move his amendment. Before I call upon him to move the amendment I have to make a suggestion to him. I have slightly modified his amendment to read "in line 2 of the proviso the words 'or manufacture' shall be inserted"

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—Now that the amendment moved by Sri Mohamed Ali is passed by the House I am not pressing my amendment, at the same time I want to make certain observations about the criticism of the Opposition.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I rise to a point of order.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—I am not moving the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He is under a mistaken impression. His amendment is consequential and we will have to move it.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—When he has already said that he is not moving his amendment, how can you compel him to move it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—He did say that he was not moving his amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When a member says that he does not want to move his amendment, the House will have to agree. I pointed out to him that since Sri Mohamed Ali's amendment had been accepted, his amendment was a consequential one and that it would have to be moved even if he said that he did not want to move it.

Sri. J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am not sure if according to the Rules the leave of the House is required for withdrawing it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am sorry. I do not know if the leave of the House is necessary.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No amendment can be withdrawn without the leave of the House.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When he is not moving the amendment itself how does this question arise.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—I am pressing the second part of the amendment.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My friend Sri Pinto rose and said in the beginning that he is not going to move the amendment. If he accepts that he made a mistake and he wants to move it, I am prepared to agree it, but if he does not say that, I rise to a point of order.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—I want to move the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why did he say he did not want to move it?

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—Only the first part I do not want to move.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then he can move the second part.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—I beg to move.

"That in line 2 of the proviso to sub-clause (1), the words 'or manufacture' shall be added."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved.

"That in line 2 of the proviso to sub-clause (1), the words 'or manufacture' shall be added."

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.— Sir, I want to insert the words "or manufacture" because there is great difficulty for the religious clergy among Catholics to get a particular kind of wine for sacrifice to be offered during Mass. As you know, Roman Catholic priests have to offer sacrifice in their Churches at the time of Mass and for this a particular kind of wine made of pure grape is necessary. Nowadays they are unable to get that on account of exchange regulations. Formerly they were allowed to import this kind of wine which is called Mass wine from places in Europe, Portugal or Spain. Since the export and import regulations have come in, import of Mass wine has been practically stopped.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Why did you not protest ;

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO —In this connection there have been a lot of agitation and protests from religious heads who wanted that they should be allowed to manufacture this particular kind of wine from grapes. The Bombay Government had allowed the religious heads to manufacture this.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Will you point out the particular provision in the Bombay Act ?

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—under the rules they had allowed licence for the manufacture of this particular kind of wine. To quote one instance the Bishop of Belgaum has been allowed to manufacture this wine under the Bombay Act.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Unlimited quantities ?

Sri F.X. DENIS PINTO.—The quantity is stipulated. They have got about 50 churches in their jurisdiction and they are allowed to manufacture a limited quantity of mass wine.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What is that quantity ?

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—That will be according to the needs of each church. The head of each church will mention the quantity required and accordingly licence will be given.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—This is rather important and Sri Pinto should have clarified one or two points.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This is simply a consequential amendment. What is there to speak on this ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—We had no opportunity to make observations on the other amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is no question of that because Member have already accepted Sri Mohamed Ali's amendment. This is only consequential to that.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It is not exactly consequential.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is consequential.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I submit that it is not consequential.

Mr. SPEAKER.— When It is said that manufacture of liquor is allowed for sacramental purposes, the Deputy Commissioner must come to give permit.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—There are two different things. The first portion of the clause says "for sacramental purposes". You may say that the use of such liquor is necessary according to the religious tenets of the person. The religious tenets of a person may say that the use of a particular liquor is necessary, but no religious tenet says that the manufacture of liquor is necessary. The two things are entirely different and so they cannot be consequential.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He explained that such and such a kind of wine was not available.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The point is not clear. The amendment as it stands may mean that the manufacture of a particular wine is required by a religious tenet. It is actually not so.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In view of the fact that there are a number of amendments left extention of time may be required for tomorrow because there are 60 amendments more. I move that the time of consideration of this Bill be extended by another day.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—There was a definite understanding that the discussions on this bill should end today in all its stages.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— If you want this Bill to be passed without any discussion, please do so. But do not create an impression that we are impeding the progress of the Bill.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—If the House is willing to forgo the question hour, we can sit for one hour tomorrow and dispose of this Bill.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—We are not prepared under any circumstances to forego the question hour. What is the mighty importance of this bill. We cannot sacrifice question hour.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I leave it to the Chair. I am of the view that one hour tomorrow should suffice for disposal of this bill.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— Having regard to the number of important amendments still remaining to be considered, I suggest we take a practical view.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us now review how we are proceeding in this matter. After all we had allotted $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours for this Bill. Then a proposal to extend it by two days was accepted. The Leader of the Opposition asked for one day more. That was also agreed to. Now another day is being asked for.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why is the Chair treating us as the accused in this case ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—No. Not that. I can only plead on behalf of the Business Advisory Committee, of which the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition is also an important Member. I submit that when allotting time for Bills, we should give sufficient thought to the time that may be required for each Bill. I am afraid it would not be correct to change the allotted time in this manner. I hope this point will be borne in mind by the members of the Business Advisory Committee in allotting the time. It may not be proposed to ask for extension of time so frequently.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In this particular case, though I am asking for an extension of the whole day to-morrow, it is likely that the discussions may be over early and we can proceed with the other Bills. I am only asking liberally so that again I may not come up with a request for extension. We on this side are not anxious to prolong the time.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will agree to that Suggestion subject to the condition that if the Bill is finished within one hour, the other Bills should be taken up.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Yes, certainly. But the question hour should not be eliminated.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No, that will not be eliminated. But les us try to finish the consideration of this Bil l as early as possible. The House will now rise and meet to-morrow at 8-30 A.M.

The House adjourned at Fifteen Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 26th August 1961.

WD 6612—GPB—500—(L.A. New)—19-3-67

THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIXTY-SECOND DAY

Saturday, 26th August, 1961.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER (Sri S. R. KANTHI, B.A., LL.B.) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO THE RYOTS WHOSE LANDS WERE SUBMERGED UNDER THE KRISHNARAJASAGAR DAM.

*Q.—709. Sri M. L. BOMME GOWDA (Krishnarajapet).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of years that have elapsed since the completion of the Krishnarasagara Dam;

(*b*) the total extent of land that has been submerged under it;

(*c*) the number of ryots, whose lands were submerged and to whom compensation has not been paid so far;

(*d*) the amount that had been estimated for acquisition and rehabilitation together with the unspent balance, at present?

A.—Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—

(*d*) 29 years.

(*b*) 31,943 Acres.

(*c*) The number of ryots to whom compensation has been awarded but who have not taken it, is 1866.

(*d*) (i) Amount estimated: Rs. 17,79,450.

(ii) Unspent Balance kept in Revenue Deposit: 1,18,225.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರದಂಥ ರೈತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1866 ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸತ್ತುಹೋಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದು 3ನೇ ಶರೆ. ಆ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಕ್ಕುದಾರರು ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿದಾದ ಮೇಲೂ ಲೀಗಲ್ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ಸ್, ತಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ತಕರಾರುಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಇವೆ. ನನಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕ್ಲೇಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಅನೇಕರು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

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†Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the Member concerned.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—3ನೇ ತಲೆಯೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—3ನೇ ತಲೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಆದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಇದ್ದವರು. ಈಗ ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಆಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಮೊಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳು—ಹೀಗೆ ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ತಕ್ಸೀರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ತಕರಾರುಗಳೂ ಬಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಆಗ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಆಗ ಆ ವಿವರಗಳು ಸಿಗದೇ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ವರೆಗೂ ಇದನ್ನು ತಳ್ಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆಗಲೇ ವಿವರಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟುಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಈ ತಕರಾರುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಫೈನಲ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—1866 ರೈತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಪೈಕಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟುಜನ ಸಂಸಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಂಪೆನ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಆಗಲೇ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನಾವು ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಈಗ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರು ವವರು ಕೆಲವರು ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೇನೋ ಇದೆ ಹಣವು ಸಹ ಇದೆ. ಅವರು ಯಾರ್‍ಯಾರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಪರಿಹಾರ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಕಡಮೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪೀಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಅದರ ಪೈಕಿ ತಕರಾರುಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಬೇಕು.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AT KRISHNARAJAPURAM, BANGALORE.

**Q.*—711. Sri S. Kariyappa (Virupakshipur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the average bed strength in the Isolation Hospital, Krishnarajapuram, Bangalore (the figures may be given for the past five years striking the daily average for each year);

(*b*) the number of (1) Doctors, (2) Nurses and (3) Midwives in the Hospital at present and the number required;

(*c*) the percentage of recovery of patients to the total number admitted (figures for the past five years may be given);

(*d*) the cost of medicines (i) indented and (ii) Supplied (figures for the past five years may be furnished)?

A.—Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—

(*a*)

1956	Men	...	58
	Women and Children	...	66
		Total ...	124
1957	Men	...	58
	Women and Children	...	66
		Total ...	124
1958	Men		68
	Women and Children	...	60
		Total ...	128
1959	Men	...	68
	Women and Children	...	60
		Total ...	128
1960	Men	...	68
	Women and Children	...	60
		Total ...	128

Daily average of In-patients for the past five years:

1956	...	27.5
1957	...	26.3
1958	...	75.0
1959	...	48.7
1960	...	55.0

(*b*) (1) One Gazetted (Medical Officer)
One Non-Gazetted (Medical Officer)

(2) One Nursing Superintendent, Grade II, Four Nurses,

(3) Nil.

One extra doctor and two nurses are required during the epidemic season.

(*c*)

Year		*Total in-patients admitted.*		*Cured*		*Percentage*
1956	...	926	...	675	...	72.9
1957	...	2,255	...	1,812	...	80·4
1958	...	1,590	...	908	...	57.1
1959	...	1,383	..	1,153	...	83.4
1960	...	1,573	...	1,262	...	83.4

(Sri K. K. HEGDE)

(d) Year	Cost of Medicines indented.		Cost of Medicines supplied.
	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.
1956 ...	6,500.36	...	9,985.51
1957 ...	5,565.00	...	9,609.06
1958 ...	4,452.43	...	7,232.37
1959 ...	14,143.35	...	7,888.41
1960 ...	41,357.44	...	23,363.26

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—(ಬಿ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ನರ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಎರಡನೆ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ನಾಲ್ವರು ನರ್ಸುಗಳು ಈ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಈಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೇ ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.— ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದುಸಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು–ಮೂವರ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕೇಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.—ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಆ ಟ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.—ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈಗ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಾಲದೇ ಇರುವ ಕಾರಣ, ಇರತಕ್ಕವರೇ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹಗಲು ನಿದ್ದೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸತ್ತು ಹೋದ ಹೆಣವನ್ನು ವಾರಸುದಾರರಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ವಾರಸುದಾರರು ಬಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ಗಲಾಟೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.—ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಟೀಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದುಸಾರಿ ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ನಿದ್ದೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿನೊಳಗೆ ಹೆಣವನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ವಾರಸುದಾರರಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗಲಾಟೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಲೇ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಕೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಾಲದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈಗ ಈ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.—ಹಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣ ಯಾವುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.—ತಾವು ಅದಾಯದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ.—ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಮಿನಿಷ್ಟರು ಈ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.—ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆನು.

CONSTRUCTION OF DRINKING WATER WELLS IN THE RURAL PARTS OF BELLARY DISTRICT.

**Q*—760. Sri M. M. PATIL (Hadagalli).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether they have made any intensive survey of villages in the State where there are no drinking water wells ;

(*b*) if so, the number of villages in Bellary District, where there are no drinking water wells (villagewise information to be furnished) ;

(*c*) whether Government have any scheme on hand to construct drinking water wells urgently in the rural parts of Bellary District ;

(*d*) if so, the stage at which the work is progressing (villagewise details to be furnished) ?

A.—Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Development and Local Self-Government).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 118—*Vide* statement given below.

(*c*) and (*d*) Government are anxious to see that during the III Plan period all the villages in the State which at present do not have a single drinking watter well should each be provided, at least, with one well. A comprehensive scheme in this behalf is under the consideration of Government at present.

(Sri T. SUBRAMANYA)

Statement showing the List of Villages where there are no Drinking Water Wells at present in Bellary District.

Sl. No.	*Name of the village or hamlet where there is no drinking water well*
1	2
1.	Neelakundri
2.	Chiminihalli hamlet of Neelakudri
3.	Kalabur
4.	Harivi
5.	Harivibasapura
6.	Kuruvatti
7.	Thippapura hamlet of Devegondanahalli
8.	Hittanahalli hamlet of Nagatibasapura
9.	Basarihalli Thanda hamlet of Hiremallanakar
10.	Byalahal hamlet of Kadiabal
11.	Manihalli Thanda hamlet of Manihalli
12.	Dombrahalli Thanda hamlet of Dombarahalli
13.	Gordiguddi Thanda hamlet of Holal
14.	Chikkabannimatti hamlet of Hirebannimatti
15.	Nandigavi hamlet of Hirehannimatti
16.	Baliganur hamlet of Gajapur
17.	Gowripura hamlet of Gajapura
18.	Punyanagar hamlet of Mathihalli
19.	H. Cheernahalli hamlet of Aladahalli
20.	V. Basapura hamlet of Nichabanahalli
21.	Guledahalli thanda hamlet of Towdur
22.	Gudigudam hamlet of Madikalli
23.	Chennapura Thanda hamlet of Punabhagatta
24.	Punabhaghatta Thanda hamlet of Punabhagatta
25.	Togirikatti
26.	Kalugudi
27.	Karadidurga hamlet of Uchangidurga
28.	Bevinahalli Sanna Thanda hamlet of Uchangidurga
29.	Hosahatti hamlet of Uchangidurga
30.	Diddigidoda Thanda hamlet of Ramaghatta
31.	Diddisanna thanda hamlet of Ramaghatta
32.	Kalyanayakanathanda hamlet of Hiremyagalageri
33.	Hosahalli hamlet of sattur
34.	Singrihalli
35.	Honnenahalli hamlet of Halukeri
36.	Lambadihatti hamlet of Hallikeri

1	2
37.	Jirlahalli hamlet of Chirastahalli
38.	Taladahalli thanda hamlet of Madlahalli
39.	Arsapura hamlet of Kyarakatti
40.	Yellapur hamlet of Naranapura
41.	Karekanakanahalli thanda hamlet of Madligiri
42.	Bhikyana thanda hamlet of Togrikatti
43.	Alamarsikeri thanda hamlet of Jagarikatti
44.	Bhimlyanathanda hamlet of K. Kallahalli
45.	Umlyana thanda hamlet of K. Kallahalli
46.	Girijapur thanda hamlet of Aligilavada
47.	Ingalagundi hamlet of Sirganahalli
48.	Sankaranahalli hamlet of Sirganahalli
49.	Kadathi
50.	Votahalli hamlet of Kadathi
51.	Nandyala hamlet of Kadathi
52.	Nitturu
53.	Shrotrium Nittur Basapura
54.	Tavaragundi
55.	Garbhagudi hamlet of Haluvagal
56.	Garbhagudi thanda hamlet of Haluvagal
57.	Walathanda hamlet of Haluvagal
58.	Shrotrium Kannayakanahalli
59.	Goddalakatta hamlet of Jermali
60.	Bisanahalli hamlet of Bellikatti
61.	Gullarahatti hamlet of Hulikeri
62.	Gandabommanaha li
63.	Ramasagaradahatti
64.	Eregundalahatti
65.	Ekkegundi
66.	Naduvanahalli
67.	Themmanahalli
68.	Nankanahalli
69.	Gullarahatti hamlet of Kuduredabu
70.	Rayapura hamlet of Halasagar
71.	Akkapura hamlet of Gajapura
72.	Boragatta hamlet of Savvanahalli
73.	Koracharahatti hamlet of Kollahalli
74.	Janama Savanahalli hamlet of Sivapur
75.	Upparagatti
76.	Heregundanahalli
77.	Markalakatti hamlet of Gundanamudugu
78.	Hosahatti hamlet of Gundanamadugu
79.	Harnaly hamlet of Chirtagunda
80.	Kombehatti

(SRI T. SUBRAMANYA)

1	2
81.	Hosakeri Papiahanahatti hamlet of Meenakeri
82.	Ramasagaradahatti hamlet of Gandabommanhalli
83.	Yergundalahatti hamlet of Gandabommanahalli
84.	Urudihalli
85.	Nankanahalli hamlet of Urudihalli
86.	Nadavalahalli hamlet of Hudem
87.	Challataiahnahatti hamlet of Hudem
88.	Thammiahnagudda hamlet of Kumuthi
89.	Marutla
90.	Kodohalli
91.	Kapatral
92.	Nallabandi
93.	Kasinayakanahalli
94.	Mattajanahalli
95.	Deveralahalli
96.	Nandihalli
97.	Subbaryanahalli
98.	Deogiri
99.	Ramghad
100.	Hirehal
101.	Poppanahal
102.	Rudrapada
103.	Mudenur
104.	Akkatanagerahal
105.	Sirinagar hamlet of Boggur
106.	Belagal Thanda
107.	Jalibenchi
108.	Madire
109.	Rayapura
110.	Ballapura
111.	Channapatna
112.	Guttiganur.
113.	Somalapura
114.	Kyadigehal
115.	Kallukutiginahal
116.	Masudipura
117.	Patnaserugu
118.	Nallapura hamlet of Kamalapura

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ ಇಡೀ ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿನ್ನೂ 118 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವಾಗ, ಈ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಲ್ಲವೆ?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—It needs no reply. It is the elementary duty.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಹಾಗಿರುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೂರನೆ ಪಂಚ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಬಾವಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಎಷ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Sir, in Bellary district, out of 118, the number of villages which have no water supply drinking wells is about 52. The rest are hamlets attached them, making a total of 118. This year, in the N.E.S., they have taken 58 wells.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Out of 118 ?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Out of 118, they have this year taken 58 and I would also like to submit that the total amount required to give one water well to every village would come to about 220 lakhs of rupees. This year, we have got the permission of the Government of India to utilise fifty lakhs provided in our Budget, though it was not agreed to in the first instance. That letter is received on the 8th August 1961. We have a comprehensive scheme to see that we give one well for every village.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.—In view of the fact there is no *ad-hoc* grant this year, nor can the taluk board construct a well, what is the provision for drinking water supply is this Budget ?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Fifty lakhs have been provided. And, five per cent of the amount of the land revenue, which is in the possession of the Divisional Commissioners shall be utilised for this purpose. We were awaiting the approval of the Government for availing of the fifty lakhs of rupees.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವರ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಾವಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ಉಪ-ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. It refers to the Survey of villages in the State, where there is no drinking water.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—There are 29,000 villages according to statistics. The major villages are 25,000. We want water wells only to 6·140 villages.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—(ಎ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸರ್ವೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಇಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ವೇಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—3 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ—5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ತಾನೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು 52 ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತೆಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಕೊಡಿಸಿದರು. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ, ಆ ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಹ್ಯಾಂಲೆಟ್ ವಿಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಲು ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಲೆಟ್ ವಿಲೇಜುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಹ ಆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಮೂರೇ ಮನೆಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಂಥವುಗಳು ಊರಿಗೆ ದೂರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ? I want to know the decided considered policy of the Government.

(*No answer*).

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—May I know what arrangements Government have made for these villages for drinking water—these hamlet villages ?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—If they are big enough and if they are prepared to pay 25 per cent of the total investment, we are prepared to give them wells.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—In that connection, I want to put a question. Suppose that village is not in a position to get the contribution amount collected, is it not the elementary duty of the Government to provide drinking water wells to these hamlets ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It has been replied on the floor of the House many times.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂರನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪಾಲಿಸಿಯನ್ನು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಏನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Sir, this is not debate time. On the other hand this is question time where information has to be educadted.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—That is not my habit. I want to know whether those villages are entitled for drinking water supply or not. Suppose they are not in a position to pay the money required by the rules framed by this Government, are they not entitled for water supply ?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Whether they are prepared to pay, whether they have capacity to pay—all these are hypothetical questions, Sir.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ನೀರು ತರುವ ಚಿಂತೆ ಏನಿದ್ದರೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆ ಚಿಂತೆ ನಮಗೇಕೆ ಎಂತ ಹೀಗೆ ಉದಾಸೀನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೇನು?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಹಾಗೆಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ ? ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೂ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಮೂರು-ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮನೆಗಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬಾವಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ದುಡ್ಡು ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಗಲೇ ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Are you aware that in the R.W. scheme, the entire amount will have to be given by the Government, whereas under the N.E.S., fifty per cent of the amount will have to be born by the villagers and the other fifty per cent by the Government? Why do you have this dual policy—something here and something there?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—We have brought a uniform policy for having local contribution.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.—I would like to know what steps the Government is taking to enforce that this money is spent for well-less villages. That is point number 1. Will the money be allotted to different blocks according to the number of well-less villages in each block.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—It will be utilised for sinking wells. It will be utilised in villages where there are no drinking water wells.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.—I want to know whether this money will be allotted to different blocks according to the number of well-less villages in different blocks of the State.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Quite right.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡಮೇಟಿ.—ಶೇ. 25 ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾವು ಬಾವಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ನೀತಿಯೇನಿದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಹಳ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ಆಯಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಅಂಥ ಗಂಭೀರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯುಂಟಾಗುವ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದರೆ ಆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಆಗ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದಾಖ್ಲೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಲು ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ನಾವು 58 ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ದಾಖ್ಲೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ದಾಖ್ಲೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮನೆಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ. ಆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇನು ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಮನೆಗಳು, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ್ದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರೋ. Sopposing there are ten or twelve houses in a village. Supposing there is the dakhle village and the asli village nearby. What does the Village Panchayat do? the Dakhle village gets into the bigger village but in dakhle villages only, how is the problem going to be solved?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ದಾಬ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಈ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಮೂಲಕ ತೆಗೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಮೂಲಕ ತೆಗೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿರುವ ಬಾವಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ತೆಗೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಯಾವ ನಿರ್ದೇಶವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಆಫ್ ವಿಲೇಜಸ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೇ ಹೊರತು ಸಿಂಗಲ್ ವಿಲೇಜ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಿಂಗಲ್ ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಬಾವಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆದೇಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಕೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಒಂದೇ ಮನೆಯಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾವಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡೇರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಮನೆಯಿದ್ದರೂ ಬಾವಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is outside the scope of the question.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ರೂರಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ, ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ರದ್ದಾಗುವುದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಅಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮೊನ್ನೆ E.D. ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಿದಾಗ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು. ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಊರಿನವರ ಗತಿಯೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಯಾವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲ.

I have instructed every Taluk Board to prepare a list of villages which have no drinking water wells. Within 5 years all the villages shall have drinking water wells. Priority shall be fixed and every year they will take up one-fifth of the drinking water wells.

STARTING OF NEW SUGAR FACTORIES IN THE STATE.

*Q.—772. Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY (Chikkanaikanahalli).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of sugar factories in the State tarted prior to 1960-61;

(b) the quantity of sugar produced in the above factories during the year 1960-61;

(c) whether they have issued licence to any new factories, and if so, where and how many;

(d) whether they are aware that there is slump in the sugar factories;

(e) whether they will consider to adopt "Go Slow Policy" in starting sugar factories in the state, in view of the above?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—

(a) 7.

(b) 1,21,168.19 M. Tons.

(c) Grant of licences to establish Sugar Factories vest with the Government of India.

(d) Yes

(e) Yes.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Supplementary to (c): Is this Government aware how many factories have been licences afresh?

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—Recently, two licences have been issued-one for Gangavati in Raichur District and another for mudhol in Bijapur District.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—May I know the State consumption of sugar?

Sri B. D. JATTI—I have no correct figures.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—What is the allotment for this State for export?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We have not received instructions from the Government of India; we are awaiting them.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—What is the excess production?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We have not calculated.

ಶ್ರೀ ಇ. ನಾರಾಯಣ ಗೌಡ.—ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುವ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಧಾರಣೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಆದೇಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವರೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ.

Sri K. P. GADAG.—In view of the sugar production being more than our requirement now, may I know whether our Government would urge the Central Government to lower the sugar prices?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is outside the scope of this question.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—In view of the answer to (*e*), is the Government intending not to start any sugar factories at present?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—'Go slow' does not meen stopping.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್.—ಕೆಲವರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೇಳಿರುವವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

Sri B. D. JATTI— The Government of Mysore has already recommended a number of cases and they are pending before the Government of India and the central Licensing Committee. Since the policy is 'go slow' policy, we might get licence after some time.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What was the reasons for the Government of Mysore to adopt this 'go slow' policy?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This is not the policy of the Government of Mysore but of the Government of India.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—As asked by Sri Narayana Gowda, may I know whether any directions were issued by the Government of India ot dopt this policy?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Since it is not possible to dispose of the sugar at our disposal, the Licensing Committee is not issuing licenses immediately.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—What will happen to the number of sugar factories which are to be started in the co-operative sector during the Third Plan period if this 'go slow' policy is adopted?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We have got our quota and it is likely that we will get our licence. The only thing is that we have been asked to wait for some time.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ 50 ಮೂಟೆ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ತಮಗೇ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಸಣ್ಣದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡಲು ನಮಗೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ, ಖಾದಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಮೂರು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಕಾನಮಿ ವಿಚಾರ ನೋಡಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಪರಿಶೀಲಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಷುಗರ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರವೇನಾಗಿದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಕಮಲಾಪುರದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ರಾಮಪ್ಪ.—ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿಲು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಆ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡಲು ಖಾದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೋದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆಯೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಖಂಡಸಾರಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದು.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Is our State surplus or deficit in sugar?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is almost self-sufficient.

9-00 A. M.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—You said that this Government is going to adopt go-slow policy. May I know if it is the general policy of the Government of India or is it applicable only to Mysore Government?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is the general policy.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Are the Government aware that in almost all the factories in the State there is accumulation of sugar stock and they have no go-downs? Will the Government of India do release the stocks early?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Government have addressed the Central Government.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—What is the result?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Necessary action will be taken immediately. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member might know from papers that sugar has been exported to America.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Are the Government aware that yesterday in the Lok Sabha the Minister for Agriculture has said that they will be relaxing the movement of sugar. Has this Government received any communication to that effect?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have also read it.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I have been authorised to put this question. No. 788.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The authorisation given is of a general nature and you cannot take advantage of it and put this question.

Sri C. J. MUCKKANNAPPA.—As this is an important subject, may I request the Chair to put this question?

Mr. SPEAKER.—No doubt it is an important question. I have read the answers and I feel it is enough if I put this question it will be a bad precedent. The answer given is quite clear. Let us take up the next question.

REGISTRATION OF NAMES IN THE VARIOUS EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN THE STATE.

*Q.—827. Sri M. RAMAPPA (Harihar).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of persons who have registered their names for employment in various Employment exchanges in the State classifying them as (1) Graduates. (2) S.S.L.C. Passed and (3) L.S. Passed;

(b) the concrete measures proposed or taken by them to provide employment for the people seeking employment?

A.—Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Minister for Law and Labour).—

(a) Applicants registered for employment assistance in various Exchanges are as in the statement appended.

(b) A number of Craftsmem Training Institutes have been started throughout the State to train the educated unemployed in technical trades for getting suitable jobs. In addition to this, the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 has been introduced and as a result all vacancies are being notified to the Employment Exchanges within the scope of the Act and the Exchanges are taking suitable action to sponsor suitable candidates as per the requirements of the Employers.

STATEMENT.

Name of Exchange	Graduates	S.S.L.C. passed	L.S. passed
Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore ...	1,162	5,990	2,093
District Employment Exchange, Belgaum ...	177	1,790	513
District Employment Exchange, Bellary ...	63	1,079	433
District Employment Exchange, Bhadravathi	83	1,199	474
District Employment Exchange, Bijapur ...	88	1,235	620
District Employment Exchange, Bidar ...	13	824	363
District Employment Exchange, Chickmagalur	35	874	332
District Employment Exchange, Coorg ...	75	652	302
District Employment Exchange, Davanagere ...	85	1,320	400
District Employment Exchange, Gulbarga ...	96	1,044	602
District Employment Exchange, Hassan ...	75	1,058	290
District Employment Exchange, Hubli ...	253	1,799	704
District Employment Exchange, Karwar ...	54	940	176
District Employment Exchange, K. G. F. ...	108	2.190	930
District Employment Exchange, Mangalore ...	112	976	244
District Employment Exchange, Mysore ...	707	3,200	1,500
District Employment Exchange, Mandya ...	49	1,235	395
District Employment Exchange, Raichur ...	60	786	402
District Employment Exchange, Tumkur ...	154	1,372	229
Total ...	3,376	28,920	10,700

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—On what basis the employment exchange make recommendations to the appointing authorities?

†Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The basis is the need and the qualification, nature of the employment wanted by the employer.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—May I know whether the employment exchanges take into consideration the qualification and merit of the candidates as the basis for making recommendations?

Sri B VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I do not quite follow. If there are certain technicians or stenographers vacancies, the names of the number of the persons that are available will be recommended. I do not know what the Hon'ble Member means by 'merit'.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—May I know the period within which all the persons registered can be employed?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—It is rather difficult to say anything definite. I can give particulars of the registration of applicants, if necessary for the last six months. As to when all these persons can be employed or absorbed in appointments, it is a little difficult to say.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Are the Government aware that in these employment exchanges the officers insist that registration will be made only with reference to specific vacancies?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—No, Sir.

Sri B. RACAHIAH.—While recommending the names, do they follow the rules of the P. S. C. ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಅನೇಕಸಾರಿ ಕೆಲವು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳವರು ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಇವರು ಕಳುಹಿಸದೇಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರಾ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—No, Sir.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರಾ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The premises taken by my friend is not correct and therefore I am not able to help him.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು, ಅವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು, (ನಗು!)

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Are the Government aware that persons who have registered their names in a particular employment exchange will not be entitled to have any appointment in other places ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—No.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Can a person who has registered his name in a particular exchange, be appointed elsewhere ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Yes, and the information is circulated.

Sri B. N. PUTTANNA.—Supposing a person has registered his name in Tumkur, and there is a vacancy in Bangalore, will the officer in the Tumkur exchange forward his name to the Bangalore exchange ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—As far as possible information is sent. When there is demand from a particular exchange and if any person is available, the imformation is sent to the other exchange for appointment.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಾಗಿ, ಲೋಕಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಿತಿ ಮೀರಿದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The scope of the employment exchange is to co-ordinate the number of vacancies, and the number of persons available for appointment, and place the information at the disposal of persons who want to employ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ನನ್ನದೊಂದು Point of Order ಇದೆ. ನಾನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೂಲಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಲ್ಲವೆ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ರೂಲಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನೀವು Point of Order ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. (ನಗು !)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಿಂದ ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಆಗ ತಕ್ಕವರು ಏಬ್‌ಬಾರ್ ಆದರೆ, ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಅವರನ್ನು ರೆಗ್ಯುಲರೈಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The scope of the employment exchange is to co-ordinate and no more. Employment cannot relax rules or anything of the kind.

Sri B. RACHAIAH.—May I know whether various interests are represented by these employment exchanges ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—To the extent possible, every step has been taken to give representation.

Sri B. RACHAIAH.—Is it not a fact that Social Welfare Officers were Employment Exchange Officers formerly and that system has been discontinued and on account of that Scheduled Caste Candidates are not getting proper representation ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I might mention for the information of the House that is said that it is difficult for the scheduled caste persons to get the themselves registered in the Employment Exchanges due to lack of necessary facilities or knowledge. That is being attempted to be solved by evolving certain method so that the Social Welfare Officer and employment exchange might co-ordinate.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is the Hon'ble Minister aware that the rules regulating the conduct of work in the employment exchange have become outmoded and they require revision with a view to exercise some kind of healthy control over the work of officers concerned ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I regret I am unable to accept the theory that it is outmoded to the extent that my friend has in mind. All those things are kept in view and everything most useful is being done.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—What is the number of trainees that are taken at present ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The correct number I cannot say at the moment but if my friend wants it, I can furnish.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—In view of the fact that these appointments are temporary, have the Government taken into consideration the economic basis provided the candidates have got qualificationts ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I do not know what is meant by economic basis because we register their names for purpose of employment. But what are their assets and other things are not matters which we cannot take into consideration.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Are the Government aware that a large number of these applicants are well-to-do ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The purpose of employment exchanges is to find employment to those who are unemployed. The question of rich and poor does not come in.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Are the Government aware that certain institutions like Hindustan Aircraft have got their own exchanges and recruitment is done simultaneously through private exchanges which will contrave the Employment exchanges (Company Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I do not know. My friend may not be aware, they are drawing from our Exchange.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಜೆ. ಸದ್ಯೋಜತಸ್ವಯ್ಯ.—ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Those are details for which I have no information.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಹೇಗೆ ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—It all depends upon circumtances.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—You have stated that number of craftsmen Training institutes have been started throughout the state to train educated unemployed in technical trades for getting suitable jobs. Is the Government aware that the number of craft centres opened are not sufficient to meet the requirements ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The Government contemplate starting more centres.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When was these rules last revised ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I cannot tell you that off-hand.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—Are the Government aware that Appointing authorities have not been sending in vacancy lists to the Exchange Office ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Is it has now been made compulsory to a certain extent. Still, there are some who have not complained with it. Attempt is being made to prevent such things.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—Is it not a fact they are taking shelter under the rule that for 15 days vacancies they may themselves appoint ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Is for that purpose all steps are being taken and every effort is being taken to collect information not only for this purpose but also we may have complete, accurate and full data.

Sri G. DUGGAPPA.—May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that employment exchange not working properly ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—My friend is not right.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—May I know whether the Government are aware that the Kolar Gold Mines Undertaking are not drawing candidates from the Kolar Gold Fields Employment Exchange ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—The question is slightly different. Whatever is mentioned I will take note of and see what can be done.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Are they drawing candidates from the Employment Exchange ?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—To the extent I am aware, they are, but if there is anything that has not been done and if is brought to my notice I will try to take steps.

RELEASE OF FOREST AREA FOR CULTIVATION IN YELANDUR TALUK.

*Q.—805. Smt. KEMPAMMA (Kollegal).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the extant of forest area in Yelandur Taluk ;

(b) whether it is true that some area fit to be released for cultivation without affecting the forest wealth or its income is available in the forest area ;

(c) the extent of area out of it available to be released for cultivation to landless ryots ;

(d) whether they intend to release it to the landless ryots ?

A.—SRI H. S. RUDRAPPA (Minister for Forests).—

(a) 22,682 Acres.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) Does not arise in view of reply to Clause (b)

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆಂಪಮ್ಮ.—ಯಳಂದೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬಿಟ್ಟು 22,682 ಎಕರೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ; ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅರಣ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಜಮೀನು ಎಷ್ಟು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಖಾಲಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇರುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆಂಪಮ್ಮ.—ಅರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಅಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆಂಪಮ್ಮ.—ಆ ಅರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 71 ಮತ್ತು 72ಅನ್ನು ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಹಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಯು. ಎಂ. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಅವರು ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಗಳು ಏನಾದರೂ ಇವೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಮರಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಯಾವುದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಉಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಇರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಇರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಧದ ಸಸಿಗಳು ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಯು. ಎಂ. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ.—ಪ್ಲಾಂಟೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗ ಇರುವುದು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ತಾನಾಗಿಯೇ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನಗಳ ಬಾಧೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಇದೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕಾಪಾಡದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನು ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಪೋಲೀಸು ಚಾರಣೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕ ಎಕರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್‌ಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಅಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಜನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಖಂಡಿತಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಹಿಂದೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಿರುವುದಂತೂ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಮೂಕಪ್ಪ.—ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗ ಭೂಮಿ ಇದ್ದು ಗಿಡ ಮರ ಬೆಳೆಯದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನೀವು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬೇಡಿ, ಯಳಂದೂರಿನ ವಿಷಯ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇಳಿ, ಅಷ್ಟೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಎಳಂದೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೋ, ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಯಾವ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪೇಟೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಯು. ಎಂ. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ.—ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ನಮಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಒಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಶಾಖೆ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಯು.ಎಂ. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ.—ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರೇನಾದರೂ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಅಕ್ರಮಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಜರ್ ಕೋಡ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನೀವು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜಮೀನಾದರೆ ಅವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾದರೆ ಅವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಯು. ಎಂ. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ.—ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ನಮಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದೆಂದೂ, ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದೆಂದೂ, ಅವರವರಲ್ಲೇ ಡಿಸ್ಪ್ಯೂಟ್ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಏನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES FOR HARIJANS IN MAMBALLI VILLAGE OF YELANDUR TALUK.

†*Q.*—809. Smt. KEMPAMMA (Kollegal).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the concerned authorities have ordered the acquisition of 8 acres and 25 guntas of land in S. Nos. 854, 856, 852 and 888 for constructing houses for Harijans in Mamballi Village of Yelandur Taluk ;

(*b*) if so, the reasons for not distributing land so far ?

A.—Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The sites will be distributed after the award is declared and the possession of the lands is taken.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆಂಪಮ್ಮ.—ಯಳಂದೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಾಂಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹರಿಜನರ ಅಕ್ವಿಸಿಷನ್ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ನಡೆದು ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷ ಆಯಿತು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—2–3 ವರ್ಷ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಆ ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಆದದ್ದು ಯಾವಾಗ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—1960ನೇ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.–ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಕಮೀಷನರ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.–ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಕಮೀಷನರು ಹಣ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕೂಡಲೇ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 6 ತಿಂಗಳಾಗಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—22,500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Pending the award, cannot possession be taken ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Not under the existing law unless exergency clause is applied.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್ ಪಾಸ್, ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

PREPARATION OF INTER-STATE SENIORITY LISTS.

*Q.—876. Sri F. H. MOHSIN (Hubli City).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the procedure laid down by the Government of India in regard to preparation of Inter-State Seniority Lists was not followed by this Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps they have taken to rectify the position;

(d) when the final lists are likely to be issued?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a).

(c) Do do

(d) As the final lists are to be issued by the Government of India, it is not possible to say when they are likely to be issued. Steps are being taken, however, to ensure that the matter is dealt with expeditiously, so far as the State's portion of the work is concerned.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Is it a fact that that Mr. Datar, Deputy Minister for Home, some time back expressed that the procedure followed by the Government of Mysore in regard to the preparation of inter State seniority Lists is not proper and that the Inter-State Seniority Lists are defective.

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—The procedure followed by the Government of Mysore is proper. The only point at issue is that the list which was said as final ought not to have been said as final. The High Court has given a decision. It is to be considered as provisional.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—What is the recent order that has been received from the Central Government in this behalf?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No orders can be sent by the Government of India to the Government of Mysore.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—May I know when the Mysore State is likely to send the provisional list along with the objections to the Central Government for final list to be prepared?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Everything is ready now. The Government of Mysore is to send all the applications with objections and the opinion of the Government of Mysore.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Will they send the final list as prepared in 1960 or the provisional list as prepared in 1957?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whatever objections we have received, with the opinion of the Government of Mysore we are going to send to the Government of India for preparing the final list.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ಓ. ಗಳಿಗೆ 2nd class ನಿಂದ 1st classಗೆ ಪ್ರೊಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅನೇಕ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಏಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅಂತಹ ತೊಂದರೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರೊವಿಜನಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಪ್ರೊಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

It is provisional. It is temporary without prejudice to the seniority of anybody.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡದೇ ಪ್ರೊಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಆಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರೊವಿಜನಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಪ್ರೊಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಯಾರಿಗೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ತಮಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗಿದೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ;

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA —By what time they are going to send the list?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Immediately.

Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—(*Marathi*)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have replied to this question on several occasions. I repeat for the information of the Hon'ble Member. Nature and duties of the post, responsibilities and powers exercised by the officer, extent of territorial and other charges held or responsibilities discharged, minimum qualifications, if any prescribed for recruitment to the post and the sallary of the post other things are equal.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—It is said in the answer that "steps are being taken, however, to ensure that the matter is dealt with expeditiously, so far as the State's portion of the work is concerned". Have not the Government sufficient time all these years to finish the State's portion of work? What is the extent of time which they still require to finish their portion of the work?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We don't require any more time; we are ready.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಇಂಟರ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಲಿಸ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ತಾವು ಇಂಟರ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಟ್ ಪೆಟಿಷನ್ ಹೋಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆರ್ಡರ್‌ಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—This is a relevant question. He has said that nobody was put to any difficulties.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Whether it is a relevant question or not, is a different matter. The Government says that if a separate question is put, information will be furnished.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The list that was published was taken by the High Court as not being final and the final list will be prepared by the Central Government.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—It is only after the High Court gave the decision that the Government of Mysore have come to their senses that it is not a final list.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Government is quite conscious about it. Let not the Hon'ble Member question about the sense of the Government. The High Court has not quashed the list. They have observed that we ought not to have said that it is a final list. He must understand speak with sense.

PROVIDING DRINKING WATER THROUGH BORE WELLS TO TALAGUPPA AND ANANDAPURAM VILLAGES IN SAGAR TALUK.

*Q.—898. Sri D. MOOKAPPA (Sagar).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that action has been taken to provide drinking water through bore wells to Talaguppa village and Talaguppa Hobli and Anandapuram Village in Sagar Taluk;

(*b*) if so, the expenditure incurred on this so far (village-wise)?

A.—Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Development and Local Self-Government).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Talaguppa: Rs. 29,963, Anandapuram: Rs. 21,049 (Upto end of June 1961).

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಮೂಕಪ್ಪ.—ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷ ಆಯಿತು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ಐದು ವರ್ಷ ಆಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಮೂಕಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಈಗ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಇನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಪೋಲ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಎಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟೀವ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್.—ಈ ಸ್ಕೀಮು ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತು, ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಎರಡನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮುಗಿದು ಮೂರನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಕಾಲಿಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ ಈ ತಾಳಗುಪ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ಆನಂದಪುರದ ಪ್ರೊಟೆಕ್ಟೆಡ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಪೂರೈಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲ ನಿಗದಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ.—ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಆನಂದಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್‌ವೆಲ್ ಫಲಪ್ರದವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಬ್ರಾಕೆಟ್ ವೆಲ್ ಅಥವಾ open well ಗೆ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ ತಾಳಗುಪ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿದಿದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದರೂ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಲೈನ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಪಂಪ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಲ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮೆಷಿನರಿ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

9-30 A.M.

HIRE CHARGES RECOVERED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE TRACTORS AND BULLDOZERS MAINTAINED BY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

*Q.—352 Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY (Chicknaikanahalli).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of Tractors and Bulldozers maintained by the Agricultural Department since last ten years (yearwar information to be furnished);

(b) the collection of hire charges recovered by Government (yearwar information to be furnished);

(c) the arrears due at the end of each official year;

(d) whether any of the arrears were written off; if so, to whom;

(e) the reasons for the same?

A.—Sri N. RACHAIAH (Minister for Agriculture and Social Welfare).—

(a) to (e) *Vide* Statement appended.

(Sri N. Kachaiah)

STATEMENT

Year	*Regarding (a)* Tractors	*Regarding (a)* Bull-dozers.	*Regarding (b)* Rs. nP.	*Regarding (c)* Rs. nP.	*Regarding (d)*	*Regarding (e)*
1951–52	80	16	2,36,074–00	2,18,537–37	Sriyuths: Peevani Shetty, Anthony Castaline, Divakara Hegde, Panduranga Kini, Lakshminarayana Bhat of South Kanara District, Mangalore.	These hirers were not agreeable for payment of the rate enhanced without prior notice.
1952–53	56	16	1,98,972–00	1,51,732–75		
1953–54	45	16	2,72,570–00	1,87,247–99		
1954–55	33	10	2,33,833–00	1,46,343–47		
1955–56	20	12	5,32,388–00	1,32,968–03		
1956–57	20	19	2,49,935–00	1,32,817–09		
1957–58	20	25	7,07,775–00	3,04,987–97		
1958–59	43	40	7,39,218–00	3,14,397–31		
1959–60	45	38	8,13,868–00	4,20,951–48		
1960–61	44	40	5,27,783–00 (upto December 1960)			

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Sir, in the year 1951-52 there were 80 tractors; in 52-53 it came down to 56 and in 54-55 the number has come down to 33. May I know the reason for this decrease—whether they went wrong or whether good tractors went bad ?

† Sri N. RACHAIAH.—This is so because several of the tractors were sent for repairs to the workshop.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Do you mean to say that the number which was 80 in 51-52 came down to 33 in 54-55 due to wont of repairs ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.— Sir, it means, they were under repair and subsequently they were repaired and put to use.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.— How many persons were given exemption in South Canara from payment of the arrears ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Sir, South Canara was part of Madras State and by an order of that Government five persons were given exemption and an amount of Rs. 198 was written off.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—May I know whether this amount is the rent due or any difference in accounts?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—It is only a difference.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—May I know in how many cases amounts were written off, either the difference or the rent due?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Number of persons in whose case amounts were written off By Madras Government is not available. In the case new Mysore State, only in the case five persons in South Canara, one person in Tumkur District and one in Tarikere, amounts were written off.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—May I know the amount so written off and their names, Sir ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Sir, can I disclose the names ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—No, he can give the amount. There is nothing wrong in giving the names but it is not necessary.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I want to know the names just to see whether they were not capable of paying or whether they used their influence to get the amount written off. But, if you want to give them protection, I have no objection.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order, order. It is very objectionable if he says it. I request the Hon'ble Member to withdraw those remarks.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—All right Sir, I withdraw.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why is he so furious ? He wants to allege something and skip off immediately.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, I want to know the amount written off in respect of these three cases.

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Sir, there are three cases where certain amounts have been written off, due to inevitable reasons. The first case pertains to South Canara. In that case, in respect of five persons, an amount of Rs. 198 was written off. This was due to difference in rates. In the second case, one farmer made use of the tractor and the total charges were about Rs. 1643–72 out of which half of the amount was received due to the fact that these charges were in the form of concession given to the farmers as a whole and not to one farmer. Though it pertains to only one person, the tractor was made use for of the entire lot of farmers. The third case is, one farmer was given this concession because the amount charged was only Rs. 176; it was on account of enhancing the hire charges. This was considered by Government and the amount was written off.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Sir, a list is given about arrears. Is it not a fact that more than one lakh is pending from the last eight to ten years and have Government made any attempt to collect the arrears ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—That is not the fact ....In the case of bulldozers, Rs. 48,112·38 are due, regarding bulldozer services. There is some arrears from Government institutions and it is only book-adjustment. It is about Rs. 4,03,865.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I wish the Hon'ble Minister had categorised the arrears in respect of the individuals and Government institutions. The reply shows that the arrears only two lakhs, but they are mounting up to four lakhs. I would like to know whether they are accumulated arrears or whether it is arising out of that particular year. Does it mean that these arrears which accumulated to two lakhs in 1951-52 are going to mount up further or are they fresh arrears ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—They are accumulated arrears and the actual arrears as against the Government amounts to four lakhs and from private companies only 84,000, subject to correction.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಾಬ್ತು arrears ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೋ, ಈಗಲೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ, ರೈತರಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಂತರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವವರು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗ ರೈತರೆಲ್ಲ ರಾಜರು ; ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲ. Question time is over.

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWERS ON THE DAY

(but not taken up)

SELECTION OF TEACHERS FOR L. T. C. AND H. T. C. COURSES.

*Q.—729. Sri G. N. PUTTANNA (Tumkur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that Education Department or Government was selecting teachers for training in Lower Teachers' Certificate Course, Basic Training and Higher Teachers' Certificate Courses at Government cost prior to 1961-62, irrespective of age of the teachers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have ordered not to select teachers for such trainings who are above 35 years of age from 1961-62;

(c) whether the teachers who will be untrained within 35 years of age be entitled for promotions, increments and other facilities as trained teachers;

(d) if not, whether they intend to relax such rules in the interest of public service?

A.—Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—

(a) Government was deputing teachers but not without age restriction.

(b) No.

(c) The untrained teachers are not eligible for promotion but will get increments in their grade.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to Clause (c) above.

OPENING OF A PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AT NITTUR IN BHALKI BLOCK AREA.

*Q.—763. Sri MADHAVA RAO (Hulsur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Taluk Board of Bhalki in Bidar Distict have requested the Government for opening a Government of India pattern Primary Health Centre at Nittur in Bhalki Block Area;

(b) whether the public of Nittur have deposited Rs. 11,000 and odd towards the required contribution;

(c) when they intend to open the Primary Health Centre at Nittur?

A.— Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The matter is under examination.

SCHEME FOR AFFORESTATION OF YELLAMMA HILL RANGE UP TO BADAMI.

**Q.*—786. Sri R. M. PATIL (Navalgund).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

whether they have any scheme for afforestation of Yellamma Hill Range upto Badami ?

A.—Sri H. S. RUDRAPPA (Minister for Forests).—

There is no such scheme.

THE EXTENT OF CULTIVATED AREA IN THE STATE LIABLE FOR SCARCITY.

**Q.*—788. Sri M. P. PATIL (Hukeri).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the extent of cultivated area in the State which is liable to scarcity and what is its percentage to the total cultivated area of the State ;

(*b*) the extent of irrigated area and its percentage to the total cultivated area of the scarcity region ;

(*c*) the percentage of the area which is likely to be irrigated by exploiting all irrigation sources, to the total cultivated area of the scarcity region ;

(*d*) the steps they have undertaken to introduce "Dry Farming Method" amongst the agriculturists ;

(*e*) whether they have started any research or experimental farms to demonstrate utility of dry farming methods ;

(*f*) if not, why not ;

(*g*) the provision for dry farming in the Third Five-Year Plan of the State ;

(*h*) if no provision is made, the reasons for the same ?

A.—Sri N. RACHAIAH (Minister for Agriculture and Social Welfare)—

(*a*) The cultivated area is about 15 million acres liable for scarcity, while the total cultivated area is 25 million acres and the percentage works out to 60 per cent (for details *vide* statement appended).

(*b*) The irrigated area in the scarcity region is about 0.47 million acres, *i.e.*, about three per cent of the 15 million acres of cultivable land in this region (for details *vide* statement A. given below).

(*c*) Total irrigation possible in the scarcity region is of the order of 5.5 million acres or about 37% of the 15 million acres of cultivable land in the region (for details *vide* statement B. given below).

(*d*) During Second Plan period about 320 plots of Demonstration for Dry Farming Methods were laid out in Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions and 824 farmers have been trained in Dry Farming Methods.

(*e*) Yes. The following Experimental and Research Stations have been established:—

1 Kaladgi, District Bijapur.

2 Nargund, District Dharwar.

3 Saundatti, Distict Belgaum.

4 Hagari, District Bellary.

Some of them will be strengthened during III Plan period. In addition it is proposed to establish a main Research Station at Bijapur for Jowar where work on all aspects will be taken up. In addition Farmers Weeks and Farmers Days are held on all Research Stations and Seed Farms where dry Farming practices are demonstrated. There is also a proposal to establish during III Plan five Demonstration Projects each of about 1,000 acres.

(*f*) Does not arise in view of replies against (*e*) above.

(*g*) An amount of Rs. 6·55 lakhs has been provided for Dry Farming and Bund Maintenance Scheme in the III Five-Year Plan period.

(*h*) Does not arise in view of reply against (*g*) above.

(Sri N. RAGHAIAH)

STATEMENT A.

Statement—Computation of (a) cultivable land in scarcity affected areas and (b) irrigated area in (a).

	Name of District		(† Area 1,000 Acres) Area Cultivated	Area Irrigated	Fraction of District affected by scarcity	(† Area in 1,000 acres.) Area in scarcity Cultivated	Irrigated
	1		2	3	4	5	6
					percentage		
1	Belgaum	...	2,304	135	50	1,157	67
2	Bijapur	...	3,555	61	100	3,555	61
3	Gulbarga	...	3,095	43	100	3,095	43
4	Raichur	...	2,454	28	100	2,454	28
5	Bellary	...	1,486	46	100	1,486	46
6	Dharwar	...	2,725	127	50	1,362	63
7	Chitradurga	...	1,259	98	100	1,259	98
8	Tumkur	...	1,192	120	50	596	60
						14,964	466
	†Net sown area					(say 15 Million)	

STATEMENT B.

Statement Possible Irrigation by Exploiting all sources Scarcity affected areas.

			Irrigated area 1,000 in acres
I	Existing Irrigation	... ...	466
II	New Works :—		
	1	Bhadra project (Total irrigation 2,45,000 acres	150
	2	Tunga Bhadra Project	800
	3	Ghataprabha	600
	4	Malaprabha	300
	5	Upper Krishna	1,200
	6	Bhima	100
	7	Lift Scheme on Krishna and Bhima ...	1,200
	8	Upper Tungabhadra	200
	9	Medium and minor works	600
		Total ...	5,150
		II Grand Total ...	5,616

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES FUNCTIONING IN THE STATE

*Q.—799. K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO (Mysore City).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges that are functioning in the State ;

(b) the number of registrations in each of the Exchanges for the period ending June 1961 ;

(c) the number of persons employed through these Exchanges ;

(d) the steps they have taken to find employment for the educated unemployed in the State ;

(e) whether there are any Schemes and definite programmes to solve the unemployment problem in the State ?

A.—SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Minister for Law and Labour).—

(a) There are 19 Employment Exchanges in the State.

(b) and (c) The number of registrations and placements for six months ending 30th June 1961 are as given in the period of statement given below:

(d) Craftsmen Training Institutions for training the educated unemployed, have been started in addition to expansion of Polytechnics and othe technical institutions and when they are trained in the respective fields, they can get suitable employment.

Private employers are requested to fill np the vacancies arising in their firms from the Employment Exchanges to the maximum extent possible. Central Government is filling up all Class III and Class IV vacancies and State Government is filling up all vacancies not within the purview of the Public Service Commission through Employment Exchanges only.

(e) The several schemes undertaken in the II and III Five-Year Plans are aimed at solving the unemployment problem in the State. Employment Exchanges are helping the employment seekers in guiding them in choosing suitable jobs.

(Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

—Registration and Placement of the various Exchanges

Name of Employment Exchanges		January 1961		February 1961		March 1961	
Bangalore	...	3,817	262	2,917	294	2,595	325
Belgaum	...	460	158	398	56	445	65
Bellary	...	265	57	216	24	165	39
Bhadravathi	...	430	125	1,039	105	1,525	275
Bijapur	...	492	68	386	86	265	73
Bidar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickmagalur		...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	204	49	184	60	157	53
Davangere	...	301	74	317	36	173	40
Gulbarga	...	536	109	482	132	356	59
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hubli	...	607	119	571	185	492	107
Karwar	...	160	49	159	94	134	58
K.G.F.	...	506	33	329	51	467	71
Mangalore	...	263	97	286	105	348	92
Mysore	...	876	174	716	163	676	200
Mandya	...	268	30	229	41	141	20
Raichur	...	208	31	203	47	208	34
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	772	33
Grand Total	...	9,393	1,430	8,432	1,479	8,919	1,544

Total Registrations ... 61,276

Total Placements ... 9,120

from January 1961 to the end of June 1961.

April 1961		May 1961		June 1961	
1,866	126	2,843	312	4,322	400
476	72	541	44	750	62
189	74	378	26	410	34
1,395	327	939	148	1,040	321
365	26	460	27	592	41
332	4	458	17	458	17
...	...	129	10	436	30
294	28	197	57	254	83
215	11	303	57	323	51
317	57	431	134	689	39
...	...	592	32	580	51
654	107	860	209	1,190	166
91	25	229	23	376	33
395	33	631	145	492	105
456	71	401	69	631	86
768	274	968	102	1,038	85
209	25	376	27	398	77
175	58	221	61	298	41
539	50	460	41	521	12
8,677	1,382	11,057	1,511	14,798	1,644

APPEALS PREFERRED BY GAZETTED OFFICERS ALLOTTED TO GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE FROM BOMBAY STATE AGAINST THE ORDER OF DISPOSAL OF THEIR APPLICATIONS—FOR REPATRIATION.

* *Q.*—846. Sri BALWANT RAO (Bhalki).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of gazetted officers allotted to Government of Mysore from Bombay State who had preferred appeals to the Government of India, against the order of disposal of their applications for repatriation by Government of Mysore;

(*b*) the number of such appeals that had been sent to the Government of Mysore for being forwarded to the Government of India by 31st March 1960 and by 31st December 1959;

(*c*) the number of such appeals that were pending with the Government of Mysore for more than five months, without being forwarded to the Government of India on 31st March 1960;

(*d*) whether they have informed the concerned persons whose appeals are pending with the Government of Mysore on and before 31st March 1960; that they will not be forwaded;

(*e*) whether they have taken any decisions not to forward those appeals, which have been withheld?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) Three.

(*b*) By 31-12-1959 : 1 and By 31-3-1960 : 2.

(*c*) Nil.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) A decision to that effect was taken in May 1960.

Subsequently in view of the directions of the High Court in the Writ Petition that if the allottees make a representation against their allocation to the new State of Mysore, such representations have got to be forwarded for consideration and disposal by the Central Government, the State Government have decided to forward such representations to the Government of India (*vide* O.M. No. GAD 6 ITR, 61, dated 10th July 1961).

MEMBER'S REPRESENTATION

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—May I know what decision you took about my question Sir? The Education Minister is not here and the Deputy Minister is not here also. Can it be taken next day?

MR. SPEAKER.—No. It cannot be taken. Whether a particular minister is present in the House or not, the Hon'ble Member putting the question must be present in the House when it is called.

MYSORE PROHIBITION BILL, 1959 CLAUSE - BY CLAUSE CONSIDERATION—*contd.*

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (K.G.F.) Yesterday on the Prohibition Bill, I was submitting a point speaking on Mr. Pinto's amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There was some confusion.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—What I wish to submit is, you were pleased to say that the amendment was consequential. I beg to submit that it is not consequential.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Whether it is consequential or not, he has moved it. Whether Government is going to accept it or not is the point now before us.

Yesterday, I did not put the motion for extension of time to the House. All of us were in a hurry and the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition made the motion. I will now put the motion to the House. The question is :

"That the time allotted for the Bill be extended up to the end of this day."

The motion was adopted

†Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Paliayam).—Sir, The amendment suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Pinto is somewhat strange. The proviso, if I can submit to the House reads like this:

"Provided that the State Government or the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that the use of such liquor is required in accordance with the religious tenets of the community to which such person belongs."

The amendment is: 'After the word 'use' in line three of sub-clause (1) and line two of the proviso, the words 'and manufacture shall be insterted."

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Sir, if my Hon'ble friend Mr. Pinto will be willing to withdraw the amendment, I think a lot of discussion will be saved. Otherwise, four or five members on this side will have to speak on the amendment. I therefore make an appeal to Mr. Pinto to kindly withdraw the amendment so that we may take up more important amendments.

Mr. Sri F. X. DENSIS PINTO (Mangalore).—Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).—Sir, my friend Sri Venkatai Gowda is on his legs offering observations. Should you not allow him to complete his speech?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Muckannappa need not interfere. Sri G. Venkatai Gowda can take care of himself and the Chief can also take care of itself. It is quite clear that when Hon'ble Member is making observations, till he finishes, withdrawal by Sri Pinto does not arise.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I was just submitting that the insertion of the words 'and manufacture' would defeat the very purpose with which the amendment is brought because it would qualify clause 36. The intention with which the proviso is inserted is for this:

> 'the use of such liquor is required in accordance with the religious tenets in India'.

My agrument is, if the religious tenets required it, there is provision included in the Bill. It will be absurd if one wants to make out that the religious tenets require the *manufacture* of such liquor. Therefore I submit that as my friend has already suggested, it is better for the mover to withdraw the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER.—I would like to know whether Sri Pinto is going to withdraw.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER.—I will now put the clause to the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 36 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36 as amended was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 37. The question is:

"That Clause 37 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 38. There was an amendment tabled. It is not in order. I therefore put the clause to the House. The question is

"That Clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38 was added to the Bill.

Clause 39.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 39. There is an amendment. It may be moved.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY (Coondapur).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That in Sub-Clause(1), the words 'or in any room in a hotel' shall be deleted".

MR. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in Sub-Clause (1), the words 'or in any room in a hotel' shall be deleted."

Sri Narasimhan also has a similar amendment.

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, Clause 39 deals with regulation of use or consumption of foreign liquor by certain permit-holders. It reads thus:

> "(1) No holder of a permit granted under any of the provision of this Act, other than section 38, shall drink in a public place, in any vehicle parked in a public place or in any room in a hotel or any institution to which the public may have access."

I do not know whether my Hon'ble friend the Minister for Excise has considered this point. Generally permits for foreign tourists, I do not know, when they come, they have generally to remain in hotels, not in private houses. Ordinarily they reside in hotels. If they are debarred from drinking this liquor for which they hold permits in hotel rooms, they cannot drink in public places, they cannot drink in vehicles parked in public places and they cannot drink in any place which may have access to the public. If they have no places even any room of hotel, what would be the result?

I do not know where the Minister wants these people to drink or whether he wants them to go underground and drink. Ludicracy should not be taken to such an extent that even a room is prohibited to them for drinking purposes.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I am sorry the Hon'ble Member has not correctly understood this provision. It is not the intention of the Government to prohibit drinking in any room in a hotel. The term "to which the public may have access" applies not only to an institution but also to any room in a hotel. He can drink in a room in a hotel, but there should not be any access to the public to that room. There are rooms in hotels, like lounges and drawing rooms and in such a place they cannot drink. That is the intention of Government.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It must be within the knowledge of the Minister that when foreigners come for transacting business, they get in their rooms people to discuss matters of business. If half a dozen people come there; would you say that, that room is not a place to which the public have access?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The mistake has arisen because you have not copied section 15 of the Bombay Act. It provides for licencing certain hotels which can serve. Since you have not provided for that, if you have this particular provision here it will create difficulty.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I do not think the Minister has been able to appreciate the point raised. The term "to which the public may have access" does not cover both a room in a hotel and an institution; it covers only an institution.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I have already made it clear that the last portion "to which the public may have access" refers not only to institution but also to a room in a hotel.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.— But the court will not hold like that.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—The term "any institution to which the public may have access" also include hotel and so it is better to debate the words "in any room in a hotel" because a hotel is also an institution where public have access.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Rooms hired by customers in a hotel cannot be said to be places to which the public have access because they cannot enter a room occupied by a customer.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—The intention of the Minister is not carried out by the use of the words "in any room in a hotel". If the public have no access to any room in a hotel, there is no question of having these particular words interested here. If a hotel is understood as a place where the public have access, then the later portion of the clause will serve the purpose. So I request the Minister to agree to the deletion of the words "in any room in a hotel."

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I have already expressed my view. I cannot accept this amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is some force in what they say. The phrase "to which the public may have access" qualifies "hotel or any institution" and so it would mean "hotel or any institution to which the public may have access" and it will not apply to "any room in a hotel".

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—There are certain rooms in hotels like drawing room and lounge to which the public have access.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then you should put it like this: "in any room to which the public may have access in a hotel or an institution".

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.— I have no objection.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We shall consider this question after tea.

The House now raises and will meet after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Ten of the Clock and reassembled at Forty Minutes Past Ten of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, with your permission, I wish to suggest the following amendment to satisfy my friend. For the words "in a public place or in any room in a hotel or any institution to which the

public may have access", the following words may be substituted: "in a public place, or in the rooms of a place or institution, to which the public may have access."

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Rooms of a institution?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Rooms of a hotel or institution.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Rooms of a hotel or institution to which the public may have access — the intention of the Government is clear.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—To obviate the difficulties......

Mr. SPEAKER.—We can leave it like this. "In any room in a hotel or in any institution provided the public have access to room or such an institution."

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—That will make it clear.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In any room in a hotel or in an institution provided the public have access to such a room—it will cover both.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I accept that amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

> "That for the words 'in any room in a hotel or any institution to which the public may have access' the following words may be substituted: "in any room in a hotel or an institution provided the public have access to such room".

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

> "That Clause 39 as amended stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39 as amended was added to the Bill

Clauses 40, 41 *and* 42

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

> "That Clauses 40, 41 and 42 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 40, 41 and 42 were added to the Bill.

Clause 43

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 43. There is an amendment. It may be moved.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I beg to move:

> "that the following proviso shall be added to sub-clause (1):
>
> "Provided that no manufacturer of jaggery from sugarcane shall be liable for possession of molasses which is the by-product of the process."

MR. SPEAKER.—The amendment moved:

"that the following proviso shall be added to sub-cause (1)

"Provided that no manufacturer of jaggery from sugarcane shall be liable for possession of molasses which is the by product of the process.'"

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I do not question the intentions of the Government. But they have missed one important aspect of the case. They are obessed with the idea of distillation alone. But we all know the difficulties this provision will cause to agriculturists. There are lakhs and lakhs of agriculturists who cultivate sugarcane. Some of the cultivators of sugarcane supply came to sugarcane factories. But the vast majority of sugarcane growers manufacture jaggery, and these molasses is a by-product of the manufacture of jaggery. If this provision is allowed to stand where it is, all these lakhs and lakhs of persons in villages are liable to be prosecuted under section 43. There is no escape clause also. I suggest, in the interests of the vast number of agriculturists, to exempt *bona fide* cultivators of sugarcane if they manufacture jaggery. I do not plead for all those persons who do not cultivate sugarcane, but still possess molasses. Such persons may be prosecuted. But *bona fide* manufacturers of jaggery who cultivate sugarcane may be exempted from proseeution for possessing molasses. Every sugarcane grower and manufacturer of jaggery is necessarily open to prosecution for possessing molasses. But he should not be prosecuted. I request the Government to consider the vast number of sugarcane growers who may be hard hit if this clause is retained as it is. My amendment is to exempt *bona fide* cultivators possessing molasses.

† Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, it is not the intention of Government to harass the *bona fide* sugarcane cultivators. The amendmet moved by Hon'ble Sri Srinivas Shetty is to give exemption totally to the sugarcane cultivators for the possession of molasses as it is a by-product of jaggery manufacture. But many people may try to escape if this amendment is accepted.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—How can he escape ?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Because it is not defiend in the amendment what should be the quantity that should be exempted. A person may have in his possession five, ten or fifty tons of molasses, and he will put forward the plea that this is the by product he got of jaggery produeed by him. So this excuse will serve him to escape this provision. If the Hon'ble Member is prepared to further amend by adding the words not in excess of such and such quantity as may be prescribed, his amendment can be considered. Besides, under the Act, there is provision. I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member to

clause 123 (c), general powers of State Government in respect of licences, etc."

"exempt any person or institution or any class of persons or institutions from the observance of all or any of the provisions of this Act, or any rule or regulation or order made thereunder".

While framing the rules, we can give exemption to such *bona fide* sugarcane cultivators under this provision. If the Hon'ble Member insists that his amendment should be accepted, if he agrees for a further amendment by adding the words not in excess of a certain quantity as may be prescribed, it may be considered. We should prescribe what should be the quantity. Suppose a persons has in his possession five or ten tons of molasses, he will have a good excuse by saying that this quantity is the by product of the jaggery he manufactured So, we do not want to give any room for such an excuse. Therefore, if the Hon'ble Member agrees to this further amendment, then we will consider. If he does not agree, I want to assure him that it is not the intention of the Government to harass *bona fide* sugarcane cultivators. We are thinking of giving exemption to the *bond fide* cultivators under sub-clause (c) of clause 123.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ (ನಂಜನಗೂಡು).—ಈಗ ಈ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಹರಾಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರೈಬ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ! ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆ ಇಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸುಗರ್ ಬರುತ್ತೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊಲಾಸ್ಯಸ್ ಬರುತ್ತೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಹೇಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಇದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿನಾಕಾರಣ ಬೋನಾಫೈಡ್ ಷುಗರ್ ಕೇನ್ ಕಲ್ಟಿವೇಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅನವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ರೈತರಿಗೂ ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ವಿನಾ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೇರೆ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ಟನ್ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಷುಗರ್ ಬರುತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊಲ್ಯಾಸೆಸ್ ಬರುತ್ತೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಬಹುದು. ಅನಂತರ ಈ ಮೊಲೇಸಸ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಷನ್ ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೂಲ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊವೈಡ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

† Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, it is not my intention to see that people are in possession of molasses for the purpose of manufacturing illicit liquor. But, as the provision stands, the agriculturists who are not an inconsiderable number will be affected. I see that the Hon'ble Minister is quite sencere in his assurance that proper rules will be made, but they have no right under the substantive Act at all. The rules are to be framed God alone knows when and by whom and nobody

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looks into them. Though the law says that they will be placed before the Assembly and that members have a right to look into them and suggest amendments, in 99 per cent of the cases we are not in a position to look into them. It is not possible to look into them also. I do not know whether anybody has scientifically studied what will be amount of molasses that will come out of one ton of sugar. Looking into all these aspects, Government may frame rules. This is the best I can get from Government. With this observations, I agree to amendment proposed by the Minister.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, I beg to move—

In the amendment of Sri Srinivasa Shetty, add at the end the words "and is not in excess of such quantity as may be prescribed".

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is "That add at the end of Sri Srinivasa Shetty's amendment the words "and is not in excess of such quantity as may be prescribed".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is—

"That the following proviso shall be added to sub-clause (1)—

"Provided that no manufacturer of jaggery from sugarcane shall be liable for possession of molasses which is the by-product of the process".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Puttanna's amendment to this Clause is not admissible.

The question is

"That Clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 44 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 44 was added to the Bill.

Clause 45.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I beg to move—

"That Sub-Clause (3) shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That Sub-Clause (3) shall be deleted."

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, under the provisions of this Bill Government have got vast powers to grant permits, cancel permits, limit permits, etc. Even apart from that, they have incorporated this sub-clause (3). This is too arbitrary and too dictatorial. Under this sub-clause (3), they want power to cancel even without assigning any reason at any time. Why they want these arbitrary powers, I am unable to understand. It will harass the travelling public who come from outside the State. Suppose a gentleman from America or England comes here and for one reason or another he offends an official. Government means official. He can cancel the permit without assigning any, reason. The whims and fancies of Government should not be allowed free play in these matters. As it is, the sub-clause gives the fullest play for the whims and fancies of Government. So, in the interest of the travelling public I request that this sub-clause may be deleted.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, when this sub-clause (3) gives vast powers to cancel, I want to know what are these 'other reasons' that is provided for in Clause 47 ?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Unforeseen reasons may arise for cancellation of licences other than those that are enumerated in Clause 45. At the moment, I cannot say what are those 'other reasons'.

11-00 A.M.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—In support of the amedment moved, I may submit that the Government cannot *suo motu* suspend or cancel a licence unless they get a report from the Deputy Commissioner. They have to call for a report from the concerned officer and if the officer does not recommend for cancellation or suspend, Sir they cannot do that. Therefore I submit that cancelling a licence without assigning any reason, is too much. When the officers want to suspend or cancel a licence they will have to necessarily assign a reason. Such being the case there is no meaning to say that the Government may cancel a licence without assigning any reason. This sub-clause 3 is unnecessary and requires to be deleted.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—This is not a new clause inserted here. It is already in existence in the Mysore Prohibition Act and also in Madras Prohibition Act. Section 23 (2) of the Mysore Act and Section 23 (2) of the Madras Prohibition Act mention a similar Clause. This is a special power that the Government wants to have. If the members insist that it should be deleted, I have no objection. If the House is of the opinion that this provision is unnecessary I have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That sub-clause (3) shall be deleted."

The amendment was adopted

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 45 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 45 amendmed was added to the Bill

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clauses 46, 47 and 48 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 46, 47 and 48 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 49. The member is not present.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Sir, I have been asked to move it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It cannot be done. Unless there is a provision in the rules as in the case of a resolution, a member cannot authorise another member to move an amendment.

The question is :

"That Clause 49 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 49 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 50 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

(Clause 50 was added to the Bill).

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 51.

Sri D. H. RUDRAPPA.—Sir, I move :

"That for the words 'local area' the word 'area' shall be substituted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That for the words 'local area' the word 'area' shall be substituted."

Sri D. H. RUDRAPPA.—By saying local area: it restricts only to municipal or panchayat limits. So, just to extend this to other places, it is better to remove the word 'local' and have only the word 'area.'

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That for the words "local area" the word 'area' shall be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 51 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 51 as amended was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 58. Sri B. G. Khot and Sri M. C. Narasimhan are not present.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I move:

"That the provisos (i) (ii) and (iii) shall be deleted."

MR. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"The provisos (i) (ii) and (iii) shall be deleted."

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Clause 58 provides for penalty for illegal import, etc., of intoxicants or hemp. The clause reads like this:

"......shall, on conviction, be punished—

(i) for a first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

Provided that in the absence of any special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the Court such imprisonment shall not be less than six months and fine shall not be less than five hundred rupees;

(ii) for a second offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees;

Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary, to be mentioned in the judgment of the court, such imprisonment shall not be less than nine months, and fine shall not be less than one thousand rupees;

(iii) for a third and subsequent offences, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees:

"Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the court, such imprisonment shall not be less than one year and fine shall not be less than one thousand rupees."

I do not know why the Government have got such a misapprehension about the courts. When they have fixed a maximum sentence,

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the judicial courts know the responsibility and any sentence they offer would be in accordance with the offence committed. Secondly, who has to judge the guilt of an offender ? The courts must be allowed to judge the nature of the guilt aud the punishment they should give. They do that judging from all the evidence. But according to this, the court should not be allowed to judge. What should be the fine and imprisonment. That is to say, the powers of the court are sought to be taken away by the legislature and the courts are told that they should punish only in the manner indicated. When two or three acused are charged for a similar offence, they may not be entitled to similar punishment. Because the circumstances under which the offences are committed in each case may be different. The Courts generally do not awared the same sentence. So, if six months were to be awarded for all categories of offences, then that will not be a court at all. That will not be a judicial judgment at all. In this particular case, the astonishing thing is to take away the right of the court and say that minimum sentence should be inflicted on the accused. The Hon'ble Minister may say that they are going to give sufficient latitude to the courts. What is the latitude provided ? 'In the absence of sufficient and adequate reasons'; that is to say. if the court can give special and adequate reasons, it may inflict such sentence as they deem fit. That will be the argument of the Hon'ble Minister. What are special and adequate reasons ? We do not know. It is an argument just like India rubber which may be stretched to any extent. There will be an appellate court. The Appellate Court might find that the reasons are not adequate and special. If it simply says 'adequate reasons' I can understand. If it is special reason in every case, I do not know how many reasons could be given under that. For lesser sentence, they must give special and adequate reasons. Not giving latitude to court is extraordinary. It is agai st the canons of criminal jurisprudence. After all, we have not declared prohibition totally. In certain areas if a person commits that offence you seek to punish him ; but if he boozes himself a mile away you do not punish him ; a foreigner may come and commit that offence but he is not punished. I am told that one of the Hon'ble Ministers took objection to my using of the word 'barbarous'. I am prepared to use that word here also. This sort of judging things is very bad. I have been a criminal lawyer for a number of years. It offends all criminal justice. After all they are not executive magistrates. You have got judicial first class magistrates. To misjude them and to have no faith in these courts is very bad. Sir, if a court judges certain persons are guilty, let them give high sentence. I request the Hon'ble Minister for excise who himself is a lawyer not to offend Criminal jurisprudence to such an extent as he is doing, and I request him to delete the provision.

MR. SPEAKER.—Now there are 1¼ hours more. There are a number of amendments. At this rate, I will have to apply guillotine at

12-30 P. M. because at that hour, all the readings of the Bill should be finished.

†SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am supporting the amendment of my friend Srinivasa Shetty. I have a fundamental objection. This proviso offends against judicial independence. Who is the Government to prescribe what should be done and who is the authority to prescribe the procedure for the Magistrate to judge that the reason is either special or adequate? There is a substantive punishment proposed in the Section itself. This proviso offends against all ideas of judiciary independent of executive and it is making in roads to all ideas of judicial independence. On that fundamental principle this proviso will have to be deleted. I have no other reason, and this is a more fundamental reason to which the Hon'ble Minister will have to agree. When the matter goes to a court, the Executive should have nothing to do with it. It is a kind of dictating terms to the judiciary. If you go on passing such laws and if the legislature is going to be a party in passing such laws, it makes the idea of separation of judicary from the Executive a mockery for which we fought so much and for so many years. It has become almost an accompolished fact now. This once again takes us to pre-independence days. With this fundamental reason, I support the amendment and request the Hon'ble Minister to withdraw this proviso.

SRI S. D. KOTHAWALE.—There appears to be some misapprehension regarding the independence of the judiciary. A statement is made by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition that we are trespassing upon the independence of judiciary. It is not the Executive or the Mysore Government that is passing this measure; it is this Hon'ble House that is passing this law. Therefore, we are within our rights to pass such laws and provide such punishments which we think are ncessary for the implementation of the principles laid down in this Bill. The question of independence of judiciary does not arise and the question of offence against the criminal jurisprudence to which reference was made by the Hon'ble Member Sri Srinivasa Shetty also does not arise. It is for the judiciary to interpret or administer the laws which are passed by the legislature the judiciary cannot say, what type of law, the legislature should pass. So, there is some confusion about this. These provisions will show that persons who commit offences will be meted out with certain minimum punishment and the intending offenders will know this fact and act accordingly. Let them obey the law. Unless some deterent provision is made it is very difficult to see that this prohibition legislation is going to be a success. Therefore the question of an inroad into judicial independence does not arise. There is no question of an inroad into the criminal jurisprudence also. Under these circumstances, the plea foward by the Hon'ble Members is not correct. I oppose the amendment.

† Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, after the explanation given by the Hon'ble Member Sri Kothawale, I do not feel any further explanation or clarification is necessary in this respect. As I have already while replying to the general debate, made clear the general policy of the Government, we want to see that deterent punishment is given to offenders in order to see that porhibition is a total success in our State. That is the policy behind it. We do not mean any disregard. It is not correct to say that Government do not have any confidence in the judiciary because we have left the entire matter to be decided by the court. They can decide whether there are adequate reasons or special reasons to release him with ut inflicting any punishment. It is for the judiciary to decide. It is not for us. We left it entirely to the judiciary. There is no question of expressing our lack of confidence in or disregard to the judiciary. These provisions are quite essential in order to see that prohibition is a total success. Therefore, I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the amendment to the House. The question is:

"That the provisos to items (i) (ii) and (iii) shall be deleted."

The amendmet was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Narasimhan has given notice of another amendment. He is not here. I will put Clause 58 to the House. The question is:

"That Clause 58 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 58 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 59. There are amendments.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I beg to move:

"That the proviso to item (*d*) (i) shall be deleted."

"In items (ii) and (iii) for the word 'two', the word 'one' shall be substiuted."

"For the words 'second offence', the words 'second and subsequent offences' shall be substituted."

"The proviso to item (*d*) (ii) shall be deleted."

"The proviso to item (*d*) (iii) shall be de.eted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendments moved:

"That the proviso to item (*d*) (i) shall be deleted."

"In items (ii) and (iii) for the word 'two', the word 'one' shall besubstituted."

"For the word 'second offence', the word 'second and subsequent offences' shall be substituted."

"The proviso to item (*d*) (ii) shall be deleted."

"The proviso to item (*d*) (iii) shall be deleted."

Since Sri Narsimhan is not here, his amendments cannot be taken up.

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—This is a different category of offences "cultivation of hemp; collection of hemp or any portion of hemp, etc. consumption, use or possession or transportation of any intoxicant or hemp; tapping or permitting or suffering to be tapped, any toddy producing tree; drawing or permitting or suffering to be drawn toddy from any tree shall on conviction be punished—for a first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees: Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the Court, such imprisonment shall not be less than three months and fine shall not be less than five hundred rupees." I will take this portion first. In my speech I compared this clause with Clause 76. I would again request the House to consider these clauses together. Clause 59 (*b*) says: "consumes, uses, possesses or transports..." Let me take the two words 'consumes' and 'uses'. Any use of intoxicating liquor makes a person drunk. Clause 76 says: "Penalty for being drunk. (drunk means being drunk excessively) and for disorderly behaviour". For drinking and disorderly behaviour, my friend the Minister seems to have some misapprehension about these words. He seems to think that a person can be charged for consuming liquor and disorderly behaviour Under Section 59 as opposed to Sectoin 76. He is wrong because Clause 76 says "Penalty for being drunk and for disorderly behaviour". For both these things, what is the penalty inflicted ?

"Whoever—

(1) in any street or thoughfare or public place or in any place to which the public have or are permitted to have access—

(*a*) is drunk and is incapable of taking care of himself, or:

(*b*) behaves in a disorderly manner under the influence of drink, or

(2) not being the holder of a permit granted under the provisions of this Act or is not eligible to hold

a permit Under Section 31, Section 34 or Section 37 is found drunk in any place, shall, on conviction, be punished—

(*a*) for a first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, and with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

We see that Under Clause 59 for consuming liquor he need not be drunk. Consumption is different from intoxication. A person may consume a pint of liquor and he need not be intoxicated, but a person who consumes liquor may be intoxicated, Intoxication means, one loses control of himself. So even a person who consumes liquor need not be intoxicated; he merely consumes liquor and such a person shall on conviction be punished for a first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine, which may extend to one

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thousand rupees, and such imprisonment shall not be less than three months and fine shall not be less than five hundred rupees." For being drunk and for disorderly behaviour, the punishment is, for a first offence, imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, and fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and the minimum sentence is, not less than seven days' imprisonment and fine not less than twenty five rupees' I do not know where he got the argument that a person can be charged under Section 76 and then charged under Section 59. I read and re-read the whole Bill. I beg my honourable friends the lawyers to read the Bill again. Does it give any scope for such an interpretation at all? Can a person be charged under Section 76 and again under Section 59? Because Section 76 says that a person is charged for drinking and disorderly behaviour. How he can be charged under Section 76 and Section 59 passes my imagination. Both the sections are not compatible with each other, decency and administration of criminal justice. For this simple reason I say that under section 59 the offence is a lesser offence, at least under (b) the offences are lesser than the offences under section 76, they are much less. For a person who is not only drunk but a rowdy, you give a lesser sentence. For consuming you are giving six months, imprisonment, where as for consuming drink and disorderly behaviour you are giving only 15 days' imprisonment. Even very decent people drink. I do not consider a person who drinks is an indecent or a bad person. You may consider yourself as being a chela of Mahatma Gandhi as you are, you may think that a person who drinks is a very bad person; but I don't consider him to be so. I do not consider a person who takes a little drink to be a criminal. A person who drinks is given six months' imprisonment; but a person who goes out and behaves in a disorderly manner or who acts like a rowdy, is given only 15 days, imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. This requires a little looking into by the Law Department, at least by the Honourable Minister. The argument which I, advanced to the earlier clause applies to these provisos. The punishments awarded under sections 59 and 76 may be looked into and something done in the matter.

†SRI G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palyam).—In supporting the amendment I may be permitted to submit that while making observations on the Bill, I brought home to this House the intention of the Constitution. Article 47 does not contemplate to prohibit mere taking of liquor, consumption. Consumption as we all know is a lesser offence; it does not do any harm to the society or to the person taking the dri k. From that point of view you have got to consider mere taking a little drink, would it be injurious to the health of the person or harmful to the society. Of course, excessive drinking is bad and that is to be prohibited; that is what the directive principles of the Constitution say. Such being the case, I fail to understand why a lesser punishment is prescribed for excessive drinking and disorderly behaviour and a deterrent punishment for mere consumption. Would it satisfy the

principles of natural justice? Therefore, the argument advanced by my friend Sri V. Srinivasa Shetty is too good in this respect and it deserves to be conceded.

Secondly, the Minister has been pleased to reject the amendments that were given to section 58 provisos, to all these items restricting the courts, powers. The courts may not give minimum punishments if they so choose to assign special reasons. I do not know what those special reasons are. Even in respect of other provisos in this section, at least the Minister may be pleased to agree to delete these provisos. Supposing by force of circumstance, not only a man may commit an offence but also he may sincerely plead guilty and he may seek the mercy of the court; he may apologise before the court and the court should be given discretion to give punishments according to the force of circumstances. The court may award a sentence only till the rising of the court. Such thigs should be left to the discretion of the courts. We are proposing to award a higher punishment for consumption and lesser punishment to a person who drinks in excess and behaves in a disorderly manner in a public place. Punishments should be consistant with the gravity of the offence. I hope the Minister will consider this point.

11-30 A. M.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, it appears there is some confusion and the Hon'ble Members have not correctly understood the provisions of clauses 59 and 76. Under clause 59, whether a person consumes excessive quantity or little quantity, it constitutes to be an offence. It is not correct to say that only excessive consumption should be considered an offence and not a little consumption. Anybody who consumes or uses liquor is liable for punishment.

Sub-clause (1) of clause 76 applies to persons who hold permits whereas clause 59 does not apply to permit holders. The wording of 76 is: 'penalty for being drunk and for disorderly behaviour'. Whereas, the wording of clause 59 is: "whoever, in contravention of the provisions of this Act, or any rule or order made, or any licence, permit, pass or authorisation issued thereunder cultivates or collects etc......" so, this is a act done without holding any lincense. Sub-clause (2) will be an additional punishment for the non-permit holders. If will be to give a different punishment under that clause. If a person is found drunk in a public place that is a separate offence under 76 (2). If a person is found in his room or house having consumed liquor without holding a permit, the punishment is under clause 59. If he goes in a drunken state to a public place, the section is if a person consumes in his house, he commits one offence and if he goes out and behaves in a disorderly manner in a public place, he commits another offence; so, he would have committed two offences and he is liable for these two punishments.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Sir, when a person consumes liquor in his house and if he is found out, he is punished under section 59. Supposing he is found elsewhere, how can we presume that he has consumed in his house and then he has come out? I think, this is not justifiable.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think clauses 59 and 76 are linked together. So, we will take them up afterwards. The Hon'ble Minister may think over it. I will now put clause 60. The question is.

"That Clause 60 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 60 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses 61 and 62. The question is.

"That Clauses 61 and 62 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 61 and 62 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 63. Sri. Narasimhan is not here. The question is.

"That Clause 63 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 63 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 64. Sri Narasimhan is not here. There is an amendment in the name of Sri Srinivasa Shetty.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I beg to move.

"That the following proviso shall be added"

"Provided that no manufacturer of jaggery from sugarcane shall be liable for possession of molasses which is a by-product of the process".

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved.

"That the following proviso shall be added".

"Provided that no manufacturer of jaggery from sugarcane shall be lible for possession of molasses which is a by product of the process".

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, I am prepared to accept that amendment provided the following are added to it.

"and is not in excess of such quantity"

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the amendment to the amendment of Sri Srinivasa Shetty. The question is:

"and is not in excess of such quantity"

The amendment was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER.—Now, I will put the amendment of Sri Srinivasa Shetty as amended: The question is.

"That the following proviso shall be added:—

Provided that no manufacturer of jaggery from sugarcane shall be liable for possession of molasses which is a byproduct of the process and is not in excess of such quantity."

The amendment was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 64 as amended. The question is:

"That Clause 64, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 64 as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clauses 65 to 74. The question is:

"That Clauses 65 to 74, both inclusive, stand part of the the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 65 to 74, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 75. The amendment is not in order. I will put the clause. The question is,

"That Clause 75 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 75 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clause 76 is held up. Clause 77. There is an amendment.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I move:

"That the proviso to sub-clause (1) shall be deleted."

MR. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved.

"That the proviso to sub-clause (1) shall be deleted."

†SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I do not want to advance more argument on this.

"Whoever being the owner or occupier or having the use or care or management or control of any place, knowingly permits it to be used for the purpose of commission by any other person of any offence punishable under this Act, shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both"

"Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the Court, such imprisonment shall not be less than three months and fine shall not be less than five hundred rupees."

(Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY)

Sir, even though some person in another House might have committed the offence, the owner is liable and that person is liable. Even in this the Government wants to restrict the hands of the court. All the arguments that could be said in this behalf have already been said. I request the Hon'ble Minister to permit the deletion of this proviso which is quite unnecessary in this clause.

Mr. VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, this has been discussed sufficiently and I have already given the explanation and the stand of the Government in this regard. I cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the proviso to sub-clause (1) shall be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 77 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 77 was added to the Bill."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 78 stand of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Mr. SPEAKER.—The next clause is, clause 79. There is an amendment.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I beg to move :

" That in clause 79 the words " with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or " and " or with both" shall be deleted. "

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

" That the words " with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or " and " or with both " shall be deleted. "

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—This is a clause which penalises the doctor for issuing the medical certificate.

" If a registered medical practitioner issues a prescription with the intention that such prescription shall be used by the person to whom it is issued for the purpose of consuming liquor or intoxicating drug in contravention of the provisions of this Act, or rules or order made thereunder or any license, permit, pass or authorisation granted under this Act, he shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. "

Sir, we know it is very difficult to prove the intention in these cases. The very fact of giving a certificate or misusing may be considered an offence. And *mens rea* very rarely comes into the picture in these cases. Many a time, we know big persons like my Hon'ble friend may approach a doctor for a certificate and doctors generally oblige the persons of some status. Ordinary cooly will not be able to get such a certificate. It is very big persons who approach doctors, and doctors do oblige persons with a certificate. Ultimately what happens? that big gentleman who obtains the certificate may misuse the certificate and the doctor may come in to trouble. The doctor may know nothing of that. The doctor never meant that the certificate should be misused. How can one find out the intentions of the doctor? I am unable to understand. I approach a doctor for a medical certificate. The doctor issues a certificate. I misuse the certificate—how can the Doctor also be responsible for that? I do not commit the offence in the presence of the doctor. I somehow and drink in my house and for that you are going to charge the doctor. I do not know how you have simply included a lot of things which are really dangerous. The doctors do give a certificate. It is very difficult even for a clever lawyer to prove a *bona fide* purpose. Bad doctors there are. But there are very good doctors. And if they are liable to come into the court, fine may be there. But why should you provide for imprisonment?

Therefore I request the Hon'ble Minister to accept my amendment.

†Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, this provision is made to check the issue of certificate indiscriminately. We are not binding or restricting the powers of the courts as in the case of other provisions which we have just now gone through. In this case, I would like to refer to the wording. It is not imprisonment 'and' fine, it is worded as 'imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine..." The word 'or' is used in this clause. The court will take all facts into consideration at the time of awarding punishment. It is left to the discresion of the courts and we must rely upon the judiciary for utilising these provisions with due circumspection and before they inflict any punishment, they will take into consideration all these facts and I do not think unnecessarily the courts will harass the innocent doctors.

Therefore this provision is absolutely necessary. I cannot accept the amendment.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Police will harass, not courts.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—It is the the court that will punish. It is not necessary that imprisonment and fine should be awarded in each case. It is imprisonment 'or' fine. It is left to the discresion of the court. Therefore I request the Hon'ble Member not to press this amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the words 'with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or' and 'or with both" shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the clause.

The question is :

"That Clause 79 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 79 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 80. There is an amendment.

Sri V SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I beg to move :

"That for the words 'six months' the words "one year" shall be substituted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That for the words 'six months' the words 'one year' shall be substituted."

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I do not know, this is a peculiar yardstick with which an offence is being judged. For consumption of liquor, one year's imprisonment and 1,000 rupees fine. For maliciously prosecuting a person, you want to award only six months imprisonment. The punishment is very lenient. There is no minimum punishment prescribed. I think the House will be pleased to see that the yardstick with which this Government is trying to judge the offence is really wonderful. For consumption of liquor, they have a minimum punishment. For deliberately and maliciously and falsely prosecuting a person and dragging him to a court and possibly getting him convicted and later on in appeal getting it quashed, that person is charged with six months imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000 and no minimum punishment. I do not understand why. I have not asked for any minimum punishment in my amendment. I simply say more deterrent punishment is necessary. Instead of six months, I say 'one year'. I do not know why such a bad and immoral person should not be given a little more punishment. I request the Hon'ble Minister to accept this simple amendment.

†Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, the punishment provided here appears to be quite adequate because it is open to the person against whom false information is given to sue for damages against that person. He can proceed against him. Therefore the offence that is committed for consuming liquor and the offence that is comitted by giving false information are not similar in nature. As there is already a provision for enabling a person whom false information is given to sue for

damages, I do not think any enhancement of punishment is necessary in this case.

Therefore, I cannot accept this amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That for the words 'six months', the words 'one year', shall be substituted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The qustion is :

"That Clause 80 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 80 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clauses 81 to 85 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 81 to 85 were added to the Bill.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I beg to move :

"That in Clause 86—

the word 'or' at the end of item (a) shall be deleted ; item (b) shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—amendment moved :

"That in clause 86—

the word 'or,' at the end of item (a) shall be deleted ; item (b) shall be deleted."

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Ordinarily as far as my experience goes a certificate or the report of an officer or doctor is not evidence. It is only a previous statement. Even a medical certificate has not got the authority of evidence and it is only a statement or observation by the doctor regarding the condition of the person and in support of that in a court of law the doctor gives evidence corroborating the contents of the certificate. So a certificate by itself is not evidence, but here you simply controvert the Evidence Act and say that certificate or report by itself is evidence.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it not in favour of the accused ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—No. He can always summon them. Under Section 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code the accused is always entitled to summon the doctor, the register and the report, but here only an option is given. Ordinarily the doctor is not summoned at all, but the certificate or report is produced and evidence of the doctor is dispensed with and all these things become evidence. I say that the certificate should be produced and discretion should be given to the accused or the court to summon them to the court.

†Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—In support of this amendment I would say that the present system is that the doctor will be summoned and he will be examined and asked to state the contents of the certificate given by him as otherwise it cannot be marked as exhibit. If the prosecution wants to get a certificate of the doctor marked, then necessarily he should be summoned and examined and then only it could be marked as exhibit. Now here they want to dispense with that procedure and straightway mark the certificate as evidence which is inadmissible under the Evidence Act Therefore this amendment is necessary.

†Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—This amendment is not at all necessary because provision is made here that "the court may, if it thinks fit, and shall, on the application of the prosecution or the accused person, summon, and examine any such person as to the subject-matter of his certificate or as the case may be, report." So it is left to the discretion of the court or the accused person. On an application by the accused the court is bound to summon the doctor. So I do not know why (b) should be deleted. There need not be any misapprehension about this when there is a provision to summon the doctor and to examine him. So I request the Hon'ble Member to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That in Clause 86—

the word "or," at the end of item (a) shall be deleted ; item (b) shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 86 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adpted

Clause 86 was added to the Bill.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I beg to move :

"That the proviso to sub-clause (2) shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—amendment moved :

"That the proviso to sub-clause (2) shall be deleted."

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.-I am only against one singular provision in this clause which is against all canons of criminal law. Section 103 of the Criminal procedure Code says that during the search of the house of an accused the witnesses should be of the locality. Not only that they should be respectable inhabitants of the locality. The Madras Act says that while entering the House all the persons entering the house including the police officers should be searched because as lawyers know many police officers have foised castes. A bottle of liquor can be within

the very thick uniform of a police officer and it can be foisted. That is the reason why it is provided there that all persons entering the house should be searched. Not only that it says that the witnesses should be of the locality and they should be respectable inhabitants of the locality. But here to our surprise this clause does not say that they should be of the locality. Fortunately, it does not say that they need not be respectable. Under this provision they may be anything because it does not say that they should be respectable whereas the procedure code says that they should be respectable inhabitants of the locality. I have narrated the instances of prohibition cases where utter scoundrels and ex-convicts are taken as permanent witnesses to all places. They are taken for all searches and they will be witnesses before the court. Is this the way by which this Gandhian followers are going to enforce prohibition ? I am very sorry for the Minister and for the people over him he governs. He is setting at nought the procedure Code and centuries of experience behind it, not only in India but even in other countries like England where the presence of respectable witnesses belonging to the locality is insisted upon for search. If they are persons of the locality, they would know the accused and if he is an innocent man they would protest against the treatment meted out to him. I do not know if my Hon'ble friend, the Minister has practised on the criminal side but if he had done so he would have realized the strength behind my point. My amendment is very reasonable and sensible and I request him to accept it.

12-00 NOON

†ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಲಾಜು ನಾವು ಅನುಭವದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ರೇಡ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಜನ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಸಿಟ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟಿಲೇಶನ್ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತು ಇಡೀ ಸಮಾಜ ಬೂಟ್‌ಲೆಗ್ಗರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಮೂರನೇ ದಿವಸದಿಂದ ಅವರು ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಿ, ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎಳೆದು, ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಕೊಡಿಸ ಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ಲೊಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿ ಜನ ಬರುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ, ಅವರು ಬಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನನ್ನ ರಿಪ್ಲೈನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ ವರದಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ, ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳು ರೇಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರ ಮನೆಲೂಟ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೊಲೆ ಸಹಿತ ಮಾಡಲು ಹೋಗಿರುವ ಬೂಟ್‌ಲೆಗ್ಗರುಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿವೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ಪ್ರಾವಿಜನ್ ಮಾಡಲೇ ಬೇಕು ರೇಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ಯಾರೂ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ? ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕೊ? ಅದೇ ಲೊಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಜನ ಸಿಗದೆ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಬೇರೆ ಲೊಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟಬಲ್ ಪೀಪಲ್ ಬರಬೇಕೋ, ಅಲ್ಲವೋ ಅನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರೊಫೆಶನಲ್ ಪಂಚಾಯತದಾರರನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಕರೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ, ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಅವರ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸೈಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಲೊಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತು

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ದಾರರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ರೇಡ್ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರ ? ಎಕ್ಸಸಬಲ್ ಕೇಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಾವಿಸೋಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹೆರ್ರ್ಯಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಸೌತ್ ಕೆನರಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ರೇಡ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಪೋಲೀಸು ಸರ್ಚ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನೂ ಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸುವ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗ ಲೊಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಜನ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ? ಯಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ನೋಡಿ ಎಕ್ಸಸಬಲ್ ಕೇಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವಿಸೋ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಒಂದು ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಚ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಹಜರು ವಿಟ್‌ನೆಸ್ ಬರದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ, ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ದಯೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ನೋಡಿ. The Police have got full power.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is.

"That the proviso to sub-Clause (2) shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is.

"That Clause 87 stand part of the Bill."

Clause 88

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I beg to move.

"That sub-clause (2) shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—amendment moved.

"That sub-clause (2) shall be deleted."

† Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, this is a simple amendment. As explained by the Minister, the courts have the liberty of giving bail to persons or refusing bail. But I plead that an accused should as a matter of right be allowed to go on bail. Supposing the blood of an accused is sent for test and mean while the Magistrate, under the powers vested in him, refuses bail. Then the accused would be in jail for a month or two till the blood test results arrive. Supposing, no alchohol is found in the blood and ultimately he is acquitted. Imagining the enormous hardships caused to the accused, who after all is innocent. The purpose of the law is to protect the innocents, not to expose them to unnecessary and avoidable harrassement. The accused here is not a murderer. Only in extremely heinous offence, should bail be refused. This is a simple and reasonable amendment and I hope the Minister would accept it.

† Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I would draw attention to Clause 111 which allows the prohibition officers to let persons on bail even in respect of non-bailable offences. Such powers are not given to the investigating

officers even in the Criminal Procedure Code. Therefore Clauses 88 and 111 are contradictory. Such being the case I request that persons accused, should as a matter of rignt be let out on bail and with this end in view the amendment may be accepted.

†Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I have been repeatedly saying that the policy of the Government is to provide for deterrent punishment. Even in this case, after they are made non-bailable cases, it is left to the discretion of the investigating officer, even prohibition officer, to release according to the Criminal Procedure Code. The Police have got powers to release the accused on bail. I will quote the relevant section.

Sri G VENKATAI GOWDA.—That is a strange thing.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code reads :

> "When any person accused of or suspected of the commission of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail."...

It is not mentioned that only the Court could release.

> "...but he shall not be so released if there appears reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life."

Sub-Section (2) reads :

> "If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage, of the inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed a non-bailable offence, but there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall be released on bail.. at the discretion of such officer or Court."

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—But here you have made it non-bailable.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Even in non-bailable cases, not only the Court, but even the investigating officer has a right to release. Section 497 is quite clear.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—If the officer during investigation finds that there is no reasonable ground that he has committed a non-bailable offence—that means the offence should be a bailable one. In such cases only the Court is authorised to release and not in cases where he has committed a non-bailable offence. There should be a limit for even interpretation. I appeal to the Chair, Sir.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—There is no question of interpretation. The section itself is clear.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I make special appeal to the Chair to kindly interpret the section. This is a very uneasy situation. I want the Hon'ble Chair to interpret it. We will take your decision. Please interpret it yourself. I am sorry I have to interfere and ask the

(Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA)

Speaker to specially interpret it. Our plea is that offences under this clause should not be made non-bailable.

Sri R. C. PATIL.—I request you kindly to accept the amendment. If it is not accepted, the minor agriculturists will be put to great hard ship. I request the Hon'ble Minister to accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us read Section 497 (2). If it appears to such officer, *i. e.*, the investigating officer or the Court at any stage of the investigation, enquiry or trial as the case may be that there are not resonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed a non-bailable offence—you see that Section 497 refers to non-bailable offences. If the accused......

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I request you to please read sub-section 3 also.

Mr. SPEAKER.—"The grounds—that there are no reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed a non-bailable affence':—that means he might not have commitfed any offence at all. After all, no offence might have been committed by him of a non-bailable nature. If there are grounds to believe that the accused has not committed an offence of a non-bailable character.

> "but there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, are at the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as herein provided."

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—That is very clear, Sir.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—May I request you to permit me to clarify further. I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Members to Section 497 (3):

> "An officer or a Court releasing any person on bail under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall record in writing his or its reasons for so doing."

In sub-section (1) they have discussed the circumstances under which a person who has committed a non-bailable offence can be released. They say :

"An officer or a Court releasing any person on bail" You see, under sub-section (1), you say that only a court has authority. But we say, not only the Court, but also the investigating officer has got power. It is quite clear here.

> "An officer or a Court releasing any person on bail under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall record in writing his or its reasons for so doing.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—What is sub-section (1)

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I shall read sub-section (1):

"When any person accused of or suspected of the commission of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station, or appears or is brought before a Court; he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so relesed... if he is believed to be guilty of an offence punishable with death or life imprisonment."

For all the other non-bailable offences, he may be released under sub-section (1). Under sub-section (1), who are the competent authorities to release him on bail? That has been defined in (3):

"An officer or a Court releasing any person on bail under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall record in writing his or its reasons for so doing."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us read the section as it is.

"When any person accused of or suspected of the commission of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life."

ನಾನ್ ಬೇಲಬಲ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದು,

Except in two cases of death and life imprisonment ಎಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವಿಚಾರವಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು ಪೋಲೀಸು ಆಫೀಸರು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಆಫೀಸರವರ ಕಸ್ಟಡಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ "He may be released on bail" ಎಂದಿದೆ. It does not preclude the interpretation that a police officer who has a person in his charge in a police station who is suspected of a non-bailable offence is not entitled to give bail. He is entitled to give bail but under ordinary circumstances he does not use that power at all.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, in spite of all this explanation, if they still holds that under the Criminal Procedure Code no police officer or investigating officer is competent to release an accused on bail, there need not be any further controversy on this point because we have already made a provision in Clause 111 of this Bill where any prohibition officer empowered to investigate an offence under this Act has been given the power to grant bail.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—When there is provision made for this in the Criminal Procedure Code, where is the necessity for clause 111 in this Bill?

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Clause 111 applies only to Prohibition Officers and empowers them to release the accused persons on bail where as Clause 104 empowers even a Constable to arrest a person.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—We can consider them when we come to that clause.

Sri V.SRINIVASA SHETTY—Sir, even if that is the law, we know that in practice no police officer will dare release these people on bail. Ordinarily, the police officer will not take any risk at all in this matter as otherwise allegations might be made against him later on. He will detain the accused in prison and produce him in court and the discretion is left to the court. You club all petty and serious offences together. That is not fair. All persons, decent and indecent, will be detained in prison. Ultimately, the accused may be proved to be not guilty. So, making it a bailable offence will not harm anybody. So, in the interest of everybody make it bailable. I therefore request the Minister to agree to my amendment.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, I have already explained what is the underlying policy in making these offences non-baliable offences. Only offences under clauses 58, 59 and 60 have been made non-bailable offences. Even then there is provision in this Bill and also in the Criminal Procedure Code under which the police officers and the court have got wide discretion to release the accused on bail. So, I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That sub-clause (2) shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 88 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 88 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 89 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 89 was added to the Bill.

Clause 90.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Veerappa is not present and Sri Srinivasa Shetty's amendment is not in order.

The question is :

"That Clause 90 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 90 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment to clause 91 is not admissible.

The question is :

"That Clause 91 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 91 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 92 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 92 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment to Clause 93 is not admissible. The question is:

"That Clause 93 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 93 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That clauses 94 and 95 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 94 and 95 were added to the Bill.

(Sri Veerappa who had tabled an amendment to Clause 96 was not present)

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 96 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 96 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 97 and 98 standpart of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 97 and 98 were added to the Bill.

12–30 P.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am sorry to state that with very great regret I have requested my friends on this side not to move any more amendments. On a matter of principle we wish to move no more amendments.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 99 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 99 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 100, 101, 102 and 103 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 100, 101, 102, and 103 were aded to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 104. The member is not present. Thequestion is :

"That Clause 104 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 104 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clauses 105, 106, 107 and 108 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 105, 106, 107 and 108 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 109. There is an amendment. The Hon'ble Member is not moving and so I will put the Clause.

The question is :

That Clause 109 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 109 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 110 to 120, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 110 to 120, both inclusive, were added to the Bill

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 121. The amendment given is not in order. The question is:

"That Clauses 121, 122 and 123 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 121, 122 and 123 were added to the Bill."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 124.

Sri D. H. RUDRAPPA.—I move:

"That in item (m) of sub-clause (2), the words 'and of compensation to persons charged with offences punishable under this Act and acquitted,' shall be omitted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in item (m) of sub-clause (2), the words 'and of compensation to persons charged with offences punishable under this Act and acquitted,' shall be omitted."

Sri D. H. RUDRAPPA.—In many cases the police will not be able to give evidence and in many cases they will be acquitted. If the Government wants to give compensation in all cases it will be a heavy commitment. So, it is not worthwhile. Therefore it may be omitted I hope the Minister will accept it.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That in item (m) of sub-clause (2), the words 'and of compensation to persons charged with offences punishable under this Act and acquitted,' shall be omitted."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 124 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Clause as amended was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 125 to 128, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 125 to 128, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 129.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I move :

"That to sub-clause (3), the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided that such repeal shall not affect—

(*a*) the previous operation of any such enactment or anything duly done or suffered thereunder ;

(*b*) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under such enactment ;

(*c*) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against such enactment ;

(*d*) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid ;

(*e*) the levy of any duty or fee and the recovery of any duty or fee leviable under any such enactment; and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted or enforced and any such penalty, forteiture, or punishment may be imposed, and any such duty or fee may be levied or recovered, as if such enactment had not been repealed :

Provided further, but subject to the preceding proviso, any appointment, notification, notice, order rule or form made or issued under any such enactment shall continue to be in force and deemed to have been made, or issued under this Act, unless and until it is superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act, notwithstanding the fact that the authority competent to make or issue such notification, notice, order, rule or form is different from that authorised in the enactment repealed and notwithstanding also

(Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE)

that such notification, notice, order, rule or form was made or issued in a different form or name."

MR. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That to sub-clause (3), the following proviso shall be added:-

"Provided that such repeal shall not affect—

(a) the previous operation of any such enactment or anything duly done or suffered thereunder;

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under such enactment ;

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against such enactment;

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;

(e) the levy of any duty or fee and the recovery on any duty or fee leviable under any such enactment; and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed, and any such duty or fee may be levied or recovered, as if such enactment had not been repealed :

Provided further, but subject to the preceding proviso, any appointment, notification, notice, order, rule or form made or issued under any such enactment shall continue to be in force and deemed to have been made, or issued under this Act, unless and until it is superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act, notwithstanding the fact that the authority competent to make or issue such notification, notice, order, rule or form is different from that authorised in the enactment repealed and notwithstanding also that such notification, notice, order, rule or form was made or issued in a different form or name."

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—It is a most non-controversial amendment. It is a saving clause which is generally found in all enactments. Therefore it does not require any argument. It is intended to keep the previous enactments, orders, etc. effective. I hope the House will accept this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

That to sub-clause (3), the following proviso shall be added.—

"Provided, that such repeal shall not affect.—

(a) the previous operation of any such enactment or anything duly done or suffered thereunder ;

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under such enactment;

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against such enactment ;

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid ;

(e) the levy of any duty or fee and the recovery of any duty of fee leviable under any such enactment; and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed, and any such duty or fee may be levied or recovered, as if such enactment had not been repealed :

Provided further, but subject to the preceding proviso, any appointment, notification, notice, order, rule or form made or issued under any such enactment shall continue to be in force and deemed to have been made, or issued under this Act, unless and until it is superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act, notwithstand the fact that the authority competent to make or issue such notification, notice, order, rule or form is different, from that authorised in the enactment repealed and notwithstanding also that such notification, notice, order, rule or form was made or issued in a different form or name.''

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

''That Clause 129 as amended stand part of the Bill.''

The motion was adopted.

Clause 129 as amended was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

''That Clause 130 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 130 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

''That the Schedules A and B, stand part of the Bill.''

The motion was adopted.

Schedules A and B were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses 59 and 76.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Those two Clauses may be retained as they are.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Clause 59. The question is :

"That the proviso to item (*d*) (i) shall be deleted."

In items (ii) and (iii) for the word "two" the word "one" shall be substituted.

"For the words "second offence" the words "second and subsequent offences" shall be substituted."

"The proviso to item (*d*) (ii) shall be deleted."

"The proviso to item (*d*) (iii) shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 59 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 59 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 76. The question is :

"That in the second line of item (2) (*a*) for the word "and" the word "or" shall be substituted."

The amendment was negatived

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 76 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 76 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 1, the title and the preamble, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the title and the preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

SRI VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Prohibition Bill, 1959, as amended be passed."

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Mysore Prohibition Bill, 1959, as amended be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet on Monday at 1 P. M.

The House adjourned at Forty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Monday, the 28th August 1961.

WD 6626 GPB—600—(L.A. New)—20-3-67

THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIXTY-THIRD DAY

Monday, 28th August 1961.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1, at One of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER (Sri S. R. KANTHI, B.A., LL.B.) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

NUMBER OF SEATS AND SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED TO VARIOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE ENGINEERING AND MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE STATE.

*Q.—4. Sri G. N. PUTTANNA (Tumkur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

the total number of seats and scholarships granted to each of the communities such as Vysyas, Jains, Muslims, Padmasales, Brahmins and Lingayets in the Engineering, Medical Colleges in the State during the year 1960-61 (both Government and Aided Colleges) ?

A.—Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—

The information is given in the statement below.

[*Vide* REPLY TO * QUESTION NO. 4.]

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Colleges	Vysyas		Jains		Muslims		Padmasales		Brahmins		Lingayats	
		Seats	Scholarships	Seats	Scholarships	Seats	Scholarships	Seats	Scholarships	Seats	Scholarships	Seats	Scholarships
1.	Engineering Colleges.	27	10	18	2	21	15	...	3	300	114	143	79
2.	Medical Colleges.	7	3	11	...	14	4	5	...	139	11	84	6

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ತಾವು ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಕಾಲಂ ನಂ. 4 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪದ್ಮಸಾಲೆ ಜಾತಿಯ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಟ್ ಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಪೈಕಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಷಿಪ್ ಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಟ್ ಕೊಡದೇನೆ ಹೇಗೆ 3 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್ ಷಿಪ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು!

† ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲೇ ಸೇರಿದ್ದ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ 60-61 ರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೂರುಜನರಿಗೆ ಆ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್ ಷಿಪ್ ಕಂಟಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.— ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ the total number of seats and scholarships granted to these communities during the year 1960-61 ಎಂತ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—Total number of seats and scholarships ಎಂದರೆ ಏನು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ತಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಓದಿದಾಗ ತಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ನಾನು during the year 1960-61 ಎಂತ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. It is clear.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Total number of seats grants to each community during 60-61 ಎಂದರೆ ಏನು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರೇ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಲಿ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The interpretation is even if seats are not given there may be candidates who have got scholarships.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಆ ಮೂರು ಜನರೂ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಷಿಪ್ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಫುಟ್ ನೋಟ್ ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಪಾಸಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್ ಷಿಪ್ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತೆ ಅದು ರಿನ್ಯೂ ಆಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಆ ಮೂರು ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—60–61ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 59-60ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್ ಷಿಪ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪುನಃ 60-61 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಪುನಃ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್ ಷಿಪ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಎಯಿಡೆಡ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೂ ಈ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳಿವೆಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಎಯಿಡೆಡ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಈ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳು ಒಂದೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೋ?

† Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned.

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಚ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ತಾವು ಈ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್ ಷಿಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಬೇಸಿಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಚ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ನನಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಮೆರಿಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ ಕಂಡೀಷನ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಜಾತೀ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಎಂತ ಕೇಳಿದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನೂ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಚ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಮೆರಿಟ್ ಮೇಲೆಷ್ಟು ಪಾವರ್ಟಿ ಮೇಲೆಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ, ಉತ್ತರ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಕೋಮುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಸೀಟು ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸೀಟುಗಳೆಷ್ಟು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಒಟ್ಟು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಸೀಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡ ಲಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಟೋಟಲ್ ನಂಬರ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೀಟ್ಸ್ ಆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತೆ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What is the total number of seats in the Medical and Engineering Colleges?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—As far as I can say from my memory, 1,300 seats in engineering colleges and 420 in Medical colleges.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಉಲ್ಲಾಳ್.—1960-61 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ನವರ್ಗದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is outside the scope of the question.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—Is there any maximum number of seats fixed for Backward Classes as in the case of the Forward Communities?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—It relates to 1960-61.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—What was the basis adopted in allotting seats to advanced classes, Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—This question has been answered so many times on the floor of this House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—1960-61 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಕೋಮುಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತರ ಕೋಮುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸೀಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೇ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓಪನ್ ಸೀಟುಗಳೆಷ್ಟಿವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಡೊನೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಆರ್ಡರಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವಿಜಯ ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರರಾವ್.—ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್ ಇಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಹಾಗೇನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—May I know whether the allotment of seats was based on the Nagan Gowda Interim Report or whether any other method was followed in this behalf last year?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—Last year it was based on the Nagan Gowda Interim Report.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The Vysyas were backward last year and this year they have been made forward. Is it in view of their backwardness that they secured 27 seats in engineering colleges and seven seats in medical colleges?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—I do not think The Vysyas were backward last year also.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—It was stated more than a dozen times on the floor of this House that the Vysyas were backward. Was it due to their backwardness that they secured so many seats or was some other method adopted in allotting so many seats to them?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—They were given seats on the backward-*cum*-merit basis.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Is Government aware that all these 27 seats were given to them from the merit pool?

Sri G. ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—I am n t aware.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Are Government aware that in all the private colleges except perhaps the B. M. S. College, for the last so many years they are allotting seats on the basis of donations ranging from Rs. 3,000 to 5,000? Even this year that has been the practice in the Hassan College and the National Institute of Engineering. To my knowledge, it was only the B. M. S. College which has not taken donations during the last three years.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—Government have strictly warned them not to take donations against any seat.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Will Government please investigate whether or not all these institutions have collected donations ranging from Rs. 50,000 to 75,000 out of the pool reserved for them?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—We will certainly investigate. If concrete examples are given.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will give you the two concrete cases of National Institute of Engineering and the Hassan Engineering College. Please take note of them.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—On a point of order, Sir. The Hon'ble Minister just now said that he will investigate if concrete examples are given. Why should that be so ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—I rise on a point of order, Sir. During question hour only information can be elicited and no statement should be made on the floor of the House.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I raised a point of order because the question was not properly answered. The Minister said that he would investigate if concrete examples are given. My point is whether they are going to investigate of their own accord.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is no point of order involved. The floor of the House is misused for raising certain points of order which are really not point of order.

PENDENCY OF ACQUISITION PROCEEDINGS OF SOME VILLAGES IN CHAMARAJANAGAR TALUK.

*Q.—547. Sri B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the stages at which the acquisition proceedings of the following villages in Chamarajanagar Taluk are pending for the last five years at District and Taluk levels :

1. Erasavadi,
2. Kamaravadi,
3. Gangavadi,
4. Masanapura,
5. Honganur,
6. Jothigowdanapura,
7. Nalluru,
8. Rechamballi,
9. Singanapura,
10. Galipura,
11. Thammadahalli,
12. Kebbepura and
13. Jannurhosur.

(b) the duration of pendency of each case at Taluk level, Sub-Division level, District level and Government level ?

4.—Sri Kadidal Manjappa (Minister for Revenue).—

(a) and (b)—

	In which office pending	From which date	Remarks
1. *Erasvadi* :—Acquisition of land for village extension (Uppaliga Community) was initiated during the year 1955–56. Preliminary sanction to the proposal was communicated in G.O. No. LLH 48 VAQ 58, dated 2nd April 1958. Proposals for final acquisition are pending at Sub-Division level since 26th September 1960.	Sub-Division Office	26–9–1960	
2. *Kamaravadi* :—Acquisition of land in this village for Harijan burial ground was started during the year 1960–61. The proposal has been referred to the District Social Welfare Officer on 15th March 1961 for his opinion.	District Social Welfare Office	15–3–1961	
3. *(angavadi* ;—Acquisition of land in this village, one for Harijan extension was started during the year 1960–61 and the other for village extension was started during 1959–60. Both, the proposals are pending at Taluk level since 26th December 1960 and 28th December 1959 respectively.	Taluk Office	(a) 26–12–1960 (b) 28–12–1959	
4. *Masanapura* :—Acquisition of land for Harijan extension was started during the year 1957-58. Preliminary sanction to the proposal was communicated in G.O. No. P & D 408 BAK 58, dated 8th November 1959. Proposals for final acquisition was sanctioned by the Government in their Order No. RDH 504 LPD 60, dated 31st October 1960.	...	...	Final orders passed in G.O. No. RDH 504 LPD 60, dated 31st October 1960.

5. *Honganur* :—Acquisition of land in this village for Harijan extension was started during the year 1957–58. Preliminary sanction to the proposal was accorded in G.O. No. P & D 566 BAK 58, dated 12th December 1958. Proposals for final acquisition are pending at Sub-Division level since 24th December 1958.	Sub-Division Office	24–12–1958	...
6. *Jothigowdanapura* :—Acquisition of land in this village for Harijan extension was started during the year 1959–60. The proposal is pending with the District Social Welfare Officer, Mysore, to whom it has been referred to for his opinion on the 15th March 1961.	District Social Welfare Office	16–3–1961	...
7. *Nallur* .—Acquisition of land in this village for Harijan extension was started during the year 1958–59. Sanction of Government to the final acquisition was accorded in Government Order No. RDH 344 LPD 60, dated 24th May 1960.	...	...	Final orders passed in Government Order No. RDH 344 LPD 60, dated 24th May 1960.
8. *Rechamballi* :—Acquisition of land for Harij n extension has been dropped as the Harijans expressed their unwillingness to shift from the present keri.	...	...	Acquisition proceedings dropped.
9. *Singnapura* :—Acquisition of land for Harijan extension was started during the year 1955–56 and is pending at the Taluk level since 21st December 1959.	Taluk Office	21–12–1959	...

(Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA)

	In which office pending	From which date	Remarks
10. *Galipura* :—Acquisition of land for Harijan extension in this village was started in the year 1957-58 was finally sanctioned by Government in Government Order No. RDH 866 LPD 60, dated 11th January 1961.	...	...	Final orders passed in Government Order No. RDH 866 LPD 60, dated 11th January 1961.
11. *Thammadahalli* :—Final notification has been issued under Government Order No. RDH 96 LPD 61, dated 10th April 1961.	...	...	Final orders passed in RDH 96 LPD 61, dated 10th April 1961.
12. *Kebbepura* :—Acquisition of land in this village for Harijan extension was started during the years 1959-60 and is pending at the Sub-Division level since 24th March 1961.	Sub-Division Office	24-3-1961	...
13. *Jannur Hosur* :—Acquisition of land far Harijan extension in this village was started during the year 1955-56. The proposal was in correspondence and is now pending at Taluk level since 26th November 1960.	Taluk Office	26-11-1960	...

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಡವಾಗಿದೆ; ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರಿಂದ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಬಂದುದರಿಂದ ತಡವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ತಾವು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗದೆ ನಿಂತಿವೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಇಲ್ಲಾ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—1955-56 ರಿಂದ 5 ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿರಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಾಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬ್‌ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಅಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆಯೆಂದು ಖಾತರಿ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಹೌದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಅಕ್ವಿಜಿಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡು ಕಳೆದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹಿಂದೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಸನೆಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Is it not a fact that in most of these cases the delay is due to insufficient space in the gazette and there is need to publish a separate gazette in th se matters?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—We are considering that question.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—final orders ಆಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಮನನಾಪುರದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಾರ್ಡ್ ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಆಫೀಸರು ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಒಂದೆರಡು ಕೇಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹಣ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ವಿವರ ಈಗ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅವಧಿ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಇಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE STUDENTS BELONGING TO THE SCHEDULED CASTES.

*Q.—549. Sri B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of applications received by the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction of the several Divisions for the award of scholarships to the students belonging to the Scheduled Caste for the last 2 years ;

(b) the number of awards made ;

(c) the number of students who were not awarded any scholarships ;

(d) whether any increased provision has been made for giving them scholarships ?

A.—Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—

	Year	*No.*	
(a)	1958-59	5,869 (Exclusive of Mysore Division)	For Divisionwar details please see the statement below.
	1959-60	10,805	"
(b)	1958-59	4,838 (Inclusive of Mysore Division)	"
	1959-60	9,095	"
(c)	1958-59	1,166 (Exclusive of Mysore Division)	"
	1959-60	1,710	"

(d) Increased provision was made during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Detailed statement showing Information about Applications received, Awards made, etc., in each Division.

Name of Division.	The No. of applications received by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction of the Division for award of Scholarsbips to the pupils belonging to the Scheduled Caste. (A)		The No. of awards made (B)		The No. of students went without any awards. (C)	
	1958–59	1959–60	1958–59	1959–60	1958–59	1959–60
Bangalore Division.	1390	1553	812	812	578	741
Mysore Division.	Not available	463	135	170	Not available	293

	(A)		(B)		(C)	
Chitradurga Division.	377	464	157	207	220	257
Dharwar Division.	444	513	97	109	347	404
Gulbarga Division.	3658	7812	3637	7797	21	15
Total..	5869	10805	4838	9095	1166	1710
	(Exclusive of Mysore Division)		(Inclusive of Mysore Division)		(Exclusive of Mysore Division)	

Sri B. RACHAIAH.—What is the extra amount provided during the year 1957-58 ?

†Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.–The amount provided was Rs. 1,35,195 for the ex-Mysore. For the year 1958—59 it was 1,56,000, 1959—60 Rs. 1,74,800 and 1960—61 Rs. 1,74,800.

Sri B. RACHAIAH.—Is it apart from the budget provision ?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—This is the budget provison.

Sri B. RACHAIAH.—Why have you not given figure for Mysore division ? Is it because the number is large ?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—The figures are not available. The Divisional Officer has not made the figure available so far.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಉಲ್ಲಾಳ್.— ಈ ವೇತನಗಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಂಚುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಉಲ್ಲಾಳ್.—ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಮೊದಲು ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿದ್ದ ಕಡೆ ಈಗಲೂ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಂಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಡೆ ಈಗಲೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಡೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಿತ್ತೋ ಈಗ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಉಲ್ಲಾಳ್.—ನಮ್ಮ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಹಂಚುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಹರಿಜನ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೇಯೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ, ತಾವು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾದಾಗ ತಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—How much is given to each candidate?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಮಿಡ್ಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ 3 ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ 6 ರೂಪಾಯಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಡಿವಿಜನ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣ ಸಾಲವೆಂದೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಮನವಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ವಿವರಗಳು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri C.M. ARUMUGHAM.—May I know the number of students studying in each division and the number of scholarships awarded?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—I cannot say the number of students studying. But I can say the number of applicants who have applied.

Sri C.M. ARUMUGHAM.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that scholarship forms are not supplied to the student studying in the schools?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—It has not come to our notice.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—What arrangements have been made to distribute the forms?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—The arrangement made is to send the forms to respective schools. If they are not in sufficient number, we can do it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ವಿವರಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಅಂಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS OF SRI JAYACHAMARAJENDRA LAND MORTGAGE BANK AT TURUVEKERE.

*Q.—733. Sri G. N. PUTTANNA (Tumkur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether there was any misappropriation of the funds of Sri Jayachamarajendra Land Mortgage Bank at Turuvekere during the year 1958-59, and 1959-60 as per the audited report;

(*b*) whether the Departmental officers inspected or audited the accounts during the above period and if so, whether they have found out misuse or misappropriation of the funds;

(*c*) whether the Bank is paying the loans to the parties or grants loan by cash or by means of cheques;

(d) whether the Anti-Corruption Department is authorised to take action against the offenders of the Society or Bank staff;

(e) if so, how many cases have been detected by them;

(f) if not, whether the Government will extend their jurisdiction over all the Societies and Banks in the State?

A.—Sri MALI MARIYAPPA (Minister for Co-operation).—

(a) Yes, during the year 1958-59.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Both in cash and by cheques.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer to (d).

(f) No.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—'ಎ' ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ "Yes during the year 1958-59" ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾರು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದವರು, ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯೆ, ಸದಸ್ಯರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರೆ? ಅವರಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಎರಡು ಐಟೆಮ್ಸ್ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು 150 ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು 171—80 ರೂಪಾಯಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಯಾರಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಈ ಎರಡು ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಮೇಲೆ ಆರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಕೇಸ್ ಫೈಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿನವಾದರೂ ಆರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಕೇಸ್ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ, ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಕೇಸ್ ಏಕೆ ಹಾಕಬಾರದು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಮೊದಲು ಹಣ ಬರಬೇಕಾದುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಡಿಸ್ಪ್ಯೂಟ್ ಹಾಕಿ, ಆಮೇಲೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—'ಬಿ' ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "Whether the Departmental Officers inspected or audited the Accounts during the above period and if so, whether they have found out misuse or misappropriation of the funds" ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 'Yes' ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಇದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ದುರುಪಯೋಗಗಳಾಗಿವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—1958—59 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು Misappropriations ಆಗಿವೆ. ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಆಡಿಟರಿಗೆ ಹೀಗಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಹಿಂದೆ, ಇದೇ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 600 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಿಸ್ ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನೀವು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಆಗ ನೀವು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಮೂವತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಐನೂರು-ಆರುನೂರು-ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಾಕುತ್ತೀರೋ, ಇಲ್ಲವೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಅರ್ಬಿಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಕೇಸ್ ಫೈಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ, ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳು ಆಡಿಟ್ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನವಾಯಿತು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ತಾರೀಕು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಸುಮಾರು ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಾಕದೇಯಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಿಂದ ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—Original records ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ; ಅವು ವಾಪಸು ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಎಫಿಷಿಯೆನ್ಸಿ ಆಡಿಟ್, ಆ್ಯಂಟಿಕರಪ್ಷನ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಇವರಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೊದಲು ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 66 ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹೋಗಿವೆ. ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಲು Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಏಕೆ ವಹಿಸಬಾರದು ?

Sri MALI MARIYAPPA.—That is only a suggestion which can be considered in due course.

1-30 P.M.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF A SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY IN HEBBIRI VILLAGE GROUP PACHAYAT.

*Q.—742. Sri J. VENKATAPPA (Sidlaghatta).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of applications that have been received by the Government requesting for permission to register a Service Co-operative Society in Hebbiri Village Group Panchayat and the dates on which those applications were received;

(b) out of them, which was preferred by Government and the reasons for it?

A.—Sri MALI MARIYAPPA (Minister for Co-operation).—

(a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a).

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—(a)ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರವರು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಕ್ವೆಶ್ಚನ್ ಫ್ರೇಮ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲ, ಹೆಬ್ಬೇರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೇವಾ ಸಹಕಾರೀ ಸಂಘವೊಂದನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೇಳುವ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆಕ್ಚುಯಲಿ ಎರಡು ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರವರಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟೆನ್‌ಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರಿಂದ ಬಂದಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಅವು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.— 1—8—1960 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು 1—9—1960 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.--ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಕನ್‌ಸಿಡರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಇಮರಡ್ಡಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 176 ಷೇರ್ ಹೋಲ್ಡರುಗಳು, ಮೂರು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಷೇರ್ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೆಬ್ಬೇರಿಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂದ 100 ಜನ ಷೇರ್ ಹೋಲ್ಡರುಗಳು 1,200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಷೇರ್ ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇಮರಡ್ಡಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೊತ್ತ ಬಂದರೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಧಾರವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದೇ ಗ್ರೂಪ್ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಸಾಹವಿದೆಯೋ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಷೇರ್ ಅಮೌಂಟ್ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಲೋಕಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಹೆಬ್ಬೇರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಸಾಹವಿದ್ದು ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರರವರು ಲೋಕಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟೆನ್‌ಷನ್ ಆಫೀಸರೂ ರೆಕಮೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಅವರು ಎರಡು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟುಗಳನು ರಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ, ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಯೂ ಷೇರ್ ಅಮೌಂಟ್‌ಅನ್ನು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದರ ಪೈಕಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರವರ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ವಿದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಹೆಬ್ಬೇರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್, ಪ್ರಮೋಟರ್ಸ್ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ದೂರವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡ ಕೂಡದು ಎನ್ನುವ ದುರುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಇಲ್ಲ! ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಊಹೆಯಲ್ಲ.

I. P. SETS SANCTIONED IN TIPTUR ELECTRIC SUB-DIVISION

*Q.—748. SRI K. P. REVANNASIDDAPPA (Tiptur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of I. P. Sets that are sanctioned in Tiptur Electric Sub-Division from 1st January 1960 to 31st May 1961;

(b) the number of them that have been executed and connections given;

(c) whether it is not a fact that one of the Transformers at Tiptur has been burnt about two years back;

(d) whether it is not also a fact that it is not replaced till to-day;

(e) whether they will replace it early and arrange to give connections to pump sets already sanctioned?

A.—Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public works).—

(a) Estimates for power supply to 89 I. P. sets were sanctioned from 1st January 1960 to 31st May 1961.

(b) (1) Executed	...	83 I. P. Sets.
(2) Service connections given	...	82 do

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Transformer has been repaired and it will be put into service as early as possible.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ತಿಪಟೂರಿನವರು ಒಂದು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರು ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ಎರಡುವರ್ಷಗಳಾಯಿತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೇಕೇ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪಾರ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರದೇಶದಿಂದ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವುಕಾಲ ಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಅನಾನುಕೂಲ ಆಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—One of the transformers ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದಿಂದ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೇ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—A part of the high tensulator was to be imported from abroad and the difficulty was there.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಅದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಇನ್ನೂ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ತಿಪಟೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ 20-30 ಸಲ ಲೈಟು ಹೋಗಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡದೆ ಇರಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಲ್ ಮಾಡಿ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಿಪಟೂರಿನಿಂದ ಲೈಟನ್ನು ಹೊಳೆನರಸೀಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಿ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ತಿಪಟೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ತುಂಬಾ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅದು ರಿಪೇರಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—When it was repaired, why service has not been given so fcr?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—It has been repaired, and it has to be commissioned and dericed immediately and we will do it as early as possible.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Are the Government aware that the Transformer at Tiptur has been Shifted to Cement Factory and the Tiptur circle will be connected to Holenarasipur?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—That information is not before me that is altogether a different question.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರು ಸುಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ, ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್‌ಲೈಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆ ಲೈಟು ಮಧ್ಯೆಮಧ್ಯೆ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಅಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರದ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇರುವ ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಫಾರ್ಮರು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಮಗೆ ಅನ್‌ನೆಸೆಸರಿ ಟ್ರಬಲ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಪಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಬಹುದು ತಿಪಟೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಐ. ಪಿ. ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪ ಮನೆ ದೀಪ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ? ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ತರಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ತಿಪಟೂರಿಗೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರು ಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ತಾವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ತರಿಸೋಣ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳದೆ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ತರಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? ನೀವು ಮೊದಲೇ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ತರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್. ನೀವು ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಿಂದ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ತರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾವೇನು ಮಾಡೋಣ. ತಾವು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಪಟೂರು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಸಬ್-ಡಿವಿಜನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ 81 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇವೆ. ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪಂಪು ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾವು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪಂಪು ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಹೈಟೆನ್ಷನ್ ಪವರ್ ಇರುವ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರನ್ನು ಪರದೇಶದಿಂದ ತರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಟೆನ್ಷನ್ ಪವರ್ ಇರುವ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗತಕದ್ದು ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—I never mentioned that we are not Manufacturing Transformers. I said one of the high tension insulator coil was out of order and that coil has to be imported.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—The question is different and answer is not correct.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನನಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಬಹುದು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿದ ವಾದ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಹೈಟೆನ್ಷನ್ ಪವರ್ ಇರುವ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರನ್ನು ಪರದೇಶದಿಂದ ತರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು......

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಟೆನ್ಷನ್ ಪವರ್ ಇರುವ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I raise a point of order. I want to know when a supplementary is put and that is allowed by the Speaker, whether it is open to the Minister to say that a separate question is to be put.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—He has not understood me. What I said is, a new notice is to be given. It is a different question altogether.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He says that if he wants to know what part is imported from foreign countries for this purpose, the Deputy Minister has already replied, but if he wants to know what is being manufactured in a certain factory, that is a different question.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—In view of the difficulties experienced by the people of Tiptur, do the Government consider to see that the transformer is supplied as quickly as possible ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—I agree. Here it is said 'as early possible.'

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—2 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಆಗದೇ ಇತ್ತಲ್ಲಾ ಆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಇತ್ತೇ ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—The transformer was supplied, but the load weight to be borne by Tiptur Sub-Division was trasnfe red to Holenarasipur sub-division and Government has done its best to see that the public was not inconvenienced.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Am I to understand that even though the transformer could not be repaired within the time the public were not inconvenienced and the new demands of the public were also met ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—The information before me is that the public were not at all inconvenienced because the load of Tiptur Sub-Division was borne by Holenarsipur Sub-Division for the time being.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್‌ಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ನಾನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ರೆಪ್ರಸೆಂಟೇಟೀವ್. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಬೆಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವೇ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿ ನೀವು ಹಾಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೌಂಟರ್ ಆರ್ಗ್ಯುಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಕನಿಷ್ಠಪಕ್ಷ 20 ಸಾರಿ ಲೆಟರ್ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಇನ್ನೂವರೆಗೂ ಆರೀತಿ ಯಾವ ವರ್ತಮಾನವೂ ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

SURVEY REGARDING RURAL COMMUNICATION ROADS IN THE STATE

*Q.—761. Sri M. M. PATEEL.—(Hadagali)

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether any survey has been made by the Government regarding Rural Communication Roads in the State ;

(b) if so, the number of villages in Bellary District which are not still provided with roads (Taluk-wise information may be furnished) ?

A.—M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—

(a) No.

(b) The number of villages not yet served by Rural Communication :—

Name of Taluk		*No. of Villages*
Bellary	...	39
Siruguppa	...	69
Hospet	...	31
Sandur	...	93
Hadagalli	...	57
Harapanahalli	...	120
Mallapur	...	19
Total	...	428

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—(ಬಿ)ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ್ಲಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಕೂಡ್ಲಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೂ ರಸ್ತೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಹಾಗೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸಿದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 31 ಮೈಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ tackle ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 20 ಮೈಲ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—(ಎ)ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ವಿಶೇಷ ವಾಗಿ ಈ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಖರ್ಚು ಬಂದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಈಗ ಲಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಡೀ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸರ್ವೇ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 'ಇಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸರಕಾರ ದವರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲೂ 50 ಮೈಲ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಇದೆ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗು ತ್ತದೆಯೋ ?

†Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Yes, it may be placed on the Table of the House.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.—Has the Government sent any instructions to hold up the present programme of rural communications and if so, when will they send instructions to start executing the programmes ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—Government has not instructed anybody to hold up programmes, but they have been instructed to say that wherever we have done 50 miles of road, we many stop at that and bring them to safety.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.—What is the position regarding Bellary District ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—As I mentioned, in Bellary District alone we have tackled 170 miles and completed 100 miles by now.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.—Is it not a fact that they are not undertaking any further executions of rural communications in Bellary District?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—If there is no 50 miles of road made in any taluk, in that taluk further work will be taken up. If 50 miles quota is made, no further work will be taken up. That has been answered.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಇ. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 428 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಒದಗಿದಾಗ ಅದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಇ. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬರಲು ಶಕ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬಹುದು.

Sri. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—May I know how many miles have been covered in malapur Taluk, whether they have exceeded 50 mile limit ; if not, will they take up the work ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—In Mallapur taluk only 6 or 7 miles of road was taken up and the remaining quota of 40 and odd miles will be taken up.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.—Is there any taluk in Bellary District where 50 miles of road is completed ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA.—No, not yet.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗ ತಾನೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು 'not yet' ಎಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದರು. 50 ಮೈಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಆದರೂ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಎಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟೀವ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಆಗಲೇ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಈಗ ಬಹುಶಃ ಮಳೆ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು. 50 ಮೈಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಲೇಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವುದು ರಸ್ತೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯುಟೀವ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ನಿಜವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಥವಾ ನೀವು ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. 50 ಮೈಲಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿರಬಹುದು. 50 ಮೈಲಿ ಒಳಗೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ESTIMATE FOR DEWAN PURNIAH CHANNEL ON THE RIGHT BANK OF KRISHNARAJASAGAR.

*Q.—817. Sri T. P. BORIAH (Kollegal).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether an estimate has been prepared, after surveying, for Dewan Purniah Channel on the Right Bank of Krishnarajasagar

(*b*) if so, the amount of the estimate;

(*c*) the number of acres that will be irrigated from this Channel;

(*d*) whether they intend supplying water to the Mandya Paper Mills from this Channel?

A. Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public works).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Rs. 50,000.

(*c*) Nil.

(*d*) Yes.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Sir, I may be permitted to put the question; a letter is sent by Sri Boriah to this effect.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—May I know the quantity of water that would be drawn by K. R. S. Channel?

†Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—After the work is taken up, ultimately it would be about 10 quesecs.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—How do Government propose to dispose of this water after it is utilised by the paper mills?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—That information is not before me now.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Will you kindly examine the feasibility of taking this water to another valley so that it may irrigate the dry areas in Mysore taluk?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Sir, our experience is, the water used by any factory is not quite fit for irrigation purpose. We will examine whether it could be got cured and made use of for irrigation.

SHIFTING OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL FROM MAGADI ROAD EXTENSION.

*Q.—825. Smt. Nagarathnamma (Gandhinagar).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

the action taken by them so far, for shifting the Isolation Hospital from Magadi Road Extension to some other place?

A.—Sri. K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—

The Isolation Hospital has already been shifted from Magadi Road Extension to Civil Station, Bangalore, in the year 1954.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬೇರೆ; ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾತ್ರಿಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಮಾಯಣ ಕೇಳಿ ನಂತರ ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಸೀತೆ ಏನಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗಡೆ.—ರೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡುವ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು (ಐಸೋಲೇಷನ್) ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಗಡಿ ರೋಡ್ ಬಡಾವಣೆಯಿಂದ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮವೇನು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದಕ್ಕೆ 1954ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾಗಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಬಡಾವಣೆಯಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—1954ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೆ ಮಾಗಡಿ ರೋಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂಟುರೋಗ ಜಾಡ್ಯದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರಕಾರ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದು ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Probably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Central Leprosarium.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಮಾಗಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಷೂರನ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಮನವಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಓದಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. "ಮಾಗಡಿ ರೋಡ್ ಬಡಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂಟು ಜಾಡ್ಯಗಳ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆಯೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಸರಕಾರದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಸರಕಾರ ಈವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ?" ಎಂದಿದೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ "ಅಂಟು ಜಾಡ್ಯಗಳ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ" ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥ "ಐಸೋಲೇಶನ್" ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯೆಂದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗ "ಲೆಪ್ರಸಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ" ಎಂದು ಇಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದೀತು. ಈಗ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—ಲೆಪ್ರಸಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ದಾಸರ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಜಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 21 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು 17 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಈ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವವರೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WASTEWEIR OF THE MADAG-MASUR TANK IN HIREKERUR TALUK.

*Q.—884. Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO (Hirekerur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the height to which the wasteweir of the Madag-Masur tank in Hirekerur Taluk is proposed to be raised ;

(b) the area of the existing tank bed ;

(c) the additional area that would come under submersion ;

(d) the extent of acres to be irrigated and the villages to be benefited in Hirekerur and Ranebennur Taluks ;

(e) the cost of the wasteweir construction ;

(f) the estimated cost of the Project ?

A.—Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—

(a) Upto R.L. 1,888.00, i.e., by 10.27 ft. above the existing crest level.

(b) The area of the existing water spread is 452 acres.

(c) 1,092 acres.

(d) (i) 18,200 acres in the I stage of the Scheme.

(ii)

Hirekerur Taluka.	*Ranebennur Taluka.*
1. Sutakoti.	1. Chikamaganur.
2. Kodamaggi.	2. Hiremaganur.
3. Yettinhalli.	3. Kuppelur.
4. Khandelgur.	4. Lingadalli.
5. Chapparadhalli.	5. Hole Anveri.
6. Chikamorab.	6. Kotihal.
7. Yelavala.	7. Nitapalli.
8. Maligi.	8. Sanna Sangapur.
9. Totaganti.	9. Malanayakanahalli.
10. Sangubbi.	10. Tumminhalli.
11. Kadur.	11. Thumminkatti.
12. Hiremadapur.	12. Mensinhal.
13. Kudapali.	
14. Ramtirth.	

(e) About Rs. 30,13,400.

(f) About Rs. 1,10,50,000 for the I stage of the Scheme.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—By how many stages the project is going to be completed ?

†Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—It is proposed to be taken up at 2 stages.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—What is the total cost of the project and what is the acreage expected to come under irrigation after its completion ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—The first stages comprises of the raising of the tank bund by 10 feet and the cost would be 1,10,50,000 the irrigable area is 18,200 acres. The second stage comprises of extension of channels costing 25,62,000 the acreage is 5878.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—Is this included in the third-plan ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—It is not included in the third plan but the project is getting ready.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Sir, it is not a question of raising the waste-weir and not raising the tank bund ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—The present capacity is about 255 million C. ft. We want to raise it to 495 million C.ft. There is need for raising the bund of the tank.

†Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Sir, the Hon'ble Member has seen it and we have also seen it. It is something like a billock bund. There are several problems in this. The raising of waste-weir depends upon several factors. If it is taken up in two stages, it may cost one crore and odd. The water may go up to Shikarpura taluk. Anjanapur project and Ambligula project, ete. Would mean that some of the lands would come under the projects. This is a noughty problem and all possible steps would be taken to utilise the water. How to utilise the water without harming the other areas is being examined.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Is it not one of the most feasible projects ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—That is being examined. It may be a feasible one ; but the repercussions must be considered.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Do Government consider it seriously to enforce the fullest utilisation of the Krishna water which is ready ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Yes.

2–00 P.M

CONSTRUCTION OF A BUS STAND AT HIREKERUR.

*Q.—886. Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO (Hirekerur).—
Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether they are aware of the urgent need of a bus stand at Hirekerur ;

(b) whether it is a fact that plans and estimates for the construction of the bus stand are prepared ;

(c) if so, its estimated cost ;

(d) whether they would take up its construction soon ?

A.— Sri K. F. PATIL (Minister for State Transport, Mining and Food).—

(*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Does not arise in view of the answer to (*b*).

(*d*) This will be examined from the traffic and other point of view while fixing up priority for bus stations of this category.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Are the Government aware that these are places where there is heavy traffic and bus stands have been constructed recently at other places where traffic is not so much ?

† Sri B. D. JATTI.—There is already a temporary stand at this place. Government have sanctioned Rs,1200 for repairs. A new bus stand has to be constructed but there is no provision in the current year's budget.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Compared Ranebennur is it not a fact that there is heavy traffic at this place ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That question has been examined and if possible it will be taken up next year.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Supplementary to (*d*) Sir. may I know what category of bus stands does this belong and have you prepared a list of priorities where bus--stands of this category will be constructed?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The question of traffic, and income and whether there is site available. —all these things have been taken into consideration. We have got a phased programme. There is a temporary stand already there. We are thinking of constructing a new bus-stand next year.

AVAILABILITY OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES IN KRISHNARAJASAGAR ON THE COMPLETION OF KABINI.

**Q*.— 891 Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Mysore).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the additional quantity of water that would be available for irrigation purposes in K. R. Sagar on the completion of Kabini;

(*b*) whether it has come to their notice that repeated representations are being made by the people of Mysore Taluk that irrigation facilities should be extended on the right bank of the Cauvery by increasing the capacity of the right bank low level channel, and also further extending it so as to bring sufficient land under irrigation;

(*c*) whether a survey has been conducted to investigate into the above matter and if so, what is the probable extent of land that could be irrigated;

(d) what are all the other alternative surveys that are conducted for the ultimate utilisation of water that would be available on the completion of Kabini Project;

(e) whether they intend to give priority for arid regions which are subjected to frequent scarcity while deciding on the utilisation of the surplus water of Krishnarajasagar ?

A.— Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—

(a) 8,000 M.C. ft.

(b) There have been some representations.

(c) The survey work is under progress and particulars in regard to the probable extent of land that could be irrigated will be known after the investigation work is completed.

(d) The projects that are being investigated in this connection are the following: —

(1) Opening of the Right Bank High Level Channel from K.R.S.

(2) Opening of new distributaries in the first of Visvesvaraya Canal.

(3) Extending the existing distributaries in the first section of Visvesvaraya Canal.

(4) Extending the Left Bank Channel of Kabini Reservoir beyond the length contemplated in the sanctioned project.

(e) Will be examined.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Whether it has come to the notice of the Government that if the right bank high level channel is o ened, it would irrigate the arid regions of Mysore taluk which is very frequently subjected to scarcity conditions ?

†Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—The Hon'ble Member is correct Sir.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—When will the Government take a decision in this matter ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—The entire scheme is being investigated. It will be taken up as investigation is ready and estimates are ready.

COMPENSATION PAID TO THE INAMDARS OF SAGAR AND SORAB TALUKS, AS PER INAM ABOLITION ACT.

***Q.**— 895. Sri MOOKAPPA (Sagar).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of India villages in Sagara and Sorab Taluks, together with the names of Inamdars;

(*b*) the amount of compensation paid to the Inamdars as per the Inam Abolition Act and the total amount of compensation so far paid;

(*c*) if no compensation is paid, reasons therefor ?

A.— Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—

(*a*) Sagar taluk—Three villages.
Sorab taluk—Five villages.

The names of Inamdars are noted in the Statement given below.

(*b*) Nil, excepting in the case of S. M. Andavalli village in Sorab Taluk. Andavalli village is one of the 45 villages owned by Sringeri Mutt, for which interim tasdik amount for all the 45 villages, amounting to Rs. 90,000 or every half year has been paid up to the half-year ended 30th June 1961.

(*c*) Before awarding compensation occupancy rights of the lands have to be determined. Unless the rights of the Inamdars and the tenants are determined, the amount of compensation payable to the Inamdars cannot be determined. In spite of several adjournment and notices, some of the claimants for occupancy rights have not appeared to establish their claims. In the case of three villages there is a Stay Order from the High Court of Mysore on a Writ Petition filed by one of the Inamdars. Hence, enquiries in these three villages cannot be completed.

Statement showing the names of persons who have perferred claim applications as Inamdars in Sorab and Sagar Taluks.

SORAB TALUK

Mugur Village

Sriyuths/Srimatis.—

1 M. Raghavendrachar
2 Krishnachar
3 Madhavachar
4 M. Narayana Bhatta
5 Badari Narasimha Murthyachar
6 Srinivasachar

Sriyuths/Srimatis.—

7 Muddi Shantachar
8 R. B. Pandurunga
9 Srinivasachar
10 N. Gurumurthi Jois
11 N. Subba Jois

Kuppagadde Village

Sriyuths/Srimatis.—

1 H. S. Ranga Jois
2 Aralikatte Shamachar
3 Chidambara Jois
4 Chidambara Jois
5 Nagavenamma
6 Sharadamma
7 K. N. Shama Rao
8 A. Dattambatta
9 L. Soma Rao
10 Virupaksha Mahadeva Nadgir
11 Gangabai
12 Ramakrishna Bhatta
13 K. N. Krishna Murthy Rao
14 Begur Nandi Subba Rao
15 Janne Manjanna
16 Holagana Basavannappa
17 T. Dattambhatta
18 Vrindamma
19 T. Nagesha Rao
20 T. Gurunatha Rao
21 S. R. Lingappa
22 G. Suryanarayana Rao
23 Tungamma
24 Gangadhar Rao Nadigar
25 Lakshmikantachar
26 Nilakanta Rao Nadigar

Hosur Village

1 H. Rama Murthy
2 H. V. Mangala Murthy
3 N. Gurumurthy Jois
4 Shivashankara Jois
5 Shiva Murthy
6 H. Sridhara Murthy
7 H. R. Raghupati
8 H. Ramachandra
9 Sampathkumara Jois
10 H. Bhaskara Jois
11 Hebbile Krishna Murthy Rao
12 Bheemabai
13 M. Krishna Rao
14 N. Phaniappa
15 Kalamma
16 N. Guru Murthy Jois
17 Neelakanta Rao Gurunatha Rao
18 Rama Rao
19 Srinivasa Govinda Rao Deshapande
20 Narasimha Jois
21 S. H. G. Shivananda Jois
22 Srinivasa Jois
23 C. Rama Rao
24 Balachandra Murthy
25 Ganapati Chidambara Jois
26 N. C. Jois
27 Gangamma

Kathuvalli Village

1 Padmavathamma
2 Subhadrabai
3 Ananthabhatta
4 Srinivasa Bhatta
5 Seshagiri Bhatta
6 M. Jayachar
7 Ramachandra Narasimha Bhatta
8 Maddi Jayachar
9 Narasimha Ramchandra Bhatta
10 Maddi Bindu Madhavachar
11 Erappa and Guthyappa
12 M. Raghavendrachar
13 Kumari Mandakini Bai
14 M. Madhavachar
15 Kumari Leelavathi Bai
16 Visveswariah *alias* Ganesha Bhatta
17 Tulasibai
18 Maddi Shanthachar
19 Maddi Srinivasachar
20 M. Bheemachar
21 Maddi Deshavachar
22 M. Narasimhachar
23 Maddi Prahladachar
24 Maddi Krishna Bai
25 Seshagiri Subbarayabhatta

(Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA)

Sriyuths/Srimatis.—

26 Dattatreya Seshagiri Bhatta
27 Ramachandra Dattatreya
28 Ramakrishna Thippasastry
29 Subbraya Seshagiri Bhatta
30 Mohama Seshagiri Bhatta
31 Raghavendra Rao
32 Dattatreya Narasimha Sastry

Sriyuths/Srimatis.—

33 M. Jayachar
34 Lakshmiswarada Someswara Bhatta
35 Ramachandra Narasimha Bhatta
36 Maddi Gopalakrishnachar
37 Diwakara Visweswara Bhatta
38 Saraswathi

S. M. Andavalli Village

1 Sri Sringeri Mutt, Sringeri

SAGAR TALUK

Thyagarthi Agrahara Village

1 G. Ranga Jois
2 A. V. Narayana Iyengar
3 K. hama Rao
4 T. S. Lakshminarayan Jois
5 T. G. Narasimha Murthy
6 Yeshodhamma
7 Kashiram Bhatta
8 Chandrasekhara Bhatta
9 Shivashankhara
10 K. P. Mahabalaiah
11 S. H. Abdul Rahman
12 H. Raghupathiachar
13 G. N. Krishna Murthy
14 H. K. Chakrapani Rao
15 Ganapathi Bhatta
16 T. Ramakantha Avadhani
17 K. Nagendra Bhatta
18 K. Nagesha Rao
19 H. Venkata Rao
20 Venkatarao Bapat
21 T. R. Gurumurthy Rao
22 D. Aswathanarayana Rao
23 T. V. Ranganatha Rao
24 T. K. Ganesha Bhatta
25 Y Gurunatha Bhatta
26 C. Sundara Raja Rao
27 T. S. Krishna Murthy Rao
28 Nagabhushana Bhatta

Gowthamapura Village

1 Venkatachala Iyengar
2 T. Vasudeva Rao
3 L. Soma Rao
4 B. Dattappa
5 K. A. Shankara Rao
6 G. Mahabala Rao
7 M. Lakshmikanthachar
8 T. S. Lakshminarayana Jois
9 Ramakrishna Bhatta
10 K. Nagendra Bhatta
11 K. Krishna Murthy Rao
12 S. Srinivasa Bhatta
13 S. Linga Jois
14 G. Visvanatha Bhatta
15 K. Ramanatha
16 K. Ramanathan
17 S. Mahadeva Bhatta
18 H. Venkata Rao
19 G. Suryanarayana Rao
20 G. Lakshmana Rao

Konanur Village

1 A. R. Venkatachala Iyengar
2 T. S. Lakshminarayana Jois
3 K. P. Mahabaliah
4 K. Krishna Murthy Rao
5 Ramakrishna Bhatta

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಮೂಕಪ್ಪ.—ಸೊರಬ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1958 ರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—Occupancy rights ಗೋಸ್ಕರ 376 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿದ್ದುವು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 355 ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳು ಫೈಸಲಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ 21 ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಅವು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮುಗಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಮೂಕಪ್ಪ.—ಇನಾಂದಾರರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಇನ್ನೂ 21 ಕೇಸುಗಳು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಮೂಕಪ್ಪ.—ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆಯೂ ಇನಾಂದಾರು ಗೇಣಿದಾರರಿಂದ ಗೇಣಿಯನ್ನೂ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

EFFORTS MADE BY GOVERNMENT TO SECURE THE SUPPLY OF WATERS OF CAUVERY RIVER TO BANGALORE CITY FOR DRINKING PURPOSES.

**Q*.—911. Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU (Cubbonpet).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the efforts made by them to secure the supply of waters of Cauvery river to Bangalore City for drinking purpose ;

(*b*) whether they thought of making a begining in the course of the Third Five-Year Plan period in this direction ;

(*c*) whether they have contemplated of only Hallimala Scheme for the present or whether they propose to have both Hallimala as well as the first stage of Cauvery Scheme to be taken up ;

(*d*) whether they will take the first and second stages of Cauvery Project ;

(*e*) whether it has come to the notice of Government that but for starting of the above Projects, Bangalore City Water Supply would face very acute shortage in five to ten years, resulting in the rationing of water ?

A.—Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—

(*a*) The report of the *ad hoc* Committee constituted by Government to examine the long term requirements of water supply to Bangalore City and to make suggestions in this behalf is now before Government for consideration. According to this report, the first stage of the long range would be to draw supplies from a Reservoir proposed to be constructed on the Arkavathy at Hallimala. The second stage of the long range scheme contemplates, according to the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee, drawing supplies from the river Cauvery at Sivasamudram.

(Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.)

(*b*) Necessary action will be taken after a decision on the report of the Committee is taken.

(*c*) and (*d*) The report of the *ad hoc* Committee will be duly examined and a decision taken early.

(*e*) There will be shortage of supply and it is therefore under consideration to take up the long range scheme also early.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—When was this committee constituted and when did they submit the report Sir ?

† Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—The Committee was constituted in the year 1958 February. They submitted report very recently I believe, perhaps in the year 1960. I do not know the exact date.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—When does the Government propose to take a decision in this behalf ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—It is under examination. It will be taken up shortly.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—My question is whether there is any prospect of these schemes whether it is Hallimala or Cauvery first or second stage will find a place in the III Five-Year Plan ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—We will make efforts to include at least one of these proposals in the Plan.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that further tapping of this Arkavathi Valley would cause a lot of hardship to the people living in Arkavathi Valley ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—If the Hon'ble Member means that people in the upper-reaches of Arkavathi have had to suffer because we are not allowing any irrigation projects above Thippagondanahalli Reservoir, it is correct.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—By further exploitation I mean, if Hallimala scheme is taken up, that would mean further exploitation of the Arkavathi Valley. I just want to know whether the Government are aware that further exploitation of this valley would lead to the exploitation of the people living in that valley ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—It has been laid down that Arkavathi should not be thought of for utilising waters for irrigation purposes. This principle has been laid down 50 or 60 years ago. Therefore, no irrigation projects have been allowed all these years. Hallimala is down below Thippagondanahalli Reservoir three miles up-stream near Ramanagar. If the Hon'ble Member means by taking the waters at Hallimala up to Thippagondanahalli and then supplying water to Bangalore City, to that extent people will not be getting the benefit of Arkavathi waters for irrigation purposes, it is self-evident.

Sri C. J. MUDDANNAPPA.—Why two stages of getting water supply from Hallimala and Cauvery? Why not Government exploit the possibility of taking water from Cauvery?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—The Engineers have held that if Arkavathi Valley is completely utilised, there will be no need for going in for Cauvery waters at all. Therefore, we are thinking of Hallimala scheme. If it is not sufficient for a growing city like Bangalore, then only we can think of Cauvery waters.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—What would be the yield of water of Hallimala goes through?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Figures are not available. It is under investigation.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗರಾಜ್.—ವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಉತ್ತರದ ವಿಷಯ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸದಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ವರದಿ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—What is the cost of the estimates of these two schemes as reported by the committee Sir?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—The Committee have not yet submitted that aspect. Investigation has to take place. After investigation estimates will be prepared. It is only a suggestion.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದು ಬೋರ್ ವೆಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ನೀರು ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ technical opinion ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತರಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ ವೆಲ್ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದೂ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾಜನರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು ಅವರು ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಎರಡು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಏನು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ವರದಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲು ಒಂದು rough estimate ಕೂಡ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಎರಡು ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳಿವೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಎಷ್ಟಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿಲ್ಲವೇ fiannciaI implecations ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—that is under examination of the Government it is too early to give an answer.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— My question is what is the report made by the Committee in regard to the respective cost of the two schemes which they have contemplated?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.-That may be supplied to the Hon'ble Member if he puts another question.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.— Have the Government whether if water is drawn, it would affect the 1924 agreement?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.— No.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.— Has it come to the notice of Government that by delaying the scheme it would not only prove an uneconomical scheme, it would not in any way be better than what is today?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.— It is a matter of opinion which I am also inclined to agree.

Sri ALUR HANUMANTHAPPA.— Has the delay in the implementation of this scheme for drawing water from Cauvery not inconvenienced the ryots of Bangalore district as there is a ban to construct pick-ups and restoration of tanks here?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.— I have already replied to it in reply to the question of Sri Puttaswamy.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.— The Arkavathy runs through a very dry area without any irrigation facilities whereas there is a huge supply of water from Cauvery. Would Government not think of taking water only from Cauvery and not from Arkavathy which is useful to the cultivators?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.— The Arkavathy scheme is not a new one. It is already in existence and so there is no quesion of giving up the Arkavathy scheme and taking up only the Cauvery scheme.

Mr. SPEAKER.— Question time is over.

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWERS ON THE DAY
(but not taken up)

SANCTION OF A DISTRICT COURT TO CHITRADURGA.

*Q.—848. Sri G. SHIVAPPA (Chitradurga).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) that the Lawyers' Association of Chitradurga is urging the Government to grant a District Court to Chitradurga;

(b) has it come to the notice of Government that the District Court at Shimoga is far off from the mofussil places of Chitradurga District;

(c) at what stage this question is pending?

A.— Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Home).—

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Certain statics are being collected to enable a decision being taken.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE*: HARDSHIPS CAUSED TO STUDENTS IN MYSORE CITY AFTER THE ISSUE OF A CIRCULAR FROM EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SPEAKER.— I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Sri Mallaradhya. It reads as follows.

> " That this House do stand adjouned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance to wit, the situation arising out of a very recent circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, directing that hundreds of students of the Mysore City Schools who were promoted from the VII to the VIII Standard as the result of a regular examination held under the orders of the Education Department be demoted for reasons stated in the said Circular and the consequent injustice, hardship and annoyance caused to hundreds of students and their parents in Mysore City."

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— Now that you are allowing Sri Mallaradhaya to move the adjournment motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No. I want to know whether it is admissible or not.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.— You are following a certain procedure.

Mr. SPEAKER.— The procedure is quite correct. Wherever there is no doubt about the inadmissibility of the adjournment motion it is struck off in the office itself and wherever there is some doubt or I feel that I should hear both the sides in respect of the adjournment motion I come to the House, read it to the House and hear both the sides. So I have asked Sri Mallaradhya to explain his case.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—After that you will allow us also to say something.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No, that is not correct.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have got to convince the Speaker about the admissibility of this adjournment motion which I have tabled. In regard to urgency, the urgency is that thousands of students have been asked to go back from a higher class to a lower class as a result of the circular by the D. P. I. and this process is continuing. After the issue of the circular various headmasters of various institutions are pressing the students to take their transfer certificates and go back. So the matter is urgent. As regards definiteness I do not think there is any room for doubt at all. It is a public matter in the sense that thousands of parents are affected by it. This matter has been agitated in the press. In my own case as soon as it came to my notice when I went to Mysore I issued a press statement and asked the departmental people to see what the matter is and in reply to that, though it is not so specifically mentioned, the Director of Public Instruction rushed to the press and issued a statement about which I do not wish to make any comment here. It has come to public notice and so it is a matter of public importance from the point of view of the public. So this particular adjournment motion before the House satisfies all the conditions for an adjournment motion to be admitted for discussion in this House. I do not wish to say anything more.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I read in papers that day before yesterday a certain student who is affected by this circular has filed a writ before the High Court and the High Court is seized of the matter So the point is whether the Hon'ble Minister can explain for or against the situation.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us hear what the Government has to say.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—It is true that the High Court has admitted a writ petition and a stay order has been issued. Therefore the merits and demerits of the question cannot be discussed in this House because the High Court is seized of the matter, but at the same time I should like to explain to the Hon'ble Member that the question has been put in a wrong way.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Whether it is put rightly or wrongly does not matter, but the question is whether it is *sub judice* or not.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The merits of the case cannot be gone into here if the High Court is seized of the matter.

Sri J.B. MALLARADHYA.—In regard to the statement of the Hon'ble Education Minister, I am aware that the matter is before the High Court. The real point in this connection is that I tabled this adjournment motion on the 22nd. The Hon'ble Minister was in the headquarters. In the history of this particular Assembly, for the last four and half years, not a single adjournment motion came up for

discussion, nor has a single motion been admitted. The Hon'ble Minister I am sure, would have realised that the matter was urgent, that it was important and that it needed his attention. I must say with very great regret that the Hon'ble Minister pleaded that he had no papers. The Director of Public Instruction was in the headquarters and there was information that he had to get from any outside district because he was responsible for issuing the circular and for creating this situation. I am looking at this from the point of view of deprivation of the liberty of the Hon'ble Members of this House to discuss a matter of definite, urgent, public importance. If the Hon'ble Minister thought that declaring a school in Coorg or laying a foundation stone was more important than giving his attention to this matter, I am sorry to state that it does not redound to the credit of the Government. I am saying this with a full sense of responsibility because day-in and day-out hundreds of aggrieved boys go to their schools and go back with drooping faces. Now the matter has gone to the High Court and if it is *sub judice* I do not wish to discuss the matter but does it give shelter to the thousands of students who are involved. The writ petition, I know, is filed challenging the circular of the D. P. I. The point now is, what is to happen to the other boys? Will they get relief? Supposing the High Court having heard the case gives a decision in the petitioner's favour, does it apply to the others? Is it not possible for the Hon'ble Minister at this stage to look into the matter at the administration level and see if relief can be given. My intention is to see that proper relief is given in deserving cases. Nobody wants any irregularity to be perpetuated by the students or the parents.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Are we to understand, Mr. Speaker, that you have allowed the motion to be discussed. Because after the Minister's reply, the Hon'be Leader of the Opposition is continuing to make a speech.

MR. SPEAKER.—Why does he presume things, when there is no scope for such presumption?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I fail to follow the procedure adopted by you.

MR. SPEAKER.—I am hearing both the sides.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Were you not aware that the matter has gone to the court? Is it the first time you became aware of it?

MR. SPEAKER.—I do not profess to know everything that goes on in the world. I want to hear both sides before coming to a decision on the admissibility of the adjournment motion.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—My point is that since extensive debates are going on the subject, I want to participate in the debate. Again, may I ask if the Speaker was really unaware that the matter is before the High Court.

Mr. Speaker.—I may know a thousand and one things. But I have to hear both sides and understand their view points.

Sri G. Venkatai Gowda.—Did not the Government bring to the notice of the Speaker that the matter is before the High Court.

Mr. Speaker.—For the first time, the statment is being made on the floor of the House.

Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.—I wish to conclude by saying that this situation would not have arisen if the Government had acted promptly on the adjournment motion tabled by me. Now an unusual situation has arisen. Supposing the High Court takes some time, what is to happen to the boys ?

Mr. Speaker.—It is a fact that the adjournment motion by Sri Mallaradhya was tabled on the 22nd of this month. But somehow it could not be taken up earlier. I made enquiries from the Minister and he told me that certain information was not avilable. Therefore, I had to wait till he got the information. In the meanwhile he said that he had to go on tour and that this could be taken up on Monday. Now the matter has gone to the High Court. I am told the High Court is seized of the question whether the order of the D.P.I. is in order or not. This question being *sub-judice*, I cannot give my consent. I would have considered the matter leniently, if it had been taken up in this House before the writ petition was filed. But since the matter is now *sub-judice*, I am extremey sorry that I cannot allow Sri Mallaradhya's motion. I may add and I do hope that when adjournment motions are tabled by Hon'ble Members, the answer to them is given forthwith instead of causing delay because by that the rights of members would be curtained to that extent.

Sri C. M. Arumugham.—Government have already curtailed our rights.

Sri Annarao Ganamukhi.—I would like to explain whether I am responsible for curtailing the right.

Sri M. C. Narasimhan.—Strictly speaking, should not the Government tell the Speaker that the matter is before the High Court ?

Mr. Speaker.—Government did not bring it to my notice.

Sri M. C. Narasimhan.—What would happen to the observations of Mr. Mallaradhya subsequent to the explanation given by the Minister.

Mr. Speaker.—In any case, when an adjournment motion is tabled, the reply should be given as early as possible. There should not be any delay.

Sri M. Ramappa.—If the matter is pending before the High Court, we cannot discuss the merits of the case but there is nothing wrong in making observations on the matter.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Without going into the merits, how can we make observations.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—Sir, I would like to explain. There was the least intention on our part to curtail the rights of any member much less that of the Leader of the Opposition. I had to gather information from Mysore district, Kolar, Shimoga and all over the State. After all, I should place before the house information on the number of students involved, the centres where they were examined, whether the D. E. Os. permitted the middle schools to hold the examination and such other matters. All these things had to be called for and naturally it would take some time. If the information was readily available with me, there would have been no difficulty to present the same to the House. Therefore I had to take the stand that I did.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I understand the difficulties of Government anyhow the situation cannot be helped now. I cannot allow the adjournment motion.

PRESENTATION OF REPORT

First Report of the Committee on Petitions—Presentation

Sri L. H. THIMMA BOVI.—I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Petitions.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The First Report of the Committee on petitions is presented.

Mysore Forest Bill—Introduction

Sri H. S. RUDRAPPA (Minister for Forests).—I beg to introduce the Mysore Forest Bill, 1959.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Forest Bill, 1959, is inserted.

The Mysore Medical Registration Bill, 1960—Motion to consider

Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Medical Registration Bill, 1960, be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Medical Registration Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration."

2-30 P.M.

†Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, as you are aware, this is a simple Bill, the object of which is nothing but the integration of the prevalent Acts in the various integrated areas. Under the Indian Medical Council Act, members in the various Medical Registers have to be integrated and constituted into a single list. It is with that view that this Bill has been introduced. I think the Hon'ble Members will agree that this is a non-controversial Bill and pass it without much controversy.

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Sir, the Hon'ble Minister made a distinct motion for shortness, if not for sweetness, in introducing this Bill. I am surprised that a Bill of this nature should have been piloted in this very dramatic manner, Sir. I really expected the Hon'ble Minister to explain a few provisions of this Bill. At least in the statement of objects and reasons, there is a statement that there is a single Medical Council and several medical registers. Integration took place in the year 1956. As to how for a period of five years, this Government allowed this unhappy state of affairs to exist is more than I can tell and an explanation was due from the Government. I think it is at least on this point the Hon'ble Minister could have made some statement.

Sir, another thing is, they say that since they have got a representative of the Mysore State to the Indian Medical Council. It is necessary that this Bill should be passed. I want to know how and who is representing the Mysore State, at any rate in the Indian Medical Council, and how he was being selected. A word at least in regard to that matter, I think, was necessary. I am asking whether it is the intention of this Government to make the Mysore Medical Council an autonomous body or a department of Government, and whether it is their intention to use the Medical Council as a consultative body for important matters affecting or concerned with the Medical education of the people in Mysore State. I am asking with a specific purpose. They have come to a decision against the wishes of the All-India Medical Council in regard to the opening of Medical Schools in Mysore. The best and expert technical opinion of the country is definitely against the opening of courses of study in the Medical Schools and in spite of that, the Government have taken a decision and they have proposed to open them in Bijapur or Shimoga or both. My point is whether it is the intention of the Government to see that this Mysore Medical Council will have a particular status in regard to at least consultation on important matters affecting Medical education in Mysore—apart from that whether they will consult on the courses of study or examination or requisites of medically qualified graduates and diploma holders and things of that kind. Not a word is said about it by the Hon'ble Minister.

Sir, it is very surprising that in the whole Bill, the word modern scientific system of medicine is nowhere defined whereas in the preamble this expression occurs :

> "Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the laws for the registration of medical practitioners of modern scientific system of medicine, surgery and obstetrics."...etc.

My point is, nowhere in this Act is the expression modern scientific system of medicine is defined. I wonder if the Hon'ble Minister will agree that it will be a notable omission. I am saying this with reference to the Central Act. There, the word modern medicine,

I think, is defined. Sir, I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, 102 of 1956, where it is defined in sub-section 2. The word modern medicine means includes scientific medicine in all its branches and includes surgery and obstetrics, but does not include veterinary medicine and surgery. I want to know why the Hon'ble Minister omitted to define this particular thing.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It is mentioned.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— The first point is, modern system of medicine is not defined. Whether they consider the integrated system of Indian medicine and allopathic medicine-do they call it the modern system of medicine? Don't you think a clarification is required? I would even now urge to see that the expression modern system of medicine is defined so that there can be no room for doubt at a subsequent date.

Sir, coming to the constitution of the Council, I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to clause (b) of sub-section (2) of clause 3:

> "two members to be elected from amongst themselves by the members of Faculties of Medicine of the Universities established by any law for the time being in force in the State of Mysore."

Sir, the Hon'ble Minister perhaps is aware that we have two Universities, the Karnataka University and the Mysore University. How is the proportion going to be fixed? It is not very clear. Two members to be elected do they want the two to be distributed to the two Universities, or two to each University? A clarification is indicated, but nowhere in the Bill is to be found. What is the proportion to be allotted to each University?

Then in regard to clause (c):

> "two members to be elected from amongst themselves by such members of the staff of the Medical Colleges in the State of Mysore as are medical practitioners who are registered under this Act."

It gives room for doubt whether there can be two places from such members of the staff of the Medical Colleges who are not medical practitioners. I do not understand whether the Government is allowing private practice to people who are on the staff of Medical Colleges, and if not where is the ne d for including this particular expression "such members of the staff of the Medical Colleges in the State of Mysore as are medical practitioners who are registered under this Act." I know tha a certain directive is given by the Universi y by which the profes ors ot colleges are prevent from practicing. They get a non-practicing allowance. Then, in this Bill, how can they make a provision that "two members to be elected from amongst themselves by such members of the staff of the Medicl Colleges in the State of Mysore as are medical practitioners who are registerd under this Act." I think it conflicts with the existing directive given by the Government. A radical change is included in this.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—They are entitled to practice. But they are prevented.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The point now is if they are professors of colleges, I know definitely that they are prevented from private practice. What is the meaning of saying "such members of the Medical Colleges in the State of Mysore as are medical practitioners who are registered under this Act"? How can they be both medical practitioners and professors of colleges?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—If they resign, they can have private practice.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am talking of the situation which itself will be irregular. Will you please examine? I may be wrong. This is what occurs to me. If you say that members of the staff of colleges can elect themselves as to constitute the council, then how is it you say professors and not medical practitioners?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Under this Act, both are elected from amongst themselves.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Medical Practitioners are entitled to private practice. But if they are to hold appointment as professors, they are prevented from private practice.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It is not necessary for them to hold appointment as professors. If they hold appointment, they are debarred from private practice.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, an executive order of the Government does not carry the status of a statutory obligation. The Hon'ble Minister will please realise that they may issue a departmental order. But here is a Bill which is going to be in the Statute Book. They must make a very clear mention that these medical practitioners are contemplated. They must make a mention of it.

Then, sub-clause 2 (*d*) of Clause 3 says :

> "five members to be nominated by the State Government, out of whom not more than one shall be from amongst those not registered under this Act."

Here is a regular Medical Council consisting of representatives of the profession and they want to nominate somebody who is not registered under this Act. I want to know what is the object in making this provision, Is it that they want to have layman's point of view ?

Coming to clause 4, I do not know why Government would like to take the power to nominate if any of the electorates referred to in section 3 does not elect a person. If it is a case of nomination, they have got the power. Here is a vacancy of a candidate which has got to be filled by election and they say that if a person is not elected to that vacancy, they can nominate a person. For what reason and what is the time limit prescribed. Whatever may be the rules that they make under this clause, it should not be by nomination. They must make it obligatory that it should be filled only by election.

In this whole Bill no provision is made for election disputes. Supposing there is some dispute which arises rightly or wrongly in regard to the election to the Medicial Council. Who is to decide it ? Will the Hon'ble Minister point out any provision in this Bill as to who is to adjudicate when such a dispute arises ? Such a provision does exist in Section 4 of the Central Act. I want to know why the Government did not look into it and why the framers of this Bill did not have regard to this provision of the Central Act, The relevant section in the Central Act provides :

"Where any dispute arises regarding any election to the Council, it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision shall be final."

I think that a provision like that will be very necessary.

There is a provision made for the appointment of the Registrar by the Medical Council. They say that it should be subject to the previous approval of the State Government. I want to know whether it is the intention of Government to subsidise the Medical Council and they want to give any recurring grant to the Medical Council. If not, why should the previous approval of the State Government be obtained? That is why in the beginning I asked whether it is the intention to make it an autonomous body or a body subordinate to Government or a Department of Government. This is not very clear. It is also provided that the Medical Council may also appoint such other officers and servants as may be necessary for the purpose of this Act. Is it the intention of the Government that all such appointments to be made by the Medical Council should also be subject to the previous approval of Government ?

So far as the Registrar is concerned, he should be the Secretary of the Mysore Medical Council. The Secretary to any Council is a very important man and he is the chief executive officer. Is it the suggestion of the Hon'ble Minister that this Medical Council functions without even a Secretary ? They should mention that the Registrar will also be the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Medical Council. They also take a security deposit from him because thousands of rupees are collected and he is expected to account for them.

In regard to the removal of the Medical Practitioners from the Register for misconduct, I think it is very necessary to clarify or amplify clause 15. Sub-clause (*b*) of the Explanation says :—

"any conduct which, in the opinion of the Medical Council is infamous in relation to the medical profession."

I think a few instances will have to be quoted by way of clarification. If they are not Given, I think the Mysore Medical Council may take the law into their hands. It amounts to vesting in them a power far beyond what you want to give. As it is, the provision is very vauge, and I think further clarification is indicated.

(Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA)

Sub-clause (2) of clause 15 says :—

"The Medical Council may, at any subsequent date, if it thinks fit, and shall on a decision to that effect of the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, direct that any name so removed shall be re-entered."

I can understand if the aggrieved party comes up in appeal against an order or the Medical Council can take congnisance of a case and give a decision and order reconsideration or reinstatement. But by having the words 'at any subsequest date, if it thinks fit' it gives power *suo moto* to the Council. What is the category of cases in which the Council will take note of it themselves? By having these words, it gives scope for people to bring pressure or influence. This is a 'judicial order and they are exercising the powers of a Civil Court in adjudication of such matters. Having given a decision, there must be an appeal and if there is to be an appeal, it must be to the Government. Why should they make a provision like that. I want the elimination of the words 'at any subsequent date, if it thinks fit,'. The aggrieved party can go up to the Indian Medical Council and the Central Government. So, there is already a provision in section 24 (2) of the Central Act. I do not know whether it would be in order to enable the 'Mysore Council to re-enter any name. What I mean to say is, the Medical Council rightly or wrongly makes a judicial order after hearing the parties concerned. If the part is aggrieved, he has a right to appeal to the Indian Medical Council. By providing like his in the clauses, it will give room for influence etc.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—In one breath the Hon'ble Member says that the Medical Council should be debarred from doing this thing and in another breath the says that the Medical Council may be influenced to reinstate them.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Anything may be possible. On the top of all this, they want power to nominate their own men. Even one individual member from their side can upset the whole team.

In regard to Assessor to Medical Council, I want to know who appoints them. No where in section 18 it is said that the Assessor has to be appointed by the Government. In sub-clause (3) it says:

"Any assessor under this section may be appointed either generally or for any particular inquiry or class of inquiries and shall be paid such remuneration as the Medical Council with the approval of the State Government may determine."

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The appointment is made by the Council.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In case they are appointed by the Council, why should the approval of the Government be obtained. If the suggestion is that you are going to subsidise the Medical Council and give a recurring grant, you are right in doing like this. But having nothing to do with it, why do you take this responsibility?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The Government should have some control about the appointment of assessors whose duties are very great.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Under clause 33 you have taken power to see that the medical council functions properly. What more do you want? Either you say that the Government will appoint the assessors. Why should they consult you? Supposing they want to have their own men. Do you want to push your men there?

In clause 21:

> "A person whose name is for the time being borne on the Indian Medical Register maintained under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (Central Act 102 of 1956) shall be eligible to hold any appointment as a physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any dispensary, hospital, infirmary or lying-in--hospital, not supported entirely by voluntary contributions, or in any public establishment, body or institution, where the modern scientific system of medicine is practised."

I want to know the appropriateness in using the words "not supported entirely by voluntary contributions."

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It will be deleted.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is all right. In regard to the question of penalties, a very strange provision has been made. The very act of a person trying to practice without being registered should amount to an offence. Whether a particular person was affected by his impersonation is outside the scope of the Bill. A Bill should be very accurate. There is a lot of redundancies. I want those words to be deleted. Supposing nobody is affected, do you want that person to go free.

I want the Hon'ble Minister to read clause 30. How is this possible? Why do you say that the act of the Government or Council should not be questioned in any Court?

In regard to clause 33, Control, I want to know why you say:

> "...the State Government may dissolve the council and cause all or any of the powers and duties of the council to be exercised and performed by such person and for such period as it may think fit..."

If you want to take over the functions, you should give it to a body of at least three people. While I state like this, I am supported by the provision made in the Central Act, I invite your attention to section 31 of the Central Act.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Supposing we supersede a municipality, are we appointing three persons? Are we not appointing one Administrator?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Central Act provides in such a case for appointment of a Board.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This is only for a temporary period. Why should anybody object to make such an appointment.

3-00 P. M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Then it says: "there upon the funds and property of the Council shall vest in the State Government....." It sounds a bit confiscatory. Of course, you may give it back.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It is only for guarding the property.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When you vest authority in one man to get into the shoes of the Council, that man will have to exercise all the powers exercised by the Medical Council. You constitute a Board and let it function for such time as is necessary.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—You want a nominated Board to function? It will take time to nominate a Board. Before nomination is made, election itself will be held.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You have thought of a very complicated procedure under Section 33. What I say is instead of Council which has become obnoxious, you want to appoint one person. My suggestion is you appoint a Board and let it have all power of the Medical Council till it is reconstituted under the law.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—He may be one among the Members of that Board.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You have nowhere suggested or indicated what are the privileges conferred on those regitered under the Medical Practitioners Act in Mysore.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Eight Minutes past Three of the Clock and reassembled at Forty-Seven Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— I do not wish to take any more time of the House. I only ask the Minister one question, where do these candidates of the integrated course come in. They do not come in the Ayurveda and Unani Bill. Where do these boys and girls come in.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.— They will come under the proviso in the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Bill.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will prove that they don't come in and if you say that they do come in, I will not agree.

With these few words, I will close my speech.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).— I do not wish to respect the observations made by my friend Sri Mallaradhya who has fairly covered almost all the points, but those which are omitted, I would like to mention. So far as this Bill is concerned, the Medical Council which is sought to be established in terms of section 3 does not consist of a majority number of the elected element. Five are sought to be nominated. Under section 3 (2) (*b*) and (*c*) Government officers are sought to be included Members of Faculties of Medicine and two members selected from the staff of the Medical Colleges. In a body like this where important questions are involved such as registration of medical personnel, it is absolutely necessary to keep the non-official or the elected element as high as possible. I dont think that Government will lose anything thereby because they are securing the same composition. We are not saying that there should be no composition of officers or other interests such as is envisaged in section 3 (2) (*b*) and (*c*). They cannot be put on the same footing as say for instance six members elected from among non-officials. This is a Bill intended to regulate the Conduct of the medical profession. I am submitting that the non-official element must be there. The other point is, in the Acts of old Mysore, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras, there was a provision that the State Medical Council should go into the examination and curricula and all that. It is true that the Indian Medical Council Act itself provides for such a thing. But the existing legislation as it stands in every State is that the State Medical Council is also empowered to go into the question of curricula and also the points raised by Sri Mallaradhya. It is absolutely necessary to have it. It may be that the Indian Medical Council may not be able to do all that job very satisfactorily. That power is now taken away and the State Medical Council is reduced to a skeleton to look into the misconducts of the persons and no more than that.

Sir, so far as disqualificatians are concerned, you will remember, neither the Madras Act nor the Hyderabad Act provided for any such disqualifications. I do not know the reason why the medical practitioner's name should be removed from the register simply because he is convicted or he is charged with an offence which is cognisable. Under the Penal Code there are quite a number of such offences. I can understand if it is for moral turpitude or an act in famous in relation to the medical profession because it is necessary to safeguard the interest of the patients. Sir, there is the Prohibition Act and an offence under

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this is cognisable. Do you mean to say, if a Medical Practitioner is convicted under the Act, his name should be removed from the register?

SRI K. K. HEGDE.—Even then, we have suggested that the Medical Council, if they think it fit, need not remove the name.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The Medical Council may or may not do it; we do not know what they would do in such cases. But, why should the name of that person be removed if he is convicted for a cognizable offence? I cannot understand this. I want to know whether it is in consonance with the Central Act. There is the Indian Medical Council Act and these provisions should be in consonance with the provisions of that Act. Under section 15 of that Act, a person who has the qualification as prescribed in the Schedule shall deem to have sufficient qualification for enrollment in the Register. There is no further condition put. Here, after he has paid the fee and satisfied the requirements as regards his qualification and got himself registered, we say his name should be deleted from the register. Is this consistent with the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act? The Indian Medical Council will have one list and the State Council will have another list where they would exclude some persons on some grounds. I do not know how both these lists survive, unless the lists are the same, the qualifications are the same and the disqualifications are the same. The point is, a person registered under the Indian Medical Council Act cannot be removed from the register because there is no provision in that Act. For example, clause 15 of our Bill is not to be found in that Act.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The moment a person's name is removed from our register; we have got to send a report to the Indian Medical Council.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—My point is, simply because the State Medical Council removes the name of a person, the Indian Medical Council cannot remove that name from the register because there is no such provision in that Act. There is definitely going to be inconsistency. I wish the Minister would please examine this. According to section 2 of the Indian Medical Council Act, a person who has not yet undergone the clinical training is entitled to be included in the Indian Medical Council Register. Here, we do not find such an opportunity being given to such medicial practitioners.

SRI K. K. HEGDE.—When a Degree is given by the University, they have got to undergo the clinical training before the degree is granted.

4-00 P. M.

If they are to undergo clinical training before the degree, they will have to complete it before the degree is conferred.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—When the degree is conferred, *ipso facto* you take it that the man is eligible to be registered.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, in regard to person entitled to hold certain appointments, there seems to be a complete change. The old Act definitely said that no person who is not registered medical practitioner shall be entitled to be appointed to any of these offices. He could not be a doctor or a Medica Officer in any institution maintained by public funds if his name was not borne on the list of State Medical Register. Now that is changed. It is put in a sort of negative way. What you should have said is unless a person is registered in terms of this Act, he shall not be entitled to hold public appointments. It should have been worded that way. We are seeing that this provision for the registration has been in force since 1914 in the all other areas. I do not see any reason why a departure has been made in this fashion. It has given room for some confusion.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I shall be prepared to consider that clause.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Under clause 22, he has to give a certificate. This is very important—the question of a certificate being issued only by a Registered Medical Practitioner. This applies now to Medical practitioners of western medicine. What about Unani and Homeopathy. In the Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners Act, there is a clause similar to this. There is no provision corresponding to 22 enabling the doctors registered under the various enactments and only such certificates shall be valid. That provision is not found in the Homeopathic and Ayurvedic and Unani Doctors. You cannot make an invidious distinction.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That does not come in here.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It must come here, because you say in general terms, it should find a place here. You must mention all other enactments, Aurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani and not leave it to be taken care of by other enactments. It would lead to other anomalies or duplication. I have also given notice of amendments in this respect. It virtually means prohibition because you say that a certificate issued required by any Act shall be valid only if it is issued by a registered medical practitioner under this Act.

I do not wish to repeat other arguments. My only suggestion in regard to the control is to have such time as he deems fit, after it can be easily limited to three months or six months and Government may hold elections after that period.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—You can have that much of faith in the Government.

Sri M. C NARASIMHAN.—In fact, I have absolute faith in Dr. Hegde. Supposing a person like our friend Sri R. M. Patil comes and occupies that place, I do not think he will go to that extent.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question time is there. It must be finished by 4-30 P.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—We are not asking for extension of time.

Sri K. NAGAPPA ALVA (Panemangalore).—Mr. Speaker Sir, I welcome the Mysore Medical Registration Bill. I wanted this Bill to go to the Select Committee, because whenever we discuss a Bill and pass it, it must be as far as possible perfect at the stage it becomes an Act. This Bill ought to have come before this House and ought to have been passed at least three years before. Now that this is before us now at least, I wish certain points are seriously taken into consideration by the Government. I do not want to make speech because Mr. Mallaradhya has raised certain points, on most of these points I wanted to speak. They are very relevant, and I only request the Government to clarify the position. I also feel certain clarifications are necessary and I do see that there is necessity for making some provision in this Bill to accommodate these points and make this Bill perfect.

But because of the urgency, I do not propose to press that it should be referred to the Select Committee. All over the State and all over India in all the States, we have got medical councils after the reorganisation of the States. In fact, to a large extent, the medical representation has not been there and we have suffered to that extent.

With these words, I once again welcome this Bill and I have moved certain amendments and at that stage, I will take an opportunity to say what I want to say.

†Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—Sir, some general remarks have been made on this Bill. Firstly, this was first introduced in 1958 and for some reason or the other, it had to be postponed. Anyway, I feel that not much inconvenience or difficulty has been caused for not introducing this Bill earlier because the Mysore Medical Act has been functioning up to now. This Bill has been brought with a view to bringing uniformity in all the regions of the present State and the Indian Medical Council has got to be represented by our Council.

As regards, my friend saying that the Bill should be made perfect, I do not know if ever any Bill so far discussed and passed is a model of perfection, whether here or anywhere in India.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—It is our object to make it a Perfect Bill.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Not only this Bill, but all others.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Sir, is it not a reflection on our capacity to make legislation? Have we not passed the Prohibition Bill the other day?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It is our intention to make the Bill as perfect as possible. If we find from experience that there is anything wrong and not in the interests of the profession we are there to remedy it.

My friend Sri Mallaradhya raised the question of election of members on the council. Two members are to be elected from the faculties of medicine of the two universities.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You have provided for two members to be elected from the faculties of medicine from the Karnatak University and the Mysore University. How are you going to do this ? Are you going to combine the two or are you going to distribute one each to the two universities ? Or are you going to combine two medical faculties into an electoral college and then have two members elected ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Your last point is correct.

As regards medical practitioners, he said that members of the teaching staff are not practitioners. I do not think so. When once doctors are registered, they are as much medical practitioners as anybody else. Only thing is that when they are posted as professors they may be debarred temporarily.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—To be on the teaching staff, should he be a medical practitioner ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—He must be a registered man.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I can understand a medical practitioner being registered, but the converse need not be true; a professor need not be a registered practitioner.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY.—There are some non-medical men in the teaching staff.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—They are not eligible.

Then Hon'ble Member questioned the necessity of providing for a non-medical man to be nominated on the Council. I would say that we have only made a provision but it is not imperative to nominate a non-medical man. Only provision has been made to nominate if necessary.

Then the Hon'ble Member made a reference to election disputes, In such cases appeal may be made to the Council whose decision may be final.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What are the items under which you will frame regulations for that ?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—You have also not provided what are the ingredients to say that a medical practitioner is 'infamous'.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We shall do that while framing the rules.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You will be giving a big handle to the Council to determine what is professional misconduct. You should have given at least some illustrations of that.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We may do that under the rules.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Medical Registration Bill, 1960, be taken into consideraion."

The motion was adopted.

Now the Bill will be read clause by clause. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I beg to move:

"That in sub-clause (2) (*a*) for the words 'six members' the words 'eight members', shall be sub tituted."

"In line 1 of sub-clause (2) (*d*) for the word 'five members' the words 'three members' shall be substituted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (2) (*a*) for the words 'six members' the words 'eight members' shall be substituted."

In line 1 of sub-clause (2) (*d*) for the words 'five members' the words 'three members' shall be substituted."

† Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I have only attempted to make the elected element from registered medical practitioners to have a majority. It is not a very substantial majority. It is 8 *versus* 7; eight from amongst registered medical practitioners and seven from the other bodies. My amendment is only to provide for a majority for a body of that type which will regulate the conduct of the profession. I do not wish to add anything more.

† Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The Hon'ble Member will see that it is proposed to elect 6 members from amongst the medical practitioners, two members from the faculties of medicine and two members from the members of the staff of the Medical Colleges. Thus we have in all 10 members elected to the Medical Council and there will be a big majority of elected members in the Council. In view of that I do not think it is necessary to add any more and so, I request the member to withdraw his amendment.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I request leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 4, 5 and 6 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4, 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I beg to move:

"That in item (*a*) for the words 'punishable' the word 'punished' shall be substituted;

In item 7 (*a*) after the would 'State Government' the words 'in consultation with the Medical' Counil shall beinserted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in item (*a*) for the word 'punishable'' the word 'punished'' shall be substituted;

In item 7 (*a*) after the words 'State Government' the words 'in consultation with the Medical Council' shall be inserted."

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Under the clause of the Bill, if a person as sentenced to imprisonment -- whatever be the period of sentence -- for an offence punishable with more than 3 months imprisonment, under the I. P. C., then he is disentitled from sitting as a member of the Medical Council. Even if he is sentenced for a day, he becomes disentitled. In the Hyderabad and Madras Acts there is no such clause and we are introducing it for the first time. The section of the I. P. C. may permit the Magistrate from giving a maximum of 3 months and more but actually the punishment inflicted may be for a short period. Why then should we disqualify him ?

My second amendment is simple. Under this clause, the State Government is entiled to remove the disqualification upon any person who has been convicted with an offence, which under the I. P. C. is punishable with 3 months or more. But before acting I wish the State Government would obtain the opinion of the medical council. I have only provided for consultation and the State Government is not bound to accept the advice of the Council. Since the Medical Council is being charged with the duty of maintaining the integrity of the profession, it is but right and proper that the State Government should consult the council before passing an order.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY.—I would like to ask how a person would become less criminal if he is convicted for less than 3 months. The second amendment of Mr. Narasimhan is sound and ought to be accepted.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I am afraid I cannot accept the amendments. I may assure the House that the suggestions of the Medical Council would receive great consideration at the hands of Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is......

Sri K. P. REVANNASIDDAPPA.—I demand a division, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No, no. Not at this stage. We have little time left.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Is that correct? Mr. Speaker, if a Member demands division, ought to be taken under the rules.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If you say that it is a right, then I will at once put all the clauses of the Bill to the vote of the House at 4-30 P.M. It should be over by that time.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I do not understand why you or anybody else should object to a division. If more time is needed, we can extend.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us be wise in these things......

Sr. C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I am sorry, Mr. Speaker. That is not the word, whether it refers to me or any other member of the house. It is not fair on the part of the Speaker to tay "let us act wise".

Mr. SPEAKER.—I only said "let us be wise". It does not mean that you are not wise.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—When a member is pressing for a division it should be agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER.—May I know what the Leader of the opposition has to say in this behalf?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I wish to tell my friend, Mr. Arumugham that we have agreed that this Bill should be passed within the time allotted and that we will ask for no extension. In view of that, my party does not want a divison.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—We had agreed to pass the Bill on prohibition within 3½ hours and later it was extended for four days. This is how things are going on. Whenever an Independent Member raises an issuê, it is not heard to. When the P. S. P. says something, the Speaker listens to them. We request the Chair to protect us also.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I support my friend, Sir. When we raise an issue, the Chair says "You can look after yourself". That is a wrong stand. If we are not wise, please tell us how to be wise.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not for me to preach how to be wise. Taking into account the limited time at our disposal I said "let us be wise", and try to finish the considertion of this Bill early.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—If you are acting on the advice of the P. S. P. then we Independents will raise an objection to every issue. We have seen often that if there is agreement between the Government and the P. S. P, then the Chair respects it but where we are involved, no one cares. If this is the attitude, everytime we will raise an objection. Every Member has a right to ask for a division.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member is mistaken. The decision in respect of allotment of time, is that of the whole House and not that of the Government or the P. S. P. The motion regarding time, agreed upon in the Business Advisory Committee, was put to the entire House and the House decided upon the time.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Then I have a right to ask for an extension of time as was done on previous occasions.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Certainly, Yes. Please do. I have no objection.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, my friend Sri Arumugham says that myself or my party has joined the Congress party. It is not so. I have always been with the Opposition, either for good or for bad. It is one solid block. Let is not be misread that I am joining the Congress.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I did not say that he has joined the Congress. He will never do it. My point is if a Member presses for a division, can the Speaker object.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I did not say that a Member had no right to ask a division. He can......

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, today you sit in a powerful place. Therefore you can act as you like......

Mr. SPEAKER.—Does the Hon'ble Member Sri Revannasiddappa want a division ?

Sri K. P. REVANNASIDDAPPA.—No, Sir, because my leader is against it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He cannot have it both ways. If the Hon'ble Member Sri Arumughan argues like this, much time would be lost.

4-30 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That in item (a) for 'the words' 'punishable' the word 'punished' shall be substituted."

"In item 7 (a) after the words 'the State Government' the words 'in consultation with the Medical Council' shall be inserted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8, 9, 10, 11, & 12.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That clauses 8, 9, 10, 11, & 12 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8, 9, 10, 11, & 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir I beg to move:

"that in sub-clause (2) after the words 'or any other law for the time being in force' the words 'and sentenced for a period not less than three months' shall be added."

"that the following proviso shall be added at the end of sub-clause (2), 'provided that the Medical Council may by regulation prescribe from time to time what is professional misconduct under this section'."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"that in sub-clause (2) after the words 'or any other law for the time being in force' the words 'and sentenced for a period not less than three months' shall be added."

"that the following proviso shall be added at the end of sub-clause (2), 'provided that the Medical Council may by regulation prescribe from time to time what is professional misconduct under this section'."

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, the idea is just repeated from the previous disqualification clause. In respect of cognizable offences, there must be a minimum period of three months of conviction or sentence, because that period is there in respect of the Medical Council, as in clause 7. I do not think there is any valid reason why this Medical Council should be permitted to refuse registration merely on the ground of that charge of cognizable offence. For cognizable offence, it is necessary that a minimum conviction of three months is prescribed.

Then the other portion of my amendment is, it is a proviso where the Medical Council may by regulation prescribe from time to time what is professional misconduct under this section. This professional misconduct or infamous conduct is the ground on the basis of which the Medical Council is empowered to refuse registration. But nowhere is it laid down what is infamous conduct or what is professional misconduct. So it is necessary to clarify. As already submitted by my friend Mr. Mallaradhya, the Medical Council should not be vested with power which is rather extraordinary and this can be exercised in any manner of speaking Since it pertains to the rights of medical practitioners it is necessary that the Government under the rule making power should prescribe by rules and regulations, what is infamous conduct, what are the conducts which we call infamous conduct or misconduct.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Under Section 7, it is said such of the acts are punishable up three months or more. But here it is actul conviction. I think it is conviction that taken into consideration in the Act. Next, Sir, it is left to the good sense of the Council to decide what is necessary regarding misconduct.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—What I have stated is that the Medical Council by regulation prescribe.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—That may be regulated by its own rules and regulations.

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Suppose it is not provided in the Statute, then the Medical Council will not be able to prescribe by rules.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—In practice, they may insist on the offence which may lead to disqualification.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Unless you prescribe such a clause in the State, how can Medical Council prescribe what is misconduct?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

> "that in sub-clause (2) after the words "or any other law for the time being in force" the words "and sentenced for a period not less than three months shall be added.
>
> "that the following proviso shall be added at the end of sub-clause (2), "provided that the Medical Council may by regulation prescribe from time to time what is professional misconduct under this section".

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

> "That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What shall I do now ? Shall I put all the clauses to Houses (It was past 4-30 P. M.)

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Leader of the Opposition).—I leave it the Chair, Sir.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—It is left to your choice, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not want to stifle the debate.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.-I request you kindly to extend the time, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So, I extend the time-limit. The limit of time will just one hour.

I must tell here that if Sri Arumugham had made a motion, it would have been lost.

Sri C. M. Arumugham.—That was why I did not make a motion, Sir.

Clause 14.

Sri M. C. Narasimhan.—Sir, I beg to move :

"That at the end of sub-clause(2), the following proviso shall be added."

' provided that the Medical Council shall give an opportunity of being heard to any person affected or likely to be affected by the said order, before passing the order."

Mr. Speaker.—Amendment moved:

"That at the end of sub-clause (2), the following proviso shall be added."

"provided that the Medical Council shall give an opportunity of being heard to any person affected or likely to be affected by the said order, before passing the order."

†Sri M. C. Narasimhan.—Sir, the point is this. In Clause 14(1) there is an appeal provided for and it goes to the Council in respect of any decision taken by the Registrar. But in respect of orders made under Clause 14(2), there does not seem to be any particular provision for appeal. I have only suggested that the Medical Council before passing such an order should give a reasonable opportunity to the concerned person. This is not taken care of by the subsequent provision where it states that the Medical Council shall generally follow the procedure of a Court. It is only by way of clarification that I have suggested this.

Sri K. K. Hegde.—In sub-clause (2), it is stated that the Medical Council has got the right to delete from the register...

Sri G. Venkatai Gowda.—The Council could delete, provided they find it is done fraudulently or incorrectly made. But an opportunity should be given to the party whose name the Council seeks to delete. It is reasonable. Otherwise, it may be mis-used.

Sri K. K. Hegde.—You have a right of appeal to the Government.

Sri G. Venkatai Gowda.—Respecting his registration, the right of appeal is there. Suppose the Medical Council has taken a decision to delete the name whimsically without assigning a reason. A reasonable opportunity should be given to the party whose name the Council seeks to delete.

Sri K. K. Hegde.—He has got a right of appeal.

Sri T. Parthasarathy.—How can a name be fraudulently entered in the register ?

Sri K. K. Hegde.—In that case, there is no necessity of the Medical Council at all.

Sri T. Parthasarathy.—Then you do add a clause as to what is the punishment to the Registrar for such an offence.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—That will be taken care of—action against the Registrar as an employee.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The Registrar is an employee of the Council.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—No punishment is contemplated or provided for anywl ere in this Bill.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The appoin.ing authority has power to punish the officer.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If a fraudulent entry in the register is the direct cause of the act of the registrar himself, you have not said anything. You are talking of the medical p actitioners who will be punished and not of the man who is responsible for the wrongful entry.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Medical Council is the apointing authority for the Registrar and they will punish him.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If more clarification is required, it can be provided under the Rules also.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Show me a single clause which enables you to provide for such matters in the Rules.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

That at the of end sub-clause (2), the following proviso shall be added:—

provided that the Medical Council shall give an opportunity of being heard to any person affected or likely to be affected by the said order, before passing the order."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:—

"That Clause 14 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15.

Sri K. NAGAPPA ALVA.—Sir, I beg to move:—

"That for sub-clause (2), the following sub-clause shall be substituted:—

" (2) The Medical Council,—

(i) may at any subsequent date, if it thinks fit; and

(ii) shall on decision to that effect of the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, direct that any name so removed shall be rentered.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, it is a repetition of sub-clause (2). So, how can it be admitted as an amendment?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I received it at the eleventh hour and had no time to look into it.

Sri NAGAPPA ALVA.—Sir, my amendment splits sub-clause (2) of the Bill. If it is not split up, the powers of the Medical Council will be restricted. When it is split up, the meaning becomes very clear. Hence, I move that this amendment may be accepted.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The amendment conveys the same meaning a sub-clause in the Bill itself.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will not put it. The question is.

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 16 and 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 and 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That in sub-clause (3) after the words 'may be appointed' the words 'by the Medical Council' shall be added."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (3) after the words 'may be appointed ' the words' 'by the Medical Council' shall be added."

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I have moved this amendment only by way of clarification. I was not sure that the assessor was to be appointed by the Medical Council. I thought it was by the State Government that would have an ultimate say in the matter. So, I have suggested that the Medical Council should be the ultimate authority to appoint the assessor.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, who is the appointing authority is it the State Government or the Medical Council?

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY.—Will he be a permanent assessor or will he be appointed as and when required?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—He may be appointed for a particular case or for a particular period.

As regards the amendment of Sri Narasimhan, the Medical Council is competent to take care of itself.

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I beg to move:—

"That in sub-clause (2), after the words 'Registrar shall' the words 'after giving a notice and not before the expiry of two months from the due date shall be inserted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:—

"That in sub-clause (2), after the words 'Registrar shall' the words after giving a notice and not before the expiry of two months from the due date,' 'shall be inserted".

† Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, as the clause stands, the Registrar need not give any notice before a name is removed My amendment only seeks to provide that the Registrar may give notice. The moment the renewal fee of Rs. 2-which I doubt whether a person is really required to pay—is not paid his name should not be removed fr m the register. Two months', notice must be given and after two months the Registrar is entitled to remove the name of a person if he does not pay the subscription.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Sir, the idea of this amendment is simple. It is likely that a medical practitioner may forget to pay the fees. In such circumstances, it is desirable that he must be apprised of the fact that to pay. The idea is that some opportunity should be given to him to pay.

Sri T. PARTHASARAHTY.—Can a practitioner pay the total fees for a period of 5 or 10 years so that his name may not be removed from the register?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—This is a very simple amendment, Why do you impose a condition ? When we say that such a thing should be done, you say that it will be provided in the rules. When we discuss about it, you say that such a provision should be made in the statute. Supposing a student is dismissed from school for want of attendance. He pays fees and he is admitted. So, may I request the the Government to accept this simple amendment ? After all, do not stand on false prestige. Please do not see with coloured glasses whatever we suggest.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, with the knowledge of Medical profession I have, I can say that they are already very cautious and are eager to see that they do not become defaulters. Even if such cases are to be considered favourably, they may be included in the rule to be framed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That in sub-clause (2) after the words 'Registrar shall' the words 'after giving a notice and not before the expiry of two months from the due date' shall be inserted.

In the proviso to sub-clause (2) the words "and subject to such conditions" shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 20.

Sri. M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I move:

"That in sub-clause (2) after the words 'by any Act from any' the word 'registered' shall be added and the words 'or Medical Officer' shall be deleted.—

The following proviso shall be added.—

Provided that a certificate issued by 'registered practitioner' under the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1930, and a Practitioner under the Mysore Homepathic Practitioners' Act, 1960, shall also be valid for the purposes of this sub-clause and all other relevant Acts."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Chief Minister has suggested a slight change. I think that will satisfy all the sections of the House.

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, in order to have uniformity into provisions of all the three Bills which are before the House, if a slight change is made while reading the clause 20 sub-clause (2), it will be all right. Instead of the word "no" if we begin with the word "A" and in place of the word 'unless,' the word 'if' is used there would be uniformity in all the Bills. There will be no difficulty.

† Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I want a clarification. In Mysore State there is a large body of candidates who are graduates of the integrated coures of medicine studying for 5½ years. In the Medical Registration Bill there is no reference to that. In the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration Bill and the Mysore Homeopathic Practitioners' Bill, there is no reference to them. They are the alumni of our own college. I should like to know where they exactly come in. The majority of them get training in allopathy. Unless there is refenence to them, they cannot register themselves under the Medical Registration Bill.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It must properly come in the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Bill because it is in the Ayurvedic College.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—When we refer that Bill to the Select Committee we can decide it.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I am not pressing my amendment.

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Mr SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 20, for the word 'No' the word 'A' and for the word 'unless' the word 'if' shall be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 20 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The mo ion was adopt d.

Clause 20 as amended was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 21.

Sri K. NAGAPPA ALVA.—I move:

"That the words 'not supported entirely by voluntary contribution ' shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That the words 'not supported entirely by voluntary contributions' shall be deleted".

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the words 'not supported entirely by voluntary contributions' shall be deleted."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 21 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 as amended was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 stand part of Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 were added to the Bill.

5-00 P. M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 28.

Sri NAGAPPA ALVA.—I do not propose to move my amendment.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I beg to move :

"That the words 'whether any person is actually deceived by such pretence or representation or not' shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER—Amendment moved :

"That the words 'whether any person is actually deceived by such pretence or representation or not' shall be deleted."

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I need not add anything to what the Leader of the Opposition has already said on this question. He has requested the deletion of that clause. I leave it at that.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, by retaining it, it does not vitiate the penalty. It is only an explanatory thing and it may be retained.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Where is the necessity for this redundancy ? Don't you see the redundancy of the words there? You are drafting a Bill. Let it be clear-cut. I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to tell me what purpose does it serve by its being there ? He must convince us. If I have made a mistake I will withdraw. If I think there is no sense, let him tell the House what purpose does it serve ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the amendment to the House. The question is :

"That the words 'whether any person is actually deceived by such pretence or representation or not' shall be deleted".

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clauses 29 to 31, both inclusive stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 to 31, both inclusive were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 32.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I beg to move :

"That at the end of sub-clause (3) the words 'if the said regulations are found to be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder' shall be added."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That at the end of sub-clause (3) the words 'if the said regulations are found to be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder' shall be added."

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, this clause enables the Government by notification to cancel or alter any regulation made under this Act. This is rather an extraodinary provision which is not found in any of the enactments in the Sister States or enactments which are already in force in the various integrating areas. The Medical is a voluntary body and having been entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the integrity of the profession and looking into the disputes of registration, I did not see any reason why at every step the State Government should intervene. After all, under Section there is sufficient provision for Government to intervene. It says :

"If at any time it shall appear to the State Government that the Council has failed to exercise, or has exceeded or abused any of the powers conferred upon it by or under this Act..."

Why should the regulations be subject to control and altration by the Government ? You can very well say that the Medical Council's regulations be made by the State Government itself. Why should the Medical Council be asked to make regulations and why should the State Government come in the way ? Further you will kindly see that the State Government may cancel any regulations made by the Medical Council. This power may be exercised. It must be with some purpose. It must be shown that the Medical Council Regulation is illegal or in excess of the powers vested in Medical Council. Otherwise it becomes arbitrary power which may be abused. Why do they want this power ? It is with a view to see that the Medical Council functions within the ambit of the Act and the Rules thereunder. The Government might say that they will act *bona fide*. My answers to that is, if they act *bona fide*, they may put it very clearly in the Act so that there is no difficulty. I have sent an amendment that if it is inconsistent with the provisions of the Act or the Rules thereunder, to that extent, it may be cancelled.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I make an appeal to Mr. Narasimhan to withdraw the amendment. If it is inconsistent with the Act or the rules, then it automatically falls and it *ipso facto* becomes illegal. He may kindly withdraw the amendment.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Regulations will be made with the approval of the Government. As you could see, Clause 32 says :

"Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules made under Section 31, the Medical Council may, with the previous approval of the State Gavernment, make regulations..."

(Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA)

The Medical Council cannot make regulations unless there is previous approval of the Government. In so far as the Government approves o the regulations made by the Medical Council, I fail to understand why the Government should reserve any power subsequently to cancel or alter it. Therefore, it is desirable to delete the clause itself. The Government need not approve if it is inconsistent with the provisions of the Act. Therefore, sub-clause (3) may kindly be deleted.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮೂರನೆ ಸಬ್ ಕ್ಲಾಜನ್ನೇ ಡಿಲೀಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಹಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಂಡರೆ ಅದು ಕೈ ಹಾಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನ್‌ಬಯಾಸ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು. ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಬಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈವಾಡ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಅಸಂಭದ್ಧವೆಂದು ಕಂಡರೆ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಸಬ್ ಕ್ಲಾಜನ್ನೇ ಡಿಲೀಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಡಿ. ನೀವೇನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರೆ ನೀವು ಕೈ ಹಾಕಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಡಿಲೀಟ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಲಿಬರಲ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಡಿಸೆಂಟ್ರಲೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ನನ್ನ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 32ನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನ (ಮೂರನೆಯ) ಸಬ್ ಕ್ಲಾಜನ್ನು ಡಿಲೀಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದೂ, ಶ್ರೀ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್‌ರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, as regards the amendment; I think my friend Mr. Mallaradhya and Mr. Venkatai Gowda sufficiently said that it is not neceseary because the regulations are done under the advice of the Government or on the approval of the Government. As such, I think My friend Mr. Narasimhan will withdraw that amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the amendment to vote. The question is :

"That at the end of sub-clause (3) the words 'if the said regulations are found to be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder' shall be added".

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 32 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 33.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I move:

"That in line 11 of sub-clause (1) after the words 'for such period' the words 'not exceeding six months' shall be added and the words 'as it may think fit' shall be deleted."

"That in sub-clause (2) for the words 'as soon as may be convenient' the words 'before the expiry of six months' shall be substituted"

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in line 11 of sub-clause (1) after the words 'for such periods 'the words 'not exceeding six months' suall be added and the words 'as it may think fit' shall be deleted".

"That in sub-clause (2) for the words 'as soon as may be convenient' the words 'before the expiry of six months shall be substituted."

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The idea behind this is very simple. Mr. Mallaradhya in the beginning itself explained about the nature of control that is sought to be exercised by Government and he has emphasised how it is unnecessary and inadvisable to have such blanket provision. If the State Government decides to dissolve the Council, than it shall be obligatory on the part of the Government to arrange for elections within a period of six months, not exceeding six months, but it is only by way of statutory safeguard I am suggesting that the period during which the administrator's taking overall the assets of the Medical Council may not be more than six months. The other amendment to sub-clause (2) is only consequential.

†Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—In support of the amendment, I may be permitted to say a few words. The Minister while replying to the debate was pleased to make an observation that it is not the intention of the Government to drag on without constituting the Council by making arrangements for election. If that is the desire of the Government, let them accept the amendment. They claim that they will constitute the Council by arranging for the elections as early as possible; if so, there is no harm in accepting the amendment. They are given six months' time; within that time they can hold elections and constitute the Council. I submit that they may accept the amendment which will not prove harmful, and which on the other hand makes the Government to take early steps to reconstitute the Council.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I also support the amendments and I appeal to the Chief Minister and the Minister for Health to accept the amendments because you cannot keep them in a dreadful silence for an indefinite time.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It is not the intention of Government to delay any such thing, While fixing six months' I think Government may utilise the full period and even much earlier. When that is the intention of the Government I do not think the House need have any apprehension that they will purposeful delay it, causing inconvenience. So I request the Hon'ble Member to withdraw the amendments, on the assurance given by the Government.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There is no harm in accepting the amendment. A peried not exceeding six months is suggested. It may be done in 15 days.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the amendment to vote. The question is:

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I press for a division.

Mr. SPEKER.—The question is:

"That in line 11 of sub-clause (1) after the words 'for such period', the words 'not exceeding six months' shall be added and the words 'as it may think fit' shall be deleted."

"That in sub-clause (2) for the words 'as soon as may be convenient' the words 'before the expiry of six months' shall substituted."

(Members who were for and against stoodup in their seats separately)

The motion was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 33 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER:—The question is:

"That Clauses 34 and 35 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 34 and 35 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble. The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill

Motion to pass.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Medical Registration Bill, 1960 as amended be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Medical Registration Bill, 1960 as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE AYURVEDIC AND UNANI PRACTITIONERS REGISTRATION AND MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL, 1960

Motion to consider

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir I move:

"That the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practioners Registration and Medical Practioners Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practioners Registration and Medical Practioners Miscellaneons Provisions Bill, 1960 be taken into consideration."

†Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Though the Bill is a simple measure, there has been some difference of opinion expressed by some sections of the people. The main purpose is to give statutory recognition for the practice of Ayurveda and Unani and Miscellaneous groups of Medical profession. A draft Bill was suggested by a Committee appointed in 1955 under the Chairmanship of Sri D. K. Dave. As I said, the main idea is to give statutory recognition for Ayurveda and Unani and the integrated courses of medicine. I think you will have all gone thrhugh the Bill. Perhaps one chapter is controversial. that is, Cnapter II. Anyway to alley fears that have been apprehended by many sections of the people, it is the intention of the Government to refer the Bill to Select Committee the report of which has to be submitted during the session itself. The Bill has provided for the establishment of Boards and members are sought to be elected.

(Mr. DEPUTY SPEKER in the Chair)

Election of Members, terms of office, qualifications, etc. have been included in the Bill.

Sir, the power and the duties of the Board are all there. I hope Hon'ble Members would give their opinion about the various clauses.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What is your object ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The object is to give recognition to these people. The views expressed by the Hon'ble Members would be taken into consideration by the Select Committee. I now invite the suggestions and comments of Hon'ble Members of the Bill.

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Sir, I have heard with very great regret the very few casual remarks made by the Hon'ble Minster on an important bill like this. He always distinguishes himself with brevity. Sir, brevity is the soul of wit. There is neither brevity nor wit in this. Perhaps, the Hon'ble Minster expects the opposition to do the job for him.

(Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA)

Sir my first observation is, is the Government sincere at all about this system of medicine ? There seems to be a Kind of obsession in regard to Alopathic system of medicine. I am fortified by their inaction for these fourteen years after the attainment of independence. I am aware, what they called the bureaucratic Government of Mysore, did perhaps much more for Ayurveda and Unani system of medicine when the other parts of the country had not done anything for this system. After these people came, they have done nothing and they wanted the Central Government to come to their help with a report the Dave Report. Even the Central Government had not thought of these systems of Ayurveda and Unani when the Mysore Government had already done much progress in this sphere. Sir, I must say, at least now wisdom has prevailed and they have drafted a Bill. Even in drafting a Bill, I wish they had given us copies of this Report of Mr. Dave, the Minister of Health, Government of Sourashtra. That report is as old as 1955. They have taken six years to draft a Bill. There is not a word of explanation on this scandelous delay on the part of the State. This Government had to wait for the report of Dave. Had they not had the collective wisdom of all the Members of the Secretariat and the Cabinet to draft a Bill like this ? They could have asked the Opposition to draft a Bill. Sir, I know that any Bill drafted by the Opposition would be never accepted by them. I have myself been a victim of this. I sent two Bills and they would not send it even for the consent of the President. Otherwise, I myself would have given a draft. In spite of all this, Sir, I welcome this measure in the interest of the much needed encouragement that is due to this system of medicine. But I cannot pass without saying that the treatment even now intended to be extended to this system is rather step-motherly. I will prove it through my statement when I speak a little later.

Sir, even now I think the provisions in the Bill are grossly inadequate to give adequate recognition to this indigenous system of medicine. I see that at every stage there is a type of discrimination sought to be made between the modern system of medicine and the Ayurveda and Unani system of medicine. We want people at the Government level who have faith in this system. I am sorry to say that there is not that faith abundantly in evidence in the provisions of the bill which we have before us now. I may be wrong; it is up to the Government to prove their *bona fide* by saying that they have no special learning and special faith towards a particular system of medicine.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನೀವು ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ್ ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ದೇವರದಯದಿಂದ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಮೇಯ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ

ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಅವಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ.

Till now I had the occasion of going in for any medicine. In such an event, except in the matter of surgery, I would go in for only Ayurveda. Then, Sir, I say once again that the Government should make a determined effort to see that they are holding the scales even, whether it is in respect of Unani or Ayurveda system of medicine or the Homeopathy system or the Alopathy, leaving it to the persons concerned to take the treatment they prefer. But, at the Government level they should not show that they are in favour of any one of the systems, whether it is foreign or indigenous. In making this criticism, I am not trying to hold brief to the local system of medicine. This Bill is not designed in that manner in which it ought to have been. Sir, there is no use in the Government or the Members of the Cabinet talking and merely extending lip sympathy to the indigenous system of medicine unless they make provisions to recognise the needs for research and post graduate courses in the indigenous system of medicine. With all the resources at their disposal, with the crores of rupees that they are spending for various schemes of development in the interest of the country, have they recognised the need for making a rightful share of the State Exchequer's fund to the development of the Ayurveda and Unani system of medicine ? Sir, it is a pitiful sight to go into the interior villages where the esrstwhile District Board Ayurveda and Unani dispensaries are functioning. It is a very miserable sight. The sooner that they extinguish it is better. In fact, in some of the Local Fund Dispensaries it is in no way better There is no medicine; there are no Ayahs; there is no mid-wife and in many cases there are no doctors. Sir, in saying all this, I am making a statement of fact. As a result of the introduction of this Bill, Government want to show, they are very earnest. If that is so, they must go with the job with a sense of sincerity and sympathy and to go with whole hearted support and treat these systems on a par with the other system of medicine.

I have nothing in particular against the allopathic system of medicine. Let no body misunderstand my intentions. The reason why this indegineous systems of medicine have suffered is because of the preferential treatment extended to the allopathic system. That is obvious.

5-30 P.M.

In going through this Bill, I find that this Bill as I said earlier on the Medical Registration Bill, no reference is made to the products of the integrated course of medicine. It is a very grave omission. I do not know whether they are going to bring another Bill for that purpose and that this Bill is designed only to regulate the qualifications of the Ayurvedic and Unaui systems of medicine. Even there, the language is bad enough. This is a Bill intended to regulate the qualificationers and to provide for the registration of practitioners of Ayurvedic and Unani

(Sri J. B. Mallaradhya)

systems of medicine 'with a view to encourage' It should be 'with a view to encouraging' with the English that I have learnt. I do not see in many cases, they say 'with a view to develop, with a view to encourage, etc.' That participle is necessary. That is English. At least in this single matter, he may accept this amendment.

So I would like the Hon'ble Minister to say if this Bill is designed to provide for the Registration of Practitioners who have undergone the integrated course of medicine I hope the Hon'ble Minister will please remember. I am saying this with a particular purpose. Is it the intention of the Hon'ble Health Minister to bring forward before this House a separate Bill designed to suit the convenience of these people who have been trained in this system of medicine. If it is not a fact, it only becomes a Kalasu Melogara. There is a larger modicum of allopathy which they have learnt and a smaller doze of ayurvedic and unani and indegenous medicide. Still, I have got a comparative statement and I will come to it later. In fact, our friends have gone to the extent of getting their grievances printed and thousands of copies printed and distributed. According to their own theory. for the M.B.B.S course, the allotment of time is 2,790 hours in the case of M.B.B.S and for GCIM people heve got to study 2,804 hours the modern system of medicine. I want to know where they come in. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ 'IBBANDI.' ಅಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಗಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಅಲ್ಲ ನಪುಂಸಕ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. My request to the Government to the Hon'ble Minister for Health is, you must bring a Bill because they are the alumni of our own college. The products of our own college, are recognised in Madras, if I am correct. But we are not recognising them in our own State. Is this fair ? ಮನೆಗೆ ಮಾರಿ, ಪರರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರಿ ಅನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. I want the Hon'ble Minister to tell me whether there is any other alternative. If you are not going to bring a separate Bill, will you please include this Mysore Integrated course in the schedule to the Medical Registration Act ? Is that possible ? What is the difficult in putting it in the schedule ? this GCAM and LAMS course ?

Sri K. K. Hegde.—That is why we are referring this Bill to the Select Committee. I said in the beginning that there is some difference of opinion and that is the reason why we have been referring that is the reason we have been referring it to the select Committee.

Sri B. D. Jatti.—What is the clause you are referring to ?

Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.—I am now referring to clause I itself.

Sir, I want to know what exactly is the idea under lying sub-clause (2) of Clause 1. It says : Chapters I and II of this Act shall come into force at once in the whole State, other than Bombay area ; in the Bombay area on such date as the State Government may by notification appoint and Chapter III shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification appoint. It is very unusual statement

that appears in any Bill. Unless we know what exactly are the circumstances which prevailed with the Government to come to such a decision, we cannot give our consent. Will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased tell me now at least, before I proceed what exactly are the points ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—That may be looked into at the select committee Stage.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, you kindly read sub-clause (1) of clause 2.

> "(a) 'Ayurvedic system of medicine' or 'the 'Ayurvedic system' means the Ayurvedic system of medicine whether supplemented or not by such modern advances as the Board may from time to time determine ;"

please read (q):

> "Unani System of 'Medicine 'or' Unani system' means the Unani system of medicins whether supplemented or not by such modern advance as the board may from to time determine."

Do you think that there is no modern advances in unani system of medicine ? After all. I am not a technical man. I am only a lay-man. To me, it looks to be obvious.

The Government seems to be two minds on this subject as is usual with them. They have no definite attitude about anything. They will have one board or two boards separately for the two systems is not a thing which is clear from this. Why not take a decision, even now, that it shall be one board. Possibly a few friends of the Ayurvedic system have come and fought with you and another batch of the friends of Unani system have come and fought with you. In order to harmonise the two, you find it very difficult. You come to a decision to have two separate boards and a stage will come when you say, it will be one combined board. Why do you not come to a decision now ?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—My friend Mr. Rasheed is here–he is also a doctor.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If the intention is that like two sisters they should develop for the welfare of the State.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—What is your opinion ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My opinion is there should be one board. That is desirable. If you ask my opinion, I will always give it cut and dry.

You are showing yourselves to be a little undemocratic in the composition of the Board. Why should you nominate the President.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—This is a new Bill and so this has been put in as a temporary provision.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—This provision lends support to the view that you have no respect for democracy. You are functioning like the Vice-Chancellor of the university in constituting the senate and then one has to go to the High Court to get it quashed.

Then I want to bring to your notice a very fantastic provision which should not find a place in this Bill and that is the clause relating to disqualification in sub-clause (*a*) of clause 9 :

> "if he has been sentenced by a criminal court for an offence involving moral turpitude and punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding three months, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed, quashed or remitted, unless he has by order, which the State Government is hereby empowered to make in this behalf, been relieved from the disqualification arising on account of such sentence."

Here is a man who has been convicted of an offence by a criminal court and you want to take the power to relieve him from this disqualification. On what ground ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Suppose he improves himself, why should he be condemned for all time ?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What right has the executive to remit the sentence ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—If he behaves better to the satisfaction of Government within a period of ten years, why should he not be given a chance ?

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Government cannot take such a power. You fix a reasonable time of say one year or two years.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My point is that this provision should not be there.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We will examine.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Then you have made a provision that appointments shall be made subject to the previous approval of Government. I take objection to this. When a Board is constituted, they appoint their own officers. Why should they take permission from you for the appointments. You may prescribe the qualifications for the appointment of officers and the Board will make appointments according to those qualifications, but why should the prior approval of Government be taken at every stage ? You want to make it a department of Government and you want them to be under your thumb. This is negation of democracy at every stage.

Then I invite attention to sub-clause (2) of clause 16 :

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), every person who, within the period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, produces such

> proof as may be prescribed, to prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar that he has been in regular practice in the State of Mysore as a practitioner for a period of not less than fifteen years preceeding the date on which this Chapter comes into force for being registered as a practitioner under this Chapter shall be entitled to have his name entered in the Register on payment of a fee of Rs. 15

You will recognise him without any academic qualification whatsoever ? What is this ?

SRI. K. K. HEGDE.—As far as possible you should be liberal when you provide for registration for the first time.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Then why do you prescribe qualifications? A certain man who is competent to practise should have the stamp of authority that he is qualified to practise. Some academic qualifications should be prescribed for all men to be registered because here the safety of the people is involved. Simply because this practice has been going on, don't put the seal of authority to it because there may be quacks and quacks are very dangerous.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾಜಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೆ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಒಂದು ಭಸ್ಮ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿ ಔಷಧಿ ಎಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮೈಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರರಾಗಿ ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮರಾಮಾ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮಾ ದೇವರೇ ಗತಿ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ರಾಮನ ತಮ್ಮನ ಹೆಸರು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಓ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ! ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ! ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮನೇ ಗತಿ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಶಿವನ ಪಾದ ಸೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Please prescribe a minimum academic qualification. Even for a compounder you have prescribed qualifications. This provision will affect the people particular in rural areas. I want you to kindly recognise the need for sending out to the interior of the villages people with some qualifications. Even if you do not get this Bill passed, it does not matter, but don't allow this clause to remain as it is. You are now making Government a party to this kind of discrimination and illegal action by the introduction of the provision in sub-clause (3) which says :

> "The Board may, on sufficient cause being shown, and with the approval of the State Government, direct that the name of the practitioner so removed shall be re-entered in the register."

Why do you want to bring the Government in the picture here ? Government is the appellate authority. For doing anything you want the previous approval of Government to be taken. And still you want the Government to be brought in the picture again ?

(Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA)

You want to enter a man's name in a particular register subject to certain conditions. You want to have the power to remove that name. You want to have power to re-enter his name in the register. If the Government is to act as an appellate authority, why bring its name in the initial stages. Either there should be a provision for appeal to Government or the Government should not come into the picture at all. If we should think carefully we will see the incongruity. If Government wants to exercise appellate jurisdiction they should not come into the picture at the earlier stages because they will be a party to the judgement and they would have to sit in judgement over their own order. This contravenes an elementary principle of jurisprudence.

In regard to clause 18 (3), I do not know how Government could expect a man who has been practising for 30 years, and who has become old, to sit for an examination and pass it. It passes my comprehension.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It is not meant for such people. Please read clause 2.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಐದು ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಇದ್ದುವನು ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಐದು ವರ್ಷವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ examination ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನು background ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

Clause 20 is a controversial clause. Sub-clause 5 refers to only Madras area and what about licentiates of Mysore.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The Madras area included because they were enjoying this privilege while they were in Madras. That has been protected.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Are we to understand that such doctors are more in number in Mangalore district.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Mangalore was in Madras formerly.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My reference to this kind of stepmotherly treatment has had no effect on the mind of the Hon'ble Minister. My point as to why the Mysore graduates and licentiates have been omitted from the purview of the explanation, has not been answered.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The Mysore people were not enjoying that before.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am afraid my powers of making the Minister understand have absolutely failed. If you want me to read the kind of privileges enjoyed by the Mysore graduates, I will give it.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—That would be examined in the Select Committee. The Hon'ble Member would have an opportunity then.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, my friend Sri Sinivasa Shetty would not be here tomorrow. I would like him to speak and I will take my chance later.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—He cannot have a chance later.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If such a chance is not given, it does not matter. I will forego that.

†Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY (Coondapur).— I do not know what I can say within the very limited time at my disposal. I would be grateful if a few more minutes are granted to me.

At the very outset, I must say that the Government have got a very confused notion about Ayurveda. After 14 years of independence, one has to painfully note that medical aid has not been made available to the villages. As against the ideal of having one doctor for thousand persons, we have 6,000 doctors to look after 1,82,00,000 persons. More than 85 per cent of the doctors live in urban areas. Against this background it is pitiable indeed the Government have not visualised the important role the indegenous systems of medicine play. After a lot of agitation this Bill has been brought. The Leader of the Opposition has focussed attention on some of the laçunae in the Bill. They are very grave mistakes indeed.

I would at this stage like to refer to the impression that the Government have failed in the matter of getting two Medical Colleges opened this year. This is going on in whispers, I am not complaining against anybody. At one time, there was a talk that a college may be started in South Kanara. There was some agitation on the part of the Hyderabad districts. I wonder why anybody should think of a college in his own district. I for one would be happy if a college is started anywhere in the State, not necessarily in Mangalore district. My grievance is that the Government has let go the opportunity, because politics interefered.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Hon'ble Member need not dwell on this owing to lack of time. According to the provision made, only one college is possible. If we think of starting two more colleges, then the trouble of politics would arise.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY—.There was the possibility of starting the colleges in the earlier stages but that was thwarted by politics. That is my complaint. I can understand the plea of inadequate funds. There were means of starting a college but the opportunity was missed. I do not know if it would be possible to start a college for the next five years.

Sir, the leader of the Opposition has pointed out certain omissions in this Bill. One point which he missed is that there are graduates called Vaidya Praveenas of the Taranath Vaidya Peeta of Tungabhadra. They have undergone training for 4½ years. They did not have certain facilities like hospitals but anyhow Government has to give recognition. The people have undergone training for 4½ years.

(SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY)

The very curriculum is fairly good. But the staff is not quite good and the hospital facilities are not good. I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to note that, that Tungabhadra Vidyapeetha has not been mentioned here. They are practicing all over the State. From Bengal onwards, all States have come to recognise. But these people have not been mentioned here. I request the Government to mention their names in the schedule here.

6-00 P.M.

There is one other point. The Maharashtra Government have refused to recognise the L.A.M.S. of Mysore. I come to know to-day that the Maharashtra Government have asked the doctors in that State who are holding L.A M.S. degree to quit. But to the ayurvedic doctors of Bombay, we are continuing to give them recognition But there should be reciprocity. Government must insist our people practicing in Bombay State should not suffer. It is a very grave lacunae. Unless the Maharashtra Government gives recognition to our ayurvedic doctor, our Government should not give recognition to their ayurvedic doctors. I have to say this because, it is proper justice that should be done to our own people. People from Bombay should not be victimised, but our people must be rendered justice.

One other point is—the so-called—clause 20 Privileges of registered practitioners—is highly controversial. Sub-clause (5) (i) & (ii) of Clause 20 were not in the original. The present Hon'ble Minister was not willing to give and special privileges. GCAM and LAM—in South Kanara there are more people than in other districts which these qualifications.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—He is going to recognise Viadya Praveena if that qualification is equal to GCAM or LAM.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Later that was converted into LAM that is why I said that Vaidya Praveenas are in the Bill. These people have been given special status I have got a curricula of GCAM. This is equal to MBBS. It is quite natural that they should be given a certain stutus The difficulty is—they themselves—GCAMs and LAMs—object to being included in this Bill. They say that should be excluded from this Bill. There is an Act in Madras Government GCAM is abolished and it is converted into MBBS to those people. Those people say that they will be quite happy if they are excluded from this Bill and they would be quite happy to remain under the Madras Act. That is a point for consideration to be taken by Government. GCAM and LAM should be given equal status. The Act in Madras recognises those people. These qualifications should be included in this Bill. If that is not possible LAMs and GCAM should be excluded. The curricula of LAMs and GCAM is practically the same. One of the Ministers asked them to work

allopathic courses and be governed by ayurvedic courses and dispense medicine under ayurveda. Whatever ayurveda we may worship, the doctors are not willing to be governed by that. They are practicing ayurveda and allopathy. Unless they are allowed to practice both have studied ayurveda and allopathy for 5½ years, if you say that you should not dispense Medicine under allopathy, it is simply ruining the...

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Is the Hon'ble Member speaking about the students who got diplomas and degrees in the past or of the present persons who have got these degrees ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I am speaking only about the past degree holders. If you shut out the GCAMs and LAMs...

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It is not the intention of the Government to prevent LAMs and GCAMs from practicing allopathy. Are you referring to the present GCAMs who are now undergoing study ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—With regard to those past people, GCAMs—they are in the final year.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Those who have been admitted in 1958.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Perhaps he does not do so. When the Government of Mysore decided to teach students only in ayurveda, they made it clear that they should practice in ayurveda. Knowing fully well, they have entered the college. It is not well for anyone to argue now.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—If there is any agreement while admission was made, I am helpless. If no assurance is there, after 4½ or 5½ years of study, then they cannot be debarred.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Previous to 1957, there was no understanding that they should practice in ayurveda alone. But from 1958 onwards, it has been strictly adhered to ayurveda alone.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—If there is no understanding they should be given the facility. That question should be examined by the Select Committee.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I was present at a meeting when the Hon'ble Chief Minister visited the Ayurvedic college at Mysore. For the last and recent batch, in regard to those who have completed their 5½ years course, there should be no restriction. But in regard to those who have come under the new 1958–59 and 1959–60 courses, there was a clear understanding. They were given sufficient indication well in time that they should practice in ayurveda alone, but not in respect of those who have completed the 5½ years course, by then.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is why I asked whether Sri Srinivasa Shetty referred to past or new students.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I request the members of the Select Committee to look into all these things and see that justice is done.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet tomorow at 1. P.M.

The House adjourned at Ten Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Tuesday the 29*th August* 1961.

WD 6627—GPB—500—(L.A. New)—21-3-67

THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY

Tuesday, 29th August, 1961.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at One of the Clock.

Mr. SPEAKER (Sri S. R. KANTHI, B.A., LL.B.) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

TRANSFER OF THE LAND BELONGING TO HALEBIDU AND CHEEKANAHALLY VILLAGES FROM THE CONTROL OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT TO THAT OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Q*.—707. Sri M. K. BOMME GOWDA (Krishnarajapet).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the land bearing S. No. 114 belonging to Halebidu and Cheekanahally villages, Melkote Hobli, Pandavapura Taluk, has been transferred from the control of the Revenue Department to that of the Agricultural Department;

(*b*) whether the land was being cultivated before the transfer stated above was made and if so, since when

(*c*) how the land is being made use of by the Agricultural Department at present;

(*d*) whether it is under their consideration to give the land to the ryots who were cultivating the same previously?

A.—Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) For establishing a Seed Multiplication Farm.

(*d*) Does not arise in the light of the answer to (*b*) above.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—(ಎ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಈ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಇದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ ಅಥವ ಬಂಜರಾಗಿತ್ತೆ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ನಮಗೆ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

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†Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by be Member concerned.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ವರದಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ಈ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಬೆಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಹಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—10–15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, 10–15 ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಇದರಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಲ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದು ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಬೆಡ್, ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೀಡ್ ಫಾರಂಗಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಸೀಡ್ ಫಾರಂಗೆ ಈ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ದೂರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ದೂರೂ ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—What is the extent of land handed over to the Agricultural Department?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—46 acres and 5 gunthas.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—Is there any natural water source available for the Seed Farm?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—They have found it suitable for a seed farm.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—10–15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಇನಾಂ ವಜಾ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನಾಂದಾರರು ರೈತರ ಮೇಲಿನ ದ್ವೇಷದಿಂದ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ರೈತರಿಂದ ಈ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಸೀಡ್ ಫಾರಂಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಬೆಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಇನಾಂದಾರರು ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಜಮೀನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಜಮೀನು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುದರಿಂದ ಇನಾಂದಾರರು ದ್ವೇಷದಿಂದ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಶಿಫಾರ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ಹಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನೂ ಹಾಜರು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೀಡ್ ಫಾರಂ ಆಗಿದೆಯೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಈಚೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿದೆ; ನೋಟೀಸ್.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—If the land belongs to the Jodidar, it must bear the Account Numbers 14 and 15. In the absence of it, if it is Government land, there must be takrar takhtas. In the absence of these records, it must belong to Government and it amounts to unauthorised cultivation. Is Government going to take any action against unauthorised cultivation?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The land has been handed over to the Agricultural Department. They are in possession of it now.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ರೈತರಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನೆರವೇರಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಫಾರಂ ಮಾಡುವ ತರದೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ರೈತರು ತಾವು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಎಂದು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಹೌದು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರಿಂದ ವರದಿ ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸಾಮಿ.—ಸುಮಾರು 50 ರೈತರು ಬಂದು ಈ ಜಮೀನು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ತಾವು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿವುದು ಸತ್ಯವೆ, ಅಲ್ಲವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ವರದಿ ತರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಈ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ 'ಸೀಡ್ ಫಾರಂ' ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಹೌದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಕೊಟ್ಟನಂತರ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಸಫರ್ದಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಇರಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಸರ್ವೆ ಆಗಿ, ಜೋಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಜೋಡಿದಾರರು ರೈತರಿಂದ ಹಣ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ರೈತರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?

(ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಇನಾಂ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರೈತರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇನಾಂ ರದ್ದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಇನಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜಮೀನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡದೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ರೈತರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ; ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸೀಡ್ ಫಾರಮಿಗಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ಐವತ್ತು ಜನ ಆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತಮಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರು ತಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಹಣಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ ಅದು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ರೈತರು ಆ ಜಮೀನು ತಮ್ಮದೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ದಾಖಲಾವತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಅನೇಕ ಮುಖಂಡರೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ರೈತರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆ ರೈತರು ಯಾರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ರೈತರು ಆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ದಾಖಲೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಅವರು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಮೊದಲು ಇನಾಂ ಜಮೀನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗಿನ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರೈತರು ಆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇನಾಂ ರದ್ದಾದಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಇದೇನೋ ಬಹಳ Controvercial ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.—ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

(ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ)

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE KHANAPUR AND BELGAUM DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

*Q.—710. Sri N. O. SAMAJI (Belgaum II).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether they are aware of the resolution passed by the Khanapur and Belgaum Development Board to the effect that the border issue be solved on the basis of village as a unit and its contiguity.

(b) whether it is a fact that the said resolutions are cancelled ;

(c) if so, when and by whom, under what rules the resolutions are treated as cancelled ?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c) It is not a fact that the said resolutions have been cancelled but the execution of the said resolutions has been suspended by the Deputy Commissioner, Belgaum, under his Order No. DDA/LBD, Dated 4th April 1961 (Belgaum) and No. DDB/LBD dated 27th March 1961 (Khanapur) in exercise of the powers vested in him under sub-section 1 of Section 200 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 read with Rule 6 of the Mysore Taluka

Boards Resolutions on General Administration of Taluk (Regulation) Rules, 1960.

Sri L. B. BIRJE.—(*Marathi*)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—(*Marathi*)

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—May I know the details of the two resolutions passed by the two Taluk Boards?

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—I will keep it on the Table of the House.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—May I know under which provision the Board has taken power to pass a resolution which involves in taking a greater interest and in which only Government can interfere?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is the Taluk which ought to have considered. It is the Deputy Commissioner who has thought that he cannot allow it to be carried on. He has suspended it.

Sri L. B. BIRJE.—(*Marathi*)

CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ACROSS SUVARNAVATHI RIVER IN YELANDUR TALUK.

**Q.*—808. Smt. KEMPAMMA (Kollegal).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the time given to the contractor for completing the bridge under construction across Suvarnavathi River in Yelandur Taluk;

(*b*) the reasons for not completing the work so far; and the time within which the bridge will be completed;

(*c*) the action taken by them against the contractor for having stopped the construction work of the bridge?

A.—Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—

(*a*) 22 months from the date of entrusting of the contract (*i.e.*, from 1st February, 1959 to 30th November, 1960).

(*b*) The work was stopped as it was found that there are some shifts and tilts in the wells sunk for the foundation during sinking.

(*c*) Notices have been issued to the cotractor for the rectification of the tilts in the wells that have been sunk.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕೆಂಪಮ್ಮ.—ಸುವರ್ಣಾವತಿ ನದಿಯ ಸೇತುವೆಯು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸವಾಯಿತು? ಹೀಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ನಾವು ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಬಾವಿ ತೋಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಆ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ? ಆ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡದೆಯಿದ್ದರೂ well sinking ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am asking not to give answers on conjectures. It is a question of granting lakhs of rupees. Due to defective work the whole thing will have to be scrapped. May I know whether any responsible officer of the Government or Deputy Minister or the Minister has gone to the spot and seen it? In fact I consider it as a sad commentary on the Department itself ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿ ಯೇನಾದರೂ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—There is nothing sad about the department. We are trying to manage very well. As regards this well sinking process, the Chief Engineer has visited this project site on 17th February 1961 and has issued instructions to stop the work for some time. In the meanwhile we are awaiting reports from the Executive Engineer Chamarajanagar. I can most emphatically say that it is not impossible to sink another well.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is not one well. There are a series of wells and actually they are leaning like the tower of Pisa.

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—It is a defect with the soil. There are treacherous soils and we cannot help it. In such cases we have to think of realignment.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the amount involved in the construction so far?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—The expenditure is of the order of Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the amount spent?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—Now we have spent Rs. 1,80,000. It is not for sinking of wells alone. It is for the project for which estimate has been prepared.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—By what time you want to complete rectification work?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—I cannot specifically tell that we will be able to do it within a certain period. But we are tackling the problem.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾವಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈಚೆಗೆ P. W. D. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಆದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರಯಲ್ ಪಿಟ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಡೀಪ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಷನ್ ನೋಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಈ ಸಿಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರೊಸೆಸ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದು ಸಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಆಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಬೇರೆ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದುಲಕ್ಷ 80 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಯಾವುದು ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಉಪಾಯ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಪ್ರಮೋಸಿ ನಡೆದು ಕನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೆ, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಗಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್—ನಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಈಗ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಈ ಸೇತುವೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರನ್ನು ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ರೆಸ್‌ಪಾನ್ಸಿಬಿಲಿಟಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರು ಒಬ್ಬರಮೇಲೇ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಅಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಪೀಪಲ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಡೀಟೈಲ್ಡ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ರೆಸ್‌ಪಾನ್ಸಿಬಿಲಿಟಿಯನು ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಈಗ ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತೊಡಕು ಉಂಟು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು ಸ್ಕಿಲ್ ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಟೂರಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆಯೇ?

(ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ)

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಆ ಸೇತುವೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ ಘಳಿಗೆ ಅಮೃತ ಘಳಿಗೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಷಘಳಿಗೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

(ನಗು) (ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ)

Sri Y. VEERAPPA—How many such wells are sunk in that area?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—The exact information is not before me. But all the wells which we have sunk have given this experience.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಯಾರ ಅಮೃತ ಹಸ್ತದಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಫಾಂಡೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಟೋನ್ ಹಾಕಲಾಯಿತು?

(ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ)

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರು ಆ ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಎಗ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟೀವ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಡೀಟ್ರೈಲ್‌ವಾರ್ ಆಗಿ ಸಾಯಿಲ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರಿ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What I want to know is the report of the Executive Engineer submitted to the Government through the Chief Engineer of Mysore State because it already five months and according to Sri Mallaradhya, it has resulted in a loss of about Rs. 1,80,000.

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR—The whole work is suspended because of monsoon and after monsoon completely subsides, we will have to take action.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಸುವರ್ಣಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲ.

Sri G. VENKATAIH GOWDA.—Does the Government hold definite opinion that this scheme is feasible?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—We have still to decide about it.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—The work is about Rs. 4 lakhs. The Chief Engineer ought to have inspected the spot also other subordinates of his. ಇದನ್ನು ಡೀಟ್ರೈಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರು ಎಂಬು ದನ್ನು ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಹಾಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಡೀಟ್ರೈಲ್ಡ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಮಾಡುವಂಥಾದ್ದು ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ವೆಸ್‌ಕೋಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ವೆಲ್‌ಸಿಂಕಿಗ್ ಫೌಂಡೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. This is dealing with nature and we have to tackle that problem. If there is any thing wrong on the part of the officers we are prepares to deal with the matter and I think there is no need for on enquiry at all.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—(ಸಿ) ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ನೋಟಿಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ತೊಂದರೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವೇ? ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಆದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಏನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ವೆಲ್ ಸಿಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರೋಸೆಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಅವರು ನಾವು ಕೂಡ ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಅವರು ನೀವ್ಮುಕಡೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಆಗುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—I have now answerd that after the monsoon subsides, we will take up the matter again.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—What are the respective depths of these wells ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—That information is not before me.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—When the first well is sunk, did not the technical people find there was some defect in the interior of the well ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—Other wells they hope they might be able to sink well straight and comfortably well.

INCLUSION OF THE MANGALORE ALL WEATHER PORT SCHEME IN THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

*Q.—837. Sri GAJANAN PANDIT (Mangalore II).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Mangalore All Weather Port Scheme has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan ;

(b) whether administrative sanction has been received from the Government of India ;

(c) if so, the amount proposed to be spent during the Third Plan period ;

(d) whether a programme of phasing the expenditure has been prepared ;

(e) who will be entrusted with the construction work, whether the C.P.W.D. or the Government of Mysore or any engineering construction firm ?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10 crores has been allotted by the Central Government for the development of Tuticorin and Mangalore Ports. It is expected that Rs. 5 crores will be available for the development of Mangalore Port.

(d) Not as yet.

(e) This is under examination.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—When do you expect to receive the administrative sanction from the Government of India ?

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—After the report soil test is submitted to the Government of India, they will give administrative sanction.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Does it mean that the scheme is sanctioned subject to soil tests being carried out and conditions prove favourable?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The scheme is sanctioned. But the details with regard to soil condition have to be obtained by the Government of India. Now 13 samples have been obtained and it is reported that all the samples are successful.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Before sanction was accorded, was there no prior survey of the area to know whether the land was suitble or not ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There was a survey. It was not a detailed one. Before the actual work is started, detailed survey is necessary.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—Will the Central Government shelve the scheme during the whole of the Third Five Year Plan by carrying on experiments year by year ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is not so. The Government of India is very keen and the Government of Mysore is also very keen in starting it very early.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In answer to (c) you have stated that a sum of Rs. 10 crores have been allotted by the Central Government for the development of Turicorin and Manglore Ports. So, you expect half the amount to be allotted to Mangalore. Is there no definite indication from the Government of India as to what expenditure you will be allowed to incur during the Third Five-Year Plan ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, though the present provision made is Rs. 10 crores, we have been told that they are going to provide whatever money is necessary for completing the work.

Sri J. B MALLARADHYA.—What is the allocation made to this State out of Rs. 10 crores allotment made in the Third Five-Year Plan ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The break-up is not complete. It is likely that we will get Rs. 5 crores. The total estimated cost of Mangalore Port is Rs. 12. 7 crores.

Sri R. NAGAN GOWDA.—May I know whether the Government of India have put any time limit for completion of this work within which they will make it available for all weather transactions ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As far as I know the Government of India have not put any time limit. But they are eager to complete it before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—You were pleased to say that the total expenditure comes to Rs. 12. 7 crores and only Rs. 5 crores have been available. What should happen to the rest of the money ? Would it be taken up in the 4th Plan ? You were pleased to say that by the end of Third Five-Year Plan the Government of India would do it. How do you get the balance of Rs. 7 crores ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There is no difficulty in getting money. The Government of India will give the money if it requires more money.

1-30 P.M.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Out of the money allotted, what is the amount that the Government is going to spend during the first year of the Third Plan?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Administrative approval has not been given. The provision made is Rs. 10 crores out of which we can expect Rs. 5 crores and if we require more, we are sure to get it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is it a Central venture or a State venture ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is a Central venture. All weather port is the concern of the Government of India.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Has administrative sanction been received in respect of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 27 lakhs under minor ports development scheme against which Government is thinking of placing Rs. 9 lakhs for being spent this year ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Yes, administrative sanction has already been acc rded in Government Order No. PWD 59 CMG dated 3rd July 1961 and the amount to be spent is Rs. 9·05 lakhs.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—If this is undertaken, will it fit in with the major port scheme?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It will help the major ports.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Are the Government aware that Mangalore Port has already got substantial credit in the Bank which should be spent, instead of asking for loan and making them pay interest?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is a detail. If we are allowed to act as the agent of the Government of India, we can ask the Port Trust to spend money. We can get the money from the Government of India afterwards.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—(ಇ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರೇ ಅಥವಾ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಫರ್ಮಿನವರೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮೂರು ಹಂತಕ್ಕೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವಂಥ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಎಷ್ಟು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಗೂರ್ ಅವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಹಂತ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡದ್ದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಅವು ಮೂರು ತರಹದ ಏಜನ್ಸಿಗಳು ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಓದಿಕೊಂಡರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

GRANT OF HOUSE SITES TO LANDLESS FISHERMEN.

*Q.—839. Sri GAJANAN PANDIT (Mangalore II).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Director of Fisheries had initiated a proposal in 1959 to grant House-sites to landless fishermen, who are entirely dependant on fishing for their livelihood;

(b) whether the proposal was to grant land free or on payment of a part of the cost of the acquisition by the fishermen;

(c) whether applications have been submitted by the landless fishermen of Ullal Panchayat through the Government Fish Curing Yard, Ullal ;

(d) the further action has been taken by the Government in this regard ?

A.—Sri N. RACHAIAH (Minister for Agriculture and Social Welfare).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) On 50: 50 basis.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) A consolidated proposal from the Deputy Commissioner, South Kanara, has been received for acquisition of 350.18 acres of land in the various coastal villages at a cost of Rs. 4,74,427 and it is under consideration.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Why is this land to be given to the landless fishermen on 50—50 basis, instead of on an outright basis ? Are they in a position to pay for the land ?

† Sri N. RACHAIAH.—The entire question will be examined; it is under the consideration of the Government.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—What is the extent of land available at the Ullal Panchayat area ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Actually there is very little extent of land belonging to Government available. We have to acquire a large portion of land from the third party.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Fishermen are poor people. Their average income is not more than Rs. 2—3 per day. You go and recover 50 per cent of the value of land.

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—That is the idea of the Government; but the entire question will be examined. Whoever is actually able to pay for 50 per cent of the cost of the land, we will recover; otherwise we will find out the best possible way to accommodate them.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—They entirely depend upon fishing. They merely want to put up a few constructions and you want get 50 per cent. Is this the treatment to be meted out to these poor people ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—I am very sympathetic about their case and I will consider it.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—In answer to question (*d*), it is stated that the consolidated proposal for acquisition of land is under consideration. At what stage it is at present; is it at the ministerial level or Secretariat level or at the level of the Director of Fisheries ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Government have received the proposal and they are considering it.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—Will the Government take steps to see that the land is given to the fishermen by March 1962?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Government will try their best.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಉಲ್ಲಾಳ್.—ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ವರುತು ಬಂದರಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಸ್ತರ ಸಂಸಾರಗಳಿಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನೇಕ ಮನೆಗಳು ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಏನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ.—ಇದು ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬೆಸ್ತರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವಿ. ವಿ. ಮಿರ್ಜಾಂಕರ್.— (ಎ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ 'ಹೌದು' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ (ಡಿ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ "ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರಿಂದ ಕ್ರೂಢೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹೆಯೂ ಬಂದಿದೆ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಪೋಸಲ್ಸ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರಿಗೆ ಆದೇಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವಿ. ವಿ. ಮಿರ್ಜಾಂಕರ್.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜಮೀನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ, ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಇತರ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಜಾಗದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟುತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Are the Government aware that there are large areas in Ullal panchayat, which have been granted on dharkast to non-fishermen and these are available and when such is the case, why should the fishermen to be asked to pay half the value?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—When Government land is given to third parties, it actually becomes the property of private parties. We will have to acquire it.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—Are the Government aware that the fishermen are always at the coast and is it not proper to provide them with land near the coast?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—That is the consideration of Government. Wherever it is possible to provide, we will provide such sites.

SCHEME TO START MILK SUPPLY UNITS IN SOME DISTRICT OF THE STATE DURING THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

**Q.*—844. Sri GAJANAN PANDIT (Mangalore-II).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether they have prepared any scheme to start Milk Supply Units in some District of the State during the Third Five-Year Plan period;

(*b*) if so, whether Mangalore is also included in the list;

(*c*) the amount estimated for the Mangalore Milk Supply Scheme ?

A.—Sri N. RACHAIAH (Minister for Agriculture and Social Welfare).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Does not arise.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Which are the districts which have been selected for this scheme ?

† Sri N. RACHAIAH.—During the Second Plan, Mangalore City, Kurikuppe Farm in Bellary District, Milk supply scheme at Hubli-Dharwar and Bhadravati. During the Third Five-Year Plan, we have taken up five schemes. But with regard to Mangalore while the Third Plan is being framed, the report was that there was no milk potential and subsequently reports have been received that there is actually milk potential in Mangalore City and surrounding areas also. We have written to the Government of India and the Government of India have also agreed to our proposal.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—Has the Government considered the case of Belgaum for milk supply ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Yes ; it is already included.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಹಾಲು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಟಿ ಸೇರಿದೆಯೇ ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Yes ; it is included.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—What is the amount estimated for Hubli-Dharwar scheme ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—It is actually a split-over scheme.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Are the Government including Mangalore also in the Third Year-Plan ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—Yes.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—May I know whether you have included the district towns or taluk towns ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—For the time being it is confined only to cities having a population of more than a lakh.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆಲೂರು ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಈ ಯೊಜನೆಗೆ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಈ ಹಾಲು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಮಕೂರನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—We will cover every town and city in due course.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—It may be coured in course of time. My question is, why it was not included in the third plan ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—We will consider it.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—May I know on what basis the scheme is prepared ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH. – The basis is according to the availability of the milk potentiality.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Will the Government relax the rule of giving a milk centre for a town with more than one lakh population and extend it to places with a population of 50,000 ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—I have said that this is only for the time being. We will relax this and take up other places also where it is necessary in course of time.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಮೂರನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ.—ಪೂರ್ತಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬರುವ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿಟಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಟಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ, ಬೆಳಗಾಂ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—The Hon'ble Minister was kind enough to say that the scheme has been started in Kurikuppe Farm in Bellary district in the Second Five-Year Plan. I am glad about it. But, it is only started on a very small scale. Will the Government expand it during the Third Plan so as to cover Bellary and Hospet towns ?

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—If there is any possibility of expansion, we will consider that question also.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುಶೀಲಾಬಾಯಿ ಶಹಾ.—ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನವಿತ್ತು ವಿಜಾಪುರ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—Do Government intend to start dairy forms for milk potentiality.

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—I have answered that during the last session.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ರಾಮಪ್ಪ.—ಡೇರಿ ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಲು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಇವೆರಡೂ ಒಂದೆ ಆಗಿವೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ,—ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸಿ ಹಾಲು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಡೇರೀ ಫಾರ್ಮ್ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದನಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಲು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ರಾಮಪ್ಪ.—ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್ ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ದಾವಣಗೇರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri F. X. Denis Pinto.—Has the Government any scheme to convert the Koyna Farm into milk colony where the milk potentiality is very high ?

Sri N. Rachaiah.—That is a suggestion for action. We will examine it.

Sri Gajanan Pandit.—What is the estimated cost of the Mangalore Milk supply scheme Sir ?

Sri N. Rachaiah.—About 8 lakhs or so ; I am not definite.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಎಚ್. ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ.—ಸರಕಾರಿ ಫಾರಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದನಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹಾಲು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಏನು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?

Sri N. Rachaiah.—There would be any difficulty. I will certainly consider.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN AERODROME AT HUBLI.

*Q.—872. Sri F. H. Mohsin (Hubli City).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether they are aware of the necessity of the ærodrome at Hubli in view of its importance in the Northern Karnatak ;

(b) the steps they have taken to get it located at Hubli ?

A.—Sri M. N. Naghnoor (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have been repeatedly urging the Government of India for the construction of an Aerodrome at Hubli.

Sri F. H. Mohsin.—May I know what reply has been received from the Central Government in this behalf ?

†Sri M. N. Naghnoor.—Sir, this Government has been pressing the Government of India but they have been telling us that in view of the limitation of funds it is not possible to include this in the Third Plan and moreover, there is not sufficient air-traffic.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಮಾನ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಸಹ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅದೇ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಏನಾದರು ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೋ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಏನು ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವು ರಿಂದ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಯಿತು.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—Was it included in the Second Plan

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—No Sir.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—The Deputy Minister was pleased to say that one of the reasons was, there was no sufficient traffic. How can they estimate the insufficiency of the air traffic before starting an ærodrome there ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ವಿಷಯ ನಿಮಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತದೆ ನನಗೂ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಜಗಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವೆವು.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—In view of the importance of Hubli in the northern Karnatak area, will it not be a good scheme if we have an ærodrome there and there will be sufficiency of air-traffic if there is an ærodrome at Hubli ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—I am in perfect agreement with the Hon'ble Member. But the Government of India have been saying that considering from the point of air-traffic and commercial traffic, it does not call for any higher priority than others.

Sri K. P. GADAG.—Sir, shall we presume that if a compromise as to the location of ærodrome is adjusted, the Central Government would take up the work immediately ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, today, it is not possible for the Government of Mysore to give any assurance because there is already an ærodrome within a distance of 60 miles at Belgaum. Unless that question is considered, it is very difficult.

Sri K. P. GADAG.—May I bring it to the notice of the Government that this matter which was once approved was given up because of the difference of opinion as to the location of ærodrome at Hubli or Dharwar ? Whether Government is aware of this ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Government is aware of it. This question was being discussed when we were in Bombay State. At that time, the Hon'ble Member also knows that the dispute that arose in regard to handing over a piece of land has led to this consequence. The people of the area are to be blamed and the Municipalities are to be blamed, not the Government of India or the Government of Mysore.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Deputy Minister was pleased to say that it is due to inadequate traffic the aerodrome was not sanctioned. What is the minimum traffic that has got to be assured and I want to know whether the answer furnished by the Deputy Minister is correct or the reply given by the Chief Minister is correct ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Reply given by me is correct and the reply given by the Hon'ble Deputy Minister is also correct.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It would have been sanctioned had we fixed up a site at that time. But we could not do it.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—Air traffic ಕಡಮೆ ಬಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣವನು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—Air traffic ಕಡಮೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣ, ಒಂದಾನೊಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ಥಳ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪವೆ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಲೊಕೇಷನ್ ಒಪ್ಪದೆ ಇದ್ದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Is there any other place in Mysore State which has got a higher priority than Hubli Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That question does not arise.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಕೆ. ಕಂಬ್ಳಿ.—ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇನ್ನು ಏನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಜಾಗ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೇ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಹೋಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಜನರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಜಮೀನನ್ನೂ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಏಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಯಾವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಾರದೆ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಹೋಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಕೆ. ಕಂಬ್ಳಿ.—ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ವೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾದಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಾಗವೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರ್ವೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಕೆ. ಕಂಬ್ಳಿ.—ಜಾಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಮನವಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹತ್ತು ಮನವಿಗಳು ಬಂದರೂ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕಷ್ಟ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್. ಎಚ್. ಮೊಹಸಿನ್.—ಬೆಳಗಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದಾಗಲೆ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ವಿಮಾನ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ದೊರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಉತ್ತರದಿಂದ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಧೋರಣೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಧೋರಣೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ.

GOVERNMENT BUS RUNNING FROM MYSORE TO BAVALI ON MYSORE-MANANTODY ROAD.

* *Q.*—893. Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Mysore).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the date from which Government bus is running from Mysore to Bavali in Mysore-Manantody Road;

(*b*) the route mileage of the above ;

(*c*) the average collection for a mile in this route ;

(*d*) whether the average collection is satisfactory ;

(*e*) if not, the steps they propose to take to improve the collection ?

A.—Sri K. F. PATIL (Minister for State Transport, Mining and Food).—

(*a*) 17th November 1960.

(*b*) 61.4 miles.

(*c*) 50 nP.

(*d*) The average collection on this route is not satisfactory.

(*e*) A scheme has already been published for taking over the services in Mysore Pocket including Mysore-Bavali service. While implementing the scheme this service will be rationalised to make it economical.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಇದು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಅಥವಾ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಯಾ ಪೈಸಾ ಬರಬೇಕು ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಡಿವಿಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಯಾ ಪೈಸಾ ಬಂದರೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ?

Sri K. F. PATIL.—It works out to 115 to 117 nP.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ದಿನ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು 70 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಎಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—1960 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಇಷ್ಟು ಭಾರಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಭವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರಾಸರಿ ನಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೇ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಸ್ಸು ಹಲವಾರು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳೂ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ ?

Sri K. F. PATIL.—It is one of the reasons.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುವುದರ ಹಣೇಬರಹವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದು ಯಾವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲಿರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನಾವೂ ಮತ್ತು ನೀವೂ ಸಹ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗಮನಕೊಡದೆ ಉಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲ್ಲವೇ ಈ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ?

Sri K. F. PATIL.—I emphatically deny that charge.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sri K. Puttaswamy said just now that private buses are running in the line. Is the Government aware that the private bus owners are taking the conductors on Government buses and inducing them not to take passengers even if there are seats in the Government buses and thereby causing heavy loss to the Government ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Will you kindly make enquires ?

Sri K. F. PATIL.—Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ 50 ನ.ಪೈ. ಮೈಲಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯಾದರೂ ಇತರ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳ competition ಇದ್ದರೂ, ಬಸ್ಸನ್ನೂ ಓಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದೇ ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿಗೆ 170 ನ.ಪೈ. ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸ್ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. What is the policy of the Government ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—170 ನ.ಪೈ. ಬರುವ ಕಡೆ ಬಸ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದು ನನಗೆ ನೆನಪಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಂಪಿಟಿಷನ್ ಇರುವ ಕಡೆ ನಾವೂ survive ಆಗಲೇ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಸ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಹಾಕಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಸ್ಸನ್ನೂ withdraw ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಕಡೆ ಬಸ್ ಬಿಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವೆಮಾಡಿ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಈ ಬಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವೆ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಲು ತಪ್ಪು ಅಂಕಿ-ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒದಗಿಸಿದರು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಬಸ್ ಲೈನ್ ಹಾಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಟ್ರಾಫಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ, ನಮಗೆ ಮೀರಿದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಇರುವುಧರಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

2-00 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರು.—ಸರಾಸರಿ ವಸೂರಾತಿಯನ್ನು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ರಾಮಪ್ಪ.—11-1-60 ರಿಂದ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಬಸ್ ಜನರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಹೊಸ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇದು ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ಆರ್.ಟಿ.ಡಿಗೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಹೋಂ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The point is this line is working at a loss, It is the Minister's responsibility to find out what are the causes for this line running unsatisfactorily. One of the questions is whether it is also due to the fact that you have licensed private buses subsequent to your starting the Government buses ?

Sri K. F. PATIL.—A specific question may be put.

ಶ್ರೀ ಇ. ನಾರಾಯಣಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಸ್ ರೇಟಿಗೂ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳ ರೇಟಿಗೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅದು ಒಂದೇ ಕಾರಣವಲ್ಲ.

HANDING OVER OF THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS MINES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

*Q.—943. Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU (Cubbonpet).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether they have decided to relinquish their interest in the K.G.F. Mines and hand it over to the Government of India for running the same;

(b) the conditions under which the transfer of the Gold Mines is likely to be made;

(c) the advantages of such a transfer ?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—

(a) The State Government have agreed, in principle, to the transfer of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings to the Government of India.

(b) There are still to be worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—Why and when has the Government given up the idea of forming a Corporation and thought of transferring his undertaking to the Government of India ?

†Sri B. D. Jatti.—When the Government of India intimated the Government of Mysore that they want to take over the management, then the idea of forming a Corporation was dropped.

Sri V. P. Deenadayalu Naidu.—Is not the balance of convenience in favour of the Corporaion than the transfer to the Government of India ?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—Originally the Government of India issued instructions that we should not rum the K.G.F. Mines departmentally and so we agreed to form a Corporation. Then they thought of taking it over and so we agreed to it in principle.

Sri V. P. Deenadayalu Naidu.—Has the Government agreed to the principle of taking over, and, if so, on what safeguards to the State should they take it over ?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—The principle of handing over the mining undertaking to the Government of India is on the safeguard that all the workers who are working will be kept in tact and all the conditions, which were agreed to for the working of the workers will be respected by the Government of India and royalty will be given to the Government of Mysore and on the management the interests of the Government of Mysore will be represented.

Sri C. M. Arumugham.—May I know whether there was any force from the Centre to hand it over to the Central Government ?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—No.

Sri C. M. Arumugham.—Why did the Government of Mysore agree to hand over the mining undertaking to the Central Goverment ?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—I have replied several times on the floor of this House because there is a difference in the official price and the market price. Unless the Government of India agree to pay the difference, it is not possible for us to run it.

Sri C. M. Arumugham.—Is it not a fact that the Central Government pays subsidy for K.G.F. running the even today ?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—It cannot be said as subsidy.

Sri M. Ramappa.—Are they paying any subsidy at all.

Sri B. D. Jatti.—The difference between the two prices is being paid. I do not know whether it is to be called subsidy or assistance.

Sri M. Ramappa.—May I know whether the Government of Mysore has asked the Central Government to continue to pay the difference in price to the Government of Mysore to run the K.G.F.

Sri B. D. Jatti.—Yes. We asked the Government of India to continue to pay the difference in price.

Sri M. Ramappa.—What is the reply of the Government of India ?

Sri B. D. Jatti.—The reply is that the Government of India is thinking over the mangement of the K.G.F.

Sir J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Some days back the Chief Minister made a statement that the K.G.F. Undertaking is working at a profit. The Government of India should naturally be aware of it. Having agreed to this principle of forming a Corporation and when the undertaking was working at a profit, what made the Government of Mysore agree to this transfer? Is it voluntary surrender ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If the difference is paid by the Government of India then the concern will be working at a profit; if the difference is not paid, it is not possible for us to get any profit.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What prevailed upon the Government of India who were paying the difference in the price not to agree to continue to pay the difference in future ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It may be known to the Government of India. I am not in a position to know it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When the K.G.F. Undertakings were being managed by the Government of Mysore, was there not any agreement in regard to the payment of the difference in price spread over a certain period or was there not at least an implicit understanding to that effect?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As far I as know where is no agreement with the Government of India to pay the difference in price.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—The Chief Minister was pleased to state that the interests of the Government of Mysore would be represented on the management. Will the Chief Minister kindly further explain what he meant by that ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—When the Government of India take over the management then the Government of Mysore will be entitled to get royalty under the law; secondly, on the management the Government of India has thought of taking some people representing the Government of Mysore. That is way I said the interests of the Government of Mysore will be represented on the management.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—The Chief Minister was pleased to say that to the request made by the State Government to continue the payment of difference in price, the reply of the Government of India was that they are thinking of taking over the management. Are we to presume that it is a unilateral decision and not a bilateral decision ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If the Government of India agree to pay the difference then there is no question, if they do not agree and if there is no agreement then the presumption will be we will have to agree.

Sri R. NAGAN GOWDA.—What is the quantum of difference in the price, say for 1 ounce of gold ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The question of profit and loss will be for the Government of India. If they think that it is their concern, they have to buy the entire gold produced in the country.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—The Chief Minister said that the State Government have agreed in principle to the decision of the Government of India to take it over. What is that principle ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The principle of agreeing to hand over the managemant to the Government of India.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is it a fact that the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India visited the K.G.F. and submitted a report to the Government of India? What is the report that he has given after his visit, has he said that it is feasible to take over the management to the Government of India or that it is feasible to leave it in the hands of the Government of Mysore ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I do not know whether the Governor of the Reserve Bank visited the K.G.F. and made a report to the Government of India.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is it not a fact that he wrote to the Chief Minister of Mysore that he is visiting the K.G.F. in this connection ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I do not know.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—May I know whether any offier of the Central Government visited the K. G. F. in this connection?

Sri B. D. JATTI.— Yes, Sir. Every year, once or twice; officers of the Government do come and pay a visit.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—My question is whether the officers came specially with a view to investigate the possibility of taking over the undertaking?

Sri B. D. JATTI.— No officer has come sor this particular purpose.

ಶ್ರೀ ಇ. ನಾರಾಯಣಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಂತಹ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೇನು ತೊಂದರೆ ಇತ್ತು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಲವಲ್ಲ ನೂರಾರು ಸಲ ಸಲಹೆಗಳ ?ಂದಿದೆ. ತಾವೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—May I know the quantum of difference in prices and the amounts paid by the Government of India on an average during the last three years.

Sri B. D. JATTI.— I do not have that information.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Chief Minister just now said that the opinion of the House has been obtained on this matter. Is the Chief Minister intending to suggest that this House has given approval to the principle of handing the K. G. F. to the Central Government.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I gave no such reply. The Hon'ble Member is entitled to draw his own inference.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In reply to Sri Muckannappa, the Chief Minister definitely stated that he had taken the approval of the house for the transfer.

MR. SPEAKER.—No comments Please.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In what particular session of this Assembly did this House express its approval to the transfer?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The reply given by the Chief Minister leads to a lot of misunderstanding.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—No coments please ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಿಸ್ ಅಂಡರ್ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಾಮೆಂಟು ಮಾಡಬಾರದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಅವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Has this House agreed to this question of transfer of the K. G. F. undertakings to the Government of India and if so in which session did it agree?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have never said that this House has expressed an opinion that the undertaking should be handed over. I only said that the Government has often times expressed the possibility of the concern being handed over to the Centre. It is nothing new. I have frequently said that we would incur loss if the Central Government should stop its payments.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—The Chief Minister has spoken of a principle. Does this principle vary from undertaking to undertaking. Is it a fact that one principle is adopted in respect of the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works, another principle in respect of M. G. R. T. D. and yet another in regard to the K. G. F. What are the considerations that prevail in these matters?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There is a lot of difference between the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works, the M. G. R. T. D. and the K. G. F. In K. G. F. the main question is how the loss should be made up. If the Central Government is not agreeable to pay the market price, then it would become impossible for the Government of Mysore to bear that loss and hence there is no point in running the mining concern.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಕೋಲಾರದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಎಫ್. ಗೆ ಏನು ಹಣಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೋ, ಅಸೆಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲಯಬಿಲಿಟೀಸ್‌ಗಳು ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನಮಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—When the Management of the undertaking is handed over to the Government of India, can the Mysore Government claim as of right to be represented on the management?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Before actually entering into an agreement there will be negotiations. We have to discuss these points. Unless we agree on all the points, it will not be possible for the Government of India to take over all of a sudden.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—My question is if it will be a condition for handing over?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That question will have to be discussed when we actually sit across the table and finalise the deal.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—May I know whether the workers and trade unions in K. G. F. are against the transfer to the Government of India?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Officially, I have no information.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Question time is over.

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWERS ON THE DAY

(but not taken up)

BLIND AND DUMB PERSONS IN THE STATE

*Q.—538. Sri G. S. BOMME GOWDA (Mandya).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of blind and dumb persons in the State ;

(b) the number of dumb and blind persons, out of the above, under 15 years ;

(c) the number of blind and dumb persons for the education of whom provision has been made in the Blind and the Dumb School ;

(d) the action that they have proposed to take regarding the dumb and blind of the same age, at the time of the introduction of Compulsory Education in the year 1962 ?

A.—Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—

(a) Information is not available.

(b) do do

(c) 268. *Blind* : 178 *Dumb* : 90.

(d) In the existing special schools facilities for the education of such stundents are available. The proposal to open two more schools for the blind and dumb is under consideration. Compulsory Education will apply to such students to the extent the facilities for their education are provided.

ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT ORDER PROHIBITING OVERLOADING IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE-BUSES.

*Q.—725. Sri E. NARAYANA GOWDA (Bangarapet).—

Will the Government be pleased state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government Order has been issued recently prohibiting the overloading in the Government and private buses and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) what arrangements have been made to prevent the difficulties of the passengers who are unable to get seats in the buses plying in the nationalised routes ?

A.—Sri K. F. PATIL (Minister for State Transport, Mining and Food).—

(a) No order has been issued recently. Overloading is prohibited under the Motor Vehicles Act.

(b) Additional services as and when necessary for the conveniences of the travelling public are operated by the Mysore Government Road Transport Department.

LOCATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER FOR MAJOR IRRIGATION AT MUNIRABAD.

*Q.—783. Sri R. M. PATIL (Navalgund).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the reasons for locating the Office of the Chief Engineer for Major Irrigation for the State at Munirabad ;

(b) whether they are aware that the public are put to inconvenience by the location of the office at this place :

(c) whether they would take action to change it to Bangalore in public interest ?

A.—Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—

(a) The reasons are proximity to Major Irrigation Projects both existing and proposed. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation Projects) is also the *ex-officio* Chief Engineer (I) of the Tungabhadra Board and it is in Government's interest that his Headquarter is as near as possible to this project.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY TO BIJAPUR TOWN.

***Q.—797.** Sri B. K. NAGUR (Bijapur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it has come to their notice that the supply of power to electric lights is inadequate even after the Power House in Bijapur was taken over by Government ;

(b) if so, the action taken in this behalf ?

A.—Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—

(a) The Bijapur Electric Supply Co. was taken over by the Mysore State Electricity Board on 1st April 1961. The town is being fed from a diesel electric station and the generators are fairly old. Hence there were a few break-downs in power supply to the town.

(b) The Mysore State Electricity Board have made arrangements to shift 2 diesel electric generating sets of total capacity of 150 K. W. from Kudige in Coorg District to Bijapur. These sets have been transported and the work of installing them at Bijapur is under progress. The power supply position will considerably improve after the sets are installed.

APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS IN THE STATE.

***Q.—859.** Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (K. G. F.).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of probationers (Class-I and Class-II separately) recently appointed be the Government ;

(b) the basis of selection or appointment;

(c) the number of applications received for the posts ;

(d) the communities to which the probationers appointed belong;

(e) whethes they are aware that a large number of applicants who are not appointed are better qualified than the selected persons ?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—

(a) No appointments have been made recently.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to Clause (a).

(c) 3490.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

USE OF HEALTH UNIT VANS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS HEALTH UNITS.

*Q.—914. Sri A. M. BASAVE GOWDA (Chickmagalur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Health Unit vans supplied to various Health Units is meant only for the Doctors to travel or whether it is also meant for the patients;

(b) whether patients who are serious can also be carried in these vans to Distrist Hospitals in case of emergency;

(c) if so, whether they will give instructions to all the District Health Officers to carry patients in these vans?

A.—Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—

(a) Meant for purposes of touring in the area of the Public Health Centres (Government of India type) concerned, for official work. The vehicle may be used for the patients under certain special circumstances also.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

MEMBER'S REPRESENTATION

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ).— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನವು 17 ದಿನಗಳು ಅಥವಾ 19 ದಿನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದೊಳಗೇನೇ ಈ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರಿಫಾರಂಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲೂಕೂಡ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೋದ ಸಾರಿಯ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ನಾಯಕರು ನಾಗನಗೌಡ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಇಂಟೆರಿಂ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಬಂದಾಗ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಂದು ವಾಗ್ದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದುದು ನನಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರಿಫಾರಂಸ್‌ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ನಾಗನಗೌಡ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂತಿಮ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ರಿಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅಂತಿಮ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುನ್ನ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಭಾನಾಯಕರು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಭಾನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I cannot ask Government to reply. I am talking of procedure. I have several times said that unless a Member gets my prior permission to raise a matter, it cannot come before the House.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—This matter has already been represented and it was brought to your notice.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will not allow the Government to give a reply to this question. It is not fair for an Hon'ble Member to speak like this. I will not allow this question to be raised because no previous intimation has been given to me. If Sri Puttaramaiah wants so, he may tell me in advance and I will allow him to raise the matter to-morrow.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I had a representation...

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will not allow that also. I have allowed Sri Puttramaiah to raise this question to-morrow after giving me previous notice.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—My representation is already there.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When Sri Puttaramaiah's representation has not been disposed of, how can we raise any discussion ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.— ನಾನೇನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಮಗೆ ಹೋದ ಸೆಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಇದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಾವೂ ಸರಕಾರದ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ, ಬೇಡವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಿರಿ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.— ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ನೋಡೋಣ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The matter is in the High Court. It is *sub-judice*. We cannot raise it. In fact, I want myself to raise it. But because the very matter is in the High Court, I did not raise it. That is a different matter. I am now requesting the Hon'ble Minister about my adjournment motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have a reply. I have disallowed it. He may have received the reply.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have not received the reply.

M. SPEAKER.—I think I have disallowed it.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

† ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಾನಿ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಷನರ್ಸ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಿಜಿನೆಸ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ $1\frac{1}{4}$ ಘಂಟೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಆಯಾ ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಸೂದೆಗೂ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಏನು ಅದು ಅಂತಹ ಮಹಾ ಬಿಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಮಸೂದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿಯೇ ನಿನ್ನೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಷನರ್ಸ್ ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ $1\frac{1}{4}$ ಘಂಟೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಸಾಕೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಸುಮಾರು $2\frac{1}{4}$ ಘಂಟೆ ಕಾಲ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಘಂಟೆಕಾಲ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡ

ಬೇಕು. ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿಕ್ ಪ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟಿಷನರ್ಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಘಂಟೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಈಗಲೇ ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರೂಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಚರ್ಚೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿಜಿನೆಸ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡದೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿ ಹಿಂದುಗಡೆ ನೀವು ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಬಿದ್ದು ನನ್ನನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಬೀಳಿಸುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇನ್ನುಮುಂದೆ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮದೂ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎರಡು ಮಸೂದೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಎಕ್ಸ್ಟ್ರ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಘಂಟೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲೇಬೇಕು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೀತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಘಂಟೆಕಾಲ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನನಗೆ ಉಂಟು. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಬಿಜಿನೆಸ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸದಸ್ಯರೇ ಬಂದು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಕೇಳುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

THE MYSORE AYURVEDIC AND UNANI PRACTITIONERS REGISTRATION AND MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL, 1960—*Motion to Consider* Debate *Contd.*

†Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palaiyam).—This Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1960, is placed before us. The purpose for which it is placed is to regulate the practice of the indigentous systems and also to provide for the registration of persons practising these systems of medicine. Let us examine whether the purpose which this Bill is sought to be enacted would be served by adopting this Bill. The specific purpose for which this is brought is for the registration of persons practising these systems of medicine. But 'of Mysore' has been omited. In section 20, the diploma holders of Mysore College are omitted. If you read sub-section 5 Clause 20, you will find that registered practitioners holding the diploma of L.I.M. or the diploma of Graduate of the College of Indigenous Medicine; granted by Madras shall be competent to hold any appointment as physicians, surgeon, or other medical officer in institutions of modern medicine, or Health Officer, etc. And, this privilege, I fail to understand, why it has not been extended to trained diploma holders of the Mysore College. The

(Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH)

very purpose I submit is not being served by making this notable omission, the purpose we are seeking to adopt this enactment.

† Sri K. K. HEGDE.—This was not in the original Bill. It was subsequently added—LIM of Madras. Hon'ble Member knows that under the Madras Act, they are open to enjoying this privilege, which we cannot deprive them.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I agree and appreciate the idea and the intention with which sub-clause (5) is added. It is because these diploma holders from Madras are recognised under the Indian Medical Registration Act of 1956. At the same time, the Diploma holders from Mysore should also be treated on par under that Act.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—That is a wrong impression the Member is giving. They have come under a separate section. However, I can assure the Hon'ble Members that it will be examined.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—My fundamental objection is—what is the purpose for which we are enacting this Law ? Would the purpose be served if we make a notable omission so far as Mysore Diploma holders are concerned? The fact that there is no recognition for them from the Madras Government—is that the reason why this omission is made. Unless we extend the same privilege to these holders. I submit that the intention will not be satisfied and the purpose will not be served. I appreciate the Hon'ble Minister's answer that he is bestowing sympathetic consideration on this question. Sub-section (5) was not in the original Bill published in 1958, and the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to graciously bestow his attention on this aspect and has included them under the new sub-section (5). Likewise, I request that the privilege may be extended to Mysore Diploma holders. So far as the qualification for registration is concerned, mentioned in clause 21 in the schedule, I want to ask the Government whether the other States that have been mentioned in the Schedule under the section, in page 24, have given recognition to the qualifications and diplomas prevailing in the State of Mysore. If they are not, on their part, recognising ..

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Are you referring to Bombay ?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Yes, Sir. Bombay, West Bengal, Delhi and Hyderabad. So far as Madras is concerned, I do know that they have accorded recognition to Mysore Diplomas and qualifications prevailing here. So far as the other States are concerned, I must only say that they have not accorded recognition to the qualifications prevailing here. Such being the case, is it reasonable, I ask, to accord recognition *suo moto*, to those decrees and qualifications prevailing elsewhere, without such a thing being asked by them? Or, is it the intention of the Government to make any resciprocal arrangement to get the qualifications prevailing Mysore recognised by them and in turn taking steps to recognise the qualifications prevailing in other States,

But we cannot see any such thing provided in the Bill. The intention of the Government—whether they are going to approach other Governments asking them to recognise diploma holders of this State—all these things we do not find any place, or we have not been told by the Minister while he made observations at the outset. Unless the Government makes reciprocal arrangements to get our diplomas and qualifications recognised by other Governments, there is no reason whatsoever for us to recognise other qualifications. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister either to take steps to see that our qualifications are recognised elsewhere, or delay or do not go to the extent of giving recognition to qualifications of other States. Therefore, I submit......

Sri. K. K. HEGDE.—As regards the objections raised by the Hon'ble Member, there are some difficulties. As regards Bombay, LAMs of Mysore State has not been recognised by them. We are pressing the matter with the Bombay Government. We do not disqualify their diploma holders because, there are many of our people who hold that diploma in our State. As such, it is difficult to say—why should we recognise them. This is a problem. Any way, we are negotiating with the Bombay Government and we are pressing the Bombay Government to recognise our diplomas and qualifications. As regards other Governments, no complaints have been brought to our notice.

2-30 P. M.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Merely because there is no complaint from our practitioners in other States, it does not stand to reason that we should not take up this matter with those States. Our diploma holders may go to West Bengal or Delhi for practising. If our diplomas are not recognised by those States, what will happen to our diploma holders?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—If difficulties are brought to our notice by them, we will certainly consider them.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—As a matter of general principle, we have to take up this matter with the other States. I appreciate the intention of the Minister in taking steps to recognise *suo moto* the diplomas and degrees prevailing elsewhere. But at the same time he should see that the degrees, diplomas and qualifications prevailing in this State should be recognised by other States.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Why we have recognised them is because some of the diploma holders from other States are practising here.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Then, what about our diploma holders who may be practising elsewhere.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—If such cases are brought to our notice, we will take action.

SRI G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Our doctors practising in West Bengal or Delhi may not have brought this fact to the notice of our Government But is it not a duty cast on the Government to safeguard the interests of the people of Mysore who are trained here and who may be practising elsewhere. We must give recognition to a reciprocal basis.

As regards sub-clause (4) of clause 20, I am of the opinion that instead of the words 'which he belongs' the words 'to which he is trained' may be substituted. In that case, it will not lead to any complications. The word 'belongs' is ambiguous. Even our medical institutions which are giving training in the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine are giving training in the modern system of medicine also. Even the curriculam and the preamble to the Prospectus discloses that even modern medicine is being taught. So, if the word 'trained' is substituted, it denotes everything. By putting the words 'to which he belongs' it may be contended that a person does not belong to the modern system of medicine. I therefore request the Hon'ble Minister to make a note of it and see that justice is done to one and all.

SRI K. K. HEGDE.—The wording you have suggested is ambiguous. Today, we are having the G. C. I. M. Course where we are teaching the students Anatomy and Physiology which are Allopathic subjects. Do you mean to say that they should be given this privilege of practising Allopathy?

SRI G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Otherwise, later on it may be contended that they do not belong to the system of modern system of medicine and so they are not eligible for registration. In order to overcome this difficulty, it is desirable to accept my suggestion.

Then, so far as the nomination of the President of the Board is concerned, it is not desirable. Even in the Medical Registration Bill, it is provided that the President is to be elected from amongst the members themselves. That being the case, I do not understand why a deviation is made here by providing that the President is to be nominated by the Government.

So far as disqualification is concerned, under clause 9, the State Government seeks to take power to relieve the disqualification of any member after he has served his term of imprisonment. Suppose a person is convicted or an offence involving moral turpitude and undergoes 4 moths' imprisonment. As soon as he comes out, the State Government may relieve him of the disqualification. What I want to impress is that sufficient time should elapse before the disqualification is removed from the date of the expiry of his sentence. Immediately, the disqualification should not be removed. I want the Government to allow at least 6 months to pass by after a person has under gone imprisonment before the disqualification is removed. The provision as it is will not be desirable and will not be in tune with the spirit of the Bill.

Then, coming to clause 10 dealing with disabilities, I should say that the ultimate say in the matter must be vested in the Medical Board. Government should not interfere. The provision as it is looks ridiculous. Let the Medical Board say that there is a vacancy caused by a member absenting himself from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Board without sufficient reason and let them declare his office vacant. That is the function of the Medical Board not of the Government. So, clause 10 has to be properly amended and this power must be vested in the Medical Board.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—When you stipulate the number of days they are absent, the power should vest with the Board.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—If the Medical Council feels that the member is absent consecutively for three times, let the Council declare that the seat is vacant. Why should the Government examine whether a person has been absented consecutively three times? If a person absents consecutively for three meetings without a sufficient reason, this seat will be declared vacant by the Board.

With these observations, I submit once again that the Hon'ble Minister should see that justice is done to all those people who are qualified in the Mysore College. He should see that all privileges and safeguards are extended to them and this matter should be considered dispassionately in the Select Committee.

Thank you.

†Sri K. NAGAPPA ALVA (Panemangalore).—Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words on the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1960. It is the duty of the Government to see that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are developed and built up on a scientific basis. We have to give all encouragement to this. The idea of bringing a Bill before this House and to make it an Act is to see that the systems are developed to the fullest extent and also to see that the public interest and at the same time quackery is put is safeguarded down.

If we look at this Bill, there are so many mistakes here. When such a Bill is brought before this House, it should cover all the areas of the State. It is really surprising to see that it states that it shall come into force in the entire State except the Bombay-Karnatak area. There is discrimination here. Already there is a lot of ill feeling and also frustration in certain quarters. In the Ayurvedic system there are very many classes and categories and nearly one dozen classes. We have to admit also that there is the integrated system of medicine. There is no proper place given to that system of medicine in this Bill. If we look to the Madras area, there is the integrated system; there is the register and there are graduates and licenciates. But, when come to the Mysore area on account of fault of the Government, there is no

(Sri NAGAPPA ALVA)

statutory recognition for the integrated system of medicine. The diploma holders do not know where they are. Their status is not given to them; there is no registration. Some of them have registered in Madras. In addition to this there is what is called Sudda Ayurveda. If we look to Bombay State, there are graduates in ayurveda and there are diploma holders. In Mysore State there are doctors who have institutional training and there was syllabus and all that. At the same time there is no chance for them to register themselves. In this way a jealousy has been created between groups. There are superiority complex and inferiorty complex in certain quarters. As a Member of the State Council of Indian medicine I know that there is quarrel that one is superior to the other. So, a uniform Bill is very necessary to over the whole State.

G. C. A. M. is a degree course. What has happened is, the future of these students who are undergoing training in schools and colleges is not at all assured or guaranteed. I am suggesting to the Government that they should make clear to these doctors what their rights and liberties are; the employment facilities open to them. It is very necessary for these doctors to know what their position is either in Government service or in public life.

I am very happy that even before discussion stage the Government have thought it fit to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. I hope that the Select Committee, will spend considerable time, say 15 days or even one month, and know all the complications and implications that affects this system of medicine. I request the Select Committee to make a thorough study of this matter and give suggestions so as to make this Bill a perfect one and the ayurvedic system is developed to the fullest extent. I request the Government to set up a uniform standard of education and practices in this ayurvedic system. The Government must give all encouragement and help to this system and make the Central Government to see that this system is encouraged on an all India basis.

Thank you.

Sri K. MALLAPPA (Mercara).—Sir, I will be very brief and I will refer only one or two points. Provision has been made in this Bill for the registration of those persons who are qualified as LAMs and LUMs LAMs will be registered as Ayurvedic practitioners and LUMs will be registered as Unani practitioners. But once they are registered in their respective systems, they will be deemed to belong to that system and they can only practice that system of medicine to which they belong.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Or in which they are trained.

Sri K. MALLAPPA.—That is a matter to be introduced by way of amendment. I am only explaining the position as envisaged in the Bill here. That means those LAMs and LUMs people can only Practice

Ayurveda or Unani and they cannot practices Allcpathic system in which they have been trained. They are taught all the subjects that are being taught to the students of modern medicine.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Suppose we put the word 'trained' instead of 'belongs'. How can you eleminate the GCAM people or prevent them from practising Allpathic ?

Sri K. MALLAPPA.— My object is to see that they are allowed to practice both the systems because they have been trained in both the systems. I am suggesting a way out. Now you have made provision for registering all these people in one category. Let us have a composite register. One category for Sudda Ayurveda and LAMS may be put to another category. Let us make it clear in the provisions of the Bill that in the first category people practising sudda ayurveda will be put in and in another category people practising LAMS will be put in. Let the LAMS practitioners be allowed to practise in both the systems, Ayurveda or Unani and Allopathy. My suggestion is therefore to have two categories. I suggest there should be two categories of Registration. So far as LAMS is concerned that category of registered Medical practitioners should be allowed to practice in both the systems because they have been traineed in both the systems.

Reference has been now made to clause 20(5). There is definite injustice done to LAMS and LUMS of Mysore. These diplomas or degrees have been recognised in Madras. I do not know why that recognition has been denied in our own State where we have created them? Justice requires that they should be treated on the same basis as LIMS and GCMS of Madras. This point I hope the Minister will take into consideration and at the Select Committee stage necessary change would be made.

Then I should like to refer to Clause 18. It contains 3 or 4 parts. The first part refers to preparation of list by the Registrar of all the persons who were in practice on the date of the commencement of this Chapter. Sub-clause 2 refers to persons who are entitled to get themselves enlisted *i.e.* persons who have put in a practice of five years. They are given the opportunity of applying for enlisting themselves in the list. Sub-clause 3 provides that within a certain period they should complete an examination and so on. So, the difference here is that the Registrar shall also prepare and keep a list called list of persons in practice on the date of commencement of this Chapter. When the Registrar prepares a list, any person who is on the date of commencement of this Act in practice. There is no restrictive condition. Secondly a person may apply but he should satify that he has been in practice for a period of five year. The time limit prescribed is 2 years within which he should prove it. Later on he has to pass a test. The idea is that all those persons who have been in practice for five years should be put on the list. In carrying out this idea in this Bill, some mistake has been committed.

I want that ambiguity or mistake should be cleared up and for that purpose we may say that the Registrar shall also prepare a list of persons in practice for five years. That provision be inserted to make the object clear. Otherwise, it looks as though the list to be prepared by the Registrar is not subject to any condition.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— That is defective drafting.

MR. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Eight Minutes past Three of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE (Chikodi).—Mr. Speaker, sir, I welcome this Bill. For the first time in this State of owrs Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners are receiving recongnition. The objects of this Bill are to recognise and list the existing practitioners in Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and secondly; to encourage study and spread of such systems and to add some other provisions in respect of medical practitioners. For the purpose of this Bill, Clause 18 provides for a list under sub-clause and registration under sub-clause. It was pointed out by Sri K. Mallappa that there appeared to be some difficulty in interpriting this Sub-clause. To, it appears to be a printing mistake. In sub-clause (3), there is a reference to sub-clause (2). It ought to be sub-clause (1). If sub-clause (1) is substitute, I think, it makes a good and consistent reading. Hon'ble Members may please note that the Registrar is expected to prepare a copy of list called the List of Practitioners under sub-clause (1) and persons who are listed under sub-clause (1) are expected to pass a qualifying examination within a period of five years if they are continued as parctitioners thereafter. Therefore, an examination is compulsory only in respect of those persons whose names are listed under sub-clause (1) of Clause 18.

It is important to note the different privileges and rights attached to the persons whose names are entered in the list and whose names are entered in the clinic Register. Sir the two lists that are maintained here are well in order and the maintainance of two lists signifies some principle. For instance, persons whose names are listed, they are not entitled to issue Certificate as stated in Section 20 (2). Privileges conferred on the listed persons and registered persons are different as could be seen from the provisions. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in maintaining two lists and the present drafting is completely in order.

Sir, recognition is extended to the Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners and it is thought and rightly thought, that we should have done it much earlier. The apathy of the public in this respect is also considerable. The Leader of the Opposition said that there are many people who full confidence in the Ayurveda system of medicine. But, a large majority perhaps does not show this confidence as the systems of Ayurveda and Unani deserve.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY.—You have an Ayurvedic and Unani doctor for this Assembly Hall.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I agree with my friend. An Ayurvedic Dispensary should be maintained here along with the allopathy.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY.—The Chief Minister and the other Ministers should begin to take Ayurvedic medicines.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I can assure Dr. Parthasarathy if an Ayurvedic Dispensary is opened here, I will take only Ayurvedic medicine and not allopathic medicine.

(*Laughter*)

Therefore, Sir, there has been much public apathy to this system and Dr. Parthasarathy himself probably voices the public feeling towards thi system. Therefore, if we want to encourage this, it is not enough to pass this legislation, something more has got to be done. We have got to creat institutions wherein the genuine type of knowledge in these two systems is imparted and we should see that students join these institutions. It is no use creating institution where students do not come and join. The society also must encourage this system by using the medicines both of Ayurvedic and Unani.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Member is speaking for Government. May I know why the Government of Mysore introduce greater does of allopathy system of training in the Ayurvedic and Unani Medical College? Out of 1000 and odd hours, there is more time allotted to the allopathic system in this College, whose fault is this?

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I follow the argument.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It is not correct to say that the number of hours allotted for the LAM and the GCMS course is more for the alopathic medicine. What the Hon'ble Member is referring to is the GCMS course of Madras. I have got it examined by the Director of Medical Services, and the Principal of the College. We have got 35 per cent of allopathic and 65 per cent of Ayurveda.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even so, why? Why this hotch-potch? either stick to Ayurveda or let it be allopathic.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—35 per cent has been for the basis knowledge of the sciences namely anatomy, physiology and other things.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, all these interruptions are necessitated because the Hon'ble Minister did not take pains to explain the provisions properly at the time he moved the consideration motion.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I therefore request the Government to encourage these systems and allot suitable number of scholarships for study in these two systems and create good institutions and create research institutions devoted to these subjects.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even with regard to training colleges, is it not true that for the first year and second year of the LAMS, you give training in anatomy, physiology, bio-chemistry, materia-medical and pharmacology.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I may tell you they are permitted to practice allopathy.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That is the letter you issued in 1958 for candidates of south Canara.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that LAMS candidates can practice allopathy. Does he consider that LAMS is the same as allopathic system? And if so, why did he not mention that in sub-clause (5) (i) and (ii)?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—They are given special privileges here because they have been enjoying special privileges in their parent State prior to integration.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—When these people also have got the same qualification, I do not see any reason why it should not be done.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I do not agree that they have the same qualification.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I therefore plead with this Hon'ble House and with the Government that they should arrange for research in these two system. They should create well-equipped institutions where knowledge is imparted in these two systems and suitable number of scholarships awarded and further in order to attract boys and girls, I think it would be the duty of Government to reserve a certain number of posts in Government services for these candidates. Therefore, if we do something of this type, people will feel that these systems are recognised by the Government and that they are well looking after these systems and encouraging students to take to research and it may go a long way in creating confidence in people and in course of time, these systems will prosper and come to stay. They will attain the height of greatness which they had attained in the hoary past.

Certain degrees have been recognised here and certain institutions are recognised in the Bill. I bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister in charge that there is one Ayurveda Vidya Peeth in Belgaum. It has been functioning for a number of years...for the last 20 years. It has

turned out very good work and students of great callibre. If I were to mention the name of Padmasri Dr. Modi is a product of this institution and that institution does not find a place in this list. I understand that Government grant is also being given to this institution. Why should Government not mention this institution also in the list when they have mentioned the names of other institutions ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is institution membership contemplated under this Act Sir?

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—Some institutions are mentioned here in the Bill as being recognised to train students. That is inclusion in the schedule.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My point is that registration under 21 (2) is not institutional.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—Certain examinations conducted by certain institutions are recognised and the names of several institutions are recognised and the names of several institutions in the State and outside the State have been mentioned in that list as being recognised for this purpose. My point is that the Belgaum Ayurveda Vidya Peeth may also be included in the list.

Sir, the next point is, criticism has been made by certain Hon'ble Members that there is too much of Government hand in the management, not necessarily interference—It cannot be interference. A point may be remembered here Sir. These Boards whether joint or several are going to take their birth only after the passing of this Bill. Therefore, they are practically new bodies. And if we know something about the many disputes between Members of the Board, it would not be difficult to understand this. This is a new organisation and as such, may not have much experience about management, proceedings and all that. Therefore, it is necessary that in the beginning Government can act as a friend, philosopher and guide to this board. There is nothing wrong about it.

The other day only we passed the Mysore Medical Registration Bill in this House. There also there were similar provisions. I do not know why no objection was taken at that time. The case is still better here. Whatever may be the case with the Registration of Medical Practitioners in modern medicine, thit is something new and therefore practitioners and Members of the Board stand in need of guidance from the Government and therefore, I feel the provision here is good. Wheh they attain a stage when such guidance may not de necessary it is open to this House to make suitable change then. So these provisions for nomination are justified.

4-00 P.M.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—You say that nominations are necessary. ಐದು-ಹತ್ತು ಜನರನ್ನು ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮುಂದು ಬರುವ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರೇ ನಿಂತು ಕೊಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ, ಬೇರೆಯವರು ನಿಂತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ? ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಕ್‌ದಂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವೋಟು ಬಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಏಕೆ ಬೇಕು ? ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಇರಬಾರದು.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—There is one clause to which I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member, nameiy sub-clause (2) of clause 20 :

> "a certificate required by any Act from any medical practitioner or medical officer shall be valied, if such certificate has been signed by a registered practitioner."

This clause is well-worded. The other day we passed the Mysore Medical Registration Bill wherein the same provision is not correctly worded. I think the requires modification their.

This Bill is chapter III has made several provisions prohibiting medical praotitioners not registered under this Act or under certain laws from practising. These are very good provisions. These provisions will prevent quacks from practising and so I welcome them These provisions were not to be found in the Medical Registration Bill which this House passed yesterday. The provisions in Clauses 34 to 38 also apply to all practitioners whether allopathic, ayurvedic, unani or homeopathic. Therefore the provisions are welcome and they will serve a very good purpose of preventing quacks from practising,

There appears to be one more lacuna in this Bill. There is no usual saving clauee. Certain measures governing the same subject are in operation in the Bombay area and also in the Madras area. The provisions here say that those persons whose names are registered there will be registered here but until this Bill becomes law and the registers are prepared and maintained, what is to happen to those persons whose names are in the Bombay and Madras lists ? Therefore, some saving clause will be necessary.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Our ayurvedic medical practitioners passing from the Mysore colleges practising in Bombay are not allowed to register themselves in Bombay, but you want the names of the Bombay practitioners to be registered here.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—There are many practitioners in Belgaum Division. What happens to them ?

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Any person inside Mysore State can be registered.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I am told they are persons registered under the Bombay Act, but it is stated in this Bill that those persons whose names are not registered under this Act would not be allowed to

practice and so I say there ought to be some saving clause here to enable those persons to practice.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—There is no bar for them to get themselves registered under this Act.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I have only made a suggestion. It is for the House to accept it or not to accept it.

A reference was made by certain members to certain degrees and diplomas of Mysore State not recognised elsewhere. I agree with them. We have been recognising the degrees and diplomas of institutions situated outside our State. The Minister explained that there are certain difficulties in their recognising our degrees and diplomas, but I think this is a matter which should depend upon reciprocity. If we recognise their degrees and diplomas, they should be persuaded to recognise our degrees and diplomas.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is a healthy practice to have reciprocity arrangements. If Bombay agrees to recognise our faculties then we should agree to recognise their faculties. But instead of that the Bombay people refuse to accept our degrees and still you want to give recognition to their degrees.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The Leader of the Opposition should realise that people who are qualified in those institutions are practising here and so it is obligatory on our part to recognise them because we want to allow such people to practise, but when our boys go there then they find difficulty and we cannot force those Government to recognise our degrees. Only if their boys come here and take our diplomas from our institutions, then only we can force them to enter into a reciprocal arrangement.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—There might be some immediate reason to recognise their degrees and diplomas, but ultimately I think it should be only on reciprocity basis.

There is a provision here for appointing visitors and inspectors Their duties appear to be the same. I do not find any reason why there should be this duplication of officers both inspectors and visitors.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Visitors give advice, but inspectors have got the right of suggesting some changes.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—The functions assigned to them are almost the same. Whatever may be the difference between the two functions in the mind of the Minister, in my view it seems to be duplication.

Lastly I am just thinking what particular useful purpose will be served by having this provision for renewal fees annually. At the time of enrolment you can take fees, but here you contemplate a renewal fee every year and cancellation of the name for failure to pay the same. When once a doctor is enrolled, the question of removing his name from

(Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE)

the register for failure to pay the renewal fee appears to be very strange. Probably the idea seems to be to collect some fund for the running of the office of the Board. This is only a small fee and I do not think it would be sufficient to enable the Board to run its office. Instead of that it would be better if the Government makes some arrangement to provide adequate finance for the running of the office of the Board.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Is my Hon'ble friend arguing that such of those who do not pay renewal fees should be exempted from such payment. Should it not be collected. If that is to be so, what about motor vehicle taxes, gun licences? Do you want lawlessness to prevail in the State ?

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I do not understand what my friend means? I feel there is no point in levying renewal fees.

Adequate resources should be made available to the Board to carry on its duties. As I said in the beginning, the functions of the Board should include the establishment and running of Ayurvedic institutions, conducting research work, etc., and for this purpose sufficient funds should be made available to the Board.

The other day we passed a Bill to which there was reference to a 'Council'. Why should the word 'Board' be used in respect of Ayurveda and Unani? These practitioners may feel that they are something different and that they are being treated differentaly.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Why should the Hon'ble Member presume that the word 'Board' carries an inferior status?

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—The word 'Council' has a historical background and we should use the same word while speaking of indegenous systems also. It would produce a psychological effect that they are treated in the same manner as others. With these words I commend the Bill.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, there are so many others who wish to speak on the Bill. I move for the extension of time by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—He can do so at 4–30 P. M.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ (ಹೊಸದುರ್ಗ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಷನರ್ಸ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಮೊದಲೇ, ಬಹಳ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು; ಕಾರಣ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಕೀಯರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ಬಂದು, ಅಲೋಪತಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಔಷಧಿ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಘವಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಆದರು. ಇವರುಗಳಿಂದ ಔಷಧಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಯವಾಯಿತು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಹ[illegible]ನೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಬೋರ್ಡ್

ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಕೀಮರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 8 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಥವ 12 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ 20 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್-ಇನ್-ಏಡ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಕೀಮರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡದೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವೇ ಅಧೋಗತಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳ ಜೀವನಪುಟ್ಟ ಆಹಾರ, ನಡೆವಳಿಕೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಈವಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಅಲೋಪತಿಯವರು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಖಾಹಿಲೆಗೂ ಇಂಜೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತತ್ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೆಸರು ಬರತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಜನಗಳ ಜೀವನಪುಟ್ಟ, ನಮ್ಮ ಆಹಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಖಾಹಿಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ತಾಪತ್ರಯ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದು ಇಂಜೆಕ್ಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ರೋಗಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಾಲು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊಸರು, ತುಪ್ಪ, ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು. ಇವತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಔಷಧಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಭಯ. ಕಾರಣ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಓದಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ 20 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಪನಂಬಿಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ತಂದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿಂದ ಖಾಹಿಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಹೊಂದಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಫಾರ್ಮೇಶನ್ನಿಗೆ, ಅಂದರೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಳಿ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಡೇವಿ ಕಂಪನಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಗುಳಿಗೆ ಇದೆ, ಸಫಾಸಿಲ್ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಗುಳಿಗೆಗೆ 2½ ಆಣೆ, 7½ ಆಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ಗುಳಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಅದು ಖಾಯಿಲೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಟೆಂಪೊರರಿ ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರ ಬದಲು ಎರಡು ಏಲಕ್ಕಿ ಕಾಳು, ಎರಡು ಉತ್ತುತ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಸೌಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಕಾಸಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಅದು ಬೇಗ ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆಹಾರ, ನಡೆನುಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ಖಾಹಿಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕು. ಪರಕೀಯರು ಈ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಂಥ ಅಲೋಪತಿ ಅನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಅಲೋಪತಿ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು, ತಜ್ಞ ರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೋ, ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಾನಿ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಪುರಾತನವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಂಥ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸೊಪ್ಪು ಇಂದಿದೆ, ಹಿಮಾಲಯದ ತಪ್ಪಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್ ಬೇಸಿಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಕೆಲವರು ವಿಪರೀತ ಖರೀದಿಗೆ ಮಾರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ರಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಜ್ವರ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಕ್ವಿನೈನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಯಾವ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ ಅಂಥ ಔಷಧಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷು ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ನುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಲೋಕಲ್ ಡಿಸ್‌ಪೆನ್ಸರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ದುಡ್ಡೆಲ್ಲಾ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗೇ ಹೋಗಿ, ಮಿಡ್ ವೈಫುಗಳು, ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡರುಗಳು, ಸರ್ಜರಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ)

ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟುದುಡ್ಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡತಕಂಥ ಜನ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪುಸ್ಕಾರ ಇಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಆಮೇಲೆ, ಹೆರಿಗೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಡವೈಫ್‌ರುಗಳು ಅನೂಚಾನವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಮಿಡ್‌ವೈಫ್‌ಗಳಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೆವೆ ಆದರೆ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲವೂ ಲೇಡಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ರಜಾ ಕೊಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಂದು 13-14 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಪುರಾತನವಾದ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಜ್ಞರಾದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆಇದ್ದರು. ಇಂತಹ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದವರು ಈಗ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತರಾದ ಪಂಡಿತರುಗಳು ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್ನುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

'Necessity is the mother of inventions'

ಎನ್ನುವಹಾಗೆ, ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪಂಡಿತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಹೋಲ್ಡರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾದ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉಪಯೋಗವಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬಹುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಾರು ಮತ್ತು ಗೆಡ್ಡೆ ಗೆಣಸುಗಳ ಅನೇಕ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷು ಔಷಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ವಿನೈನು ಎನ್ನುವ ಔಷಧಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಮಳಿಕಾಳಿನ ಸೊಪ್ಪು ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಸೊಪ್ಪನ್ನು ತಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ತಂದು ಜ್ವರ ಬಂದಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಅರದು ತಿಂದಾಗ ಜ್ವರ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಜನ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಅನೂಚಾನವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಈ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇದು ಹೇಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಬೇಕು? ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರ ಜನ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೈದ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಡಾ. ಟಿ. ಪಾರ್ಥಸಾರಥಿ.—ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೋ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಜರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ನಾನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತರಾದ ಪಂಡಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ಯರು ಎನ್ನುವವರು ಒಂದು ಸಲ ನಾನು ನೋಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರ ಕೈಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಕುವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕುಯ್ದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ತ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಒಂದು ತರಹದ ಎಲೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಆ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ರಸವನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚಿದ ಕೊಡಲೇ ರಕ್ತ ಸುರಿಯುವುದು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಯಿತು ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಳಿಸಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜರುಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಆಗ ಕುಪ್ಪಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸುಲುಭವಾದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುದು ಈಗ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ. ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಜೋತ್.—ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಜರಿ ಇತ್ತು ಆದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗದೇ ಈಗ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ.— ಅಲೋಪತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಎನ್ನುವದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೋಪತಿ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವಾಗ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಆಹಾರ ಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಆಹಾರದ ಅಭಾವ ತಲೆದೋರಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೆ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗ ಆಗ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಆಹಾರ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಲೋಪತಿಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತನ್ಮೂಲಕ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕಿಯ ಸಹಾಯ ದೊರಕುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA—I beg to move.

"That the time for the consideration of Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitoners' Regisation and Medical Practioners Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1960 be extended till the end of the day"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAER.—The question is :—

"That the time for the consideration is the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practioners' Registration and Medical Practioners Miscllaneous Provisions Bill, 1960, be extended till the end of the day."

The motion was adopted.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಇಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ The Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Proctitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1960," ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಮೇಲೆ ನಾವೀಗಾಗಲೇ ಎರಡು ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿದೇವೆ. ಒಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧದ ಕಾನೂನು, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಷನರುಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿನ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಈಗ ಇದು ಭಾರತದ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೂಚಾನವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಅನಂತರ ಇದನ್ನು ಶಾಸನದ ಕಡತಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷು ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಂತಹ ಈ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದಂಥ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯವರು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ತಪ್ಪು ನೆಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಕೊಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳೇನು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಾನೂನ್ನು ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ವೈಪರೀತ್ಯವೇನು ಇದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ವಿಷದವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ರವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳಲೇ ಕಾಯಿನಿಂದ ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಜನರು ಸುಮಾರು 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ನಂದನವನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಈ ಡೊಂಕು ಬಾಲದ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುಕ್ಕೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಡೊಂಕು ಬಾಲದ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸೀದಾ ಸಾದಾ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Curved tail; it is not the tail of my friend Mr. Rachaiah or anybody. It is the curved tail—the way in which my friends are going n in the administration

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಚಯ್ಯನವರ ಬಾಲವಿದೆ ಎಂದಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಡೊಂಕು ಬಾಲದ ನಾಯಕರು ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾರು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕ 20 ಜನ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಲಿಂಗಾರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಈ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳು ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ಧೋರಣೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸಿನ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕವರು ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಮರ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಸರಕಾರ ಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಆಡಳಿತಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಚಯ್ಯನವರು ಹೇಳದೆ ತಾವಿಲ್ಲ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಗ್ರುಂಬಲ್ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಅವರು ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಲೆಬಾಗುತ್ತೇನೆ.

4-30 P. M.

ತಾವು ಈ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಲಿ ಬರುವವರೆಗೂ, ತಾವು ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂಥ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನವರನ್ನು ಆಚೆ ಓಡಿಸಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಮುಖಂಡತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೋ ಅವುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಯಾವು ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೇಳಿ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರ 11 ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಈಗಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿಯವರನ್ನು ಆಗ ಯಾರು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೆ ನನಗೆ ಆ 11 ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರು ಯಾರು ಎಂಬುದೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನನಗೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರ್ಥವಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ 1958 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಾನಿ ಮಸೂದೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ದೀಪ ಆರಿಹೋಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಇದೇನು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಾನಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯರ ದೌರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯವೋ ಏನೋ ಎಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸಿತು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ಅರ್ಧಘಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೀಪವೂ ಬಂತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಅಂತಹವರ ಮುಖಂಡತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಪುನಃ ಬಂತಲ್ಲಾ ಇದೇನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಾನಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯರ ದೌರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯವೊ ಅಥವಾ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯವೋ ಎಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸಿತು. ಅಂತಹ ದೌರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯ ಈಗ ಒದಗಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ, ತೂಕ, ಇಂದಿನ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ನಿಜ. ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳು ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿವುಂಟೇ ಅವರು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟುದುರ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನ್ಮ ಜನ್ಮಾಂತರಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಯಾಗಿ ನರಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂಥ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಗುಣಮುಕ್ತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಅಂತಹವರಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬರಾದ ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಡಾ. ಪಾರ್ಥಸಾರಥಿಯವರಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಒಂದು ಗುಣವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಭಾರತ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಅಂಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರೆದು ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೂರಾರು ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದದೆ ಕೇವಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ನನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಾನಿ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿನ ಬಂಡಿ ಹೋಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಖಂಡ ತುಂಡವಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ರಾಮ ಲಕ್ಷಣರು ರಾಕ್ಷಸರೊಡನೆ ಯುದ್ಧಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಲಕ್ಷಣ ಮೂರ್ಛೆ ಹೋದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನು ನನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂರ್ಛೆಹೋದ; ಅವನು ಉಳಿಯುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಸನ ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ರಾಮಭಕ್ತ ಆಂಜನೇಯ ಚಂದ್ರದ್ರೋಣ ಪರ್ವತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಗಿಡ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷಣನಿಗೆ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣನು ಚೇತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ! ಆಗ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣರು ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಜನೇಯ ರಾಕ್ಷಸರೊಡನೆ ಯುದ್ಧಮಾಡಿ ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಂಥ ರಾಮಾಯಣದ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವೂ ನೀವೂ ಈಗ ಓದುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಂತೆಂಥ ಗಿಡ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುವು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ನಿದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರು ಎಂತೆಂಥ ಗಿಡ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ದಿವ್ಯವಾದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಸಾಕು, ಆ ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊ, ಈ ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊ, ಎಂ. ಅಂಡ್ ಬಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊ, ಎಲ್ಕೊಸಿನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊ, ಸಿಪ್‌ಜಾಲ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ಜಾಪಾಳ ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊ ಎಂದು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ? .

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಹ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿ ನನಗಂತೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಭಾರತ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದಂಥ ಮದನಮೋಹನ ಮಾಳವೀಯ ಮಹನೀಯರು ಯಾವ ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಯನ್ನು ಗುಣಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು, ಅವರೇನು ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ನನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರೇ, ನಿಜವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಕೇವಲ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ್ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಾಲ ದೃಢಕಾಯರಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ! ಅದೇರೀತಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ಸ್ ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹರ್ಬ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಔಷಧಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಂತಹ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಯನ್ನು ಗುಣಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈಗ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ ! ಏಕೆ ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತರಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೆಗ್‌ಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಉದಾಸೀನ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಫುಲ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಪ್, ಕಾಮ, ತಪ್ಪಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಸಿಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಆದರೆ ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಾನಿ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರು ಕುಪ್ಪಿಮಾತ್ರೆಯೆಂದು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಎಂತಹ ಉತ್ತಮ ಔಷಧಿ! ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಔಷಧಿಯಿಂದ ಗುಣ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಮಾತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸುತ್ತು, ಎರಡು ಸುತ್ತು, ಮೂರುಸುತ್ತು ತೇದು ಔಷಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಔಷಧದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ಗುಣಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರು ದಡ್ಡರೇ? ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಲೂ ಅಂತಹ ಮಹನೀಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕಡಮೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಾನಿ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ನನ್ನು ಮೂಲೆಗೆ ತಳ್ಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೆಗ್‌ಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಹಚ್ಚದೆ ಕೇವಲ ಫಾರಿನ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ಸ್ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು, ಇಂತಹ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಇರಬೇಕು, ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು, ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಫೀಸ್ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡು ತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನನ್ನಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡಿ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ನೀವು ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯರು ದೇಶ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ನೋಡೋಣ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ವಿಧೇಯಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಆಡಳಿತಪಕ್ಷ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ 43 ಕ್ಲಾಜುಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋಕಡೆ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಈಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರು ವಾಗ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಾನಿ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವು ದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಕ್ಲಾಜು ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳು ತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಲಾಜುಗಳು ಬೆರಕೆಸೊಪ್ಪು ಸಾರು ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ L.A.M.S. L.A.M. A.B.M.S. G.C.I.M. D.S.A.C., ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇವೇನು? ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಇವತ್ತು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅಳಿಯಬೇಕೋ? ನನಗಂತೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನ ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಮರುಳು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು. ಏನಾದರೂ ಜನ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಯಿಂದ ನರಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಸಾಕು, ಆಗಲೇ ಪೇಟೆಂಟ್ ಡ್ರಗ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಈಗಿನ ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ಒಬ್ಬ ಡಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವತ್ತಿಗೂ ನೀವು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವೇನು ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರಲ್ಲಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಪಾಠ ಪ್ರವಚನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ನೀವು ಮಾಡು ತ್ತಿರುವ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಈಗಲೂ ಬೆಲೆ ಇದೆ. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು, ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಅದು ಜನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ, ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತರಿ, ಚಾಕು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್‌ಗಳ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಂಟ್ರಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈಗ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಯಾರು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರು ಈಗತಾನೇ ಬಂದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಟಿಕೆಟ್ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅವರ ಗತಿ ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ರಾಮನು ವನವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿದೆಯೋ ಅಂತಹವರೇ ಈಗ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರ ಮುಖಂಡತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಪಕ್ವವಾದ, ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕೃತವಾದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನುಳ್ಳ, ಒಂದು ವಿಧೇಯಕವನ್ನು ಸಹ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಡಿಗ್ರಿ, ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಅವನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ, ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸ್ ಕೊಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ರಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಫೈನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೇ? ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಧರ್ಮಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಎಲ್. ಎಸ್. ವೆಂಕಾಜಿರಾಯರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಒಂದು ತೋಟವೂ ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಿನೀರನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಗಿಡಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವೂ ಗಿಡ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳೇ, ಇನ್ನು ಚಂದ್ರ ದ್ರೋಣ ಪರ್ವತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತಹ ಗಿಡ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳು ಅವೂ ಸಹ ಗಿಡಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳೇ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಿಟಿ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಹತ್ತಿರ ನಲ್ಲಿನೀರು ಹಾಕಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿರುವ ಹರ್ಬ್ಸ್ ಸಹ ಅವೂ ಒಂದು ತರಹ ಗಿಡ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳೇ? ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಗಿಡ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಉಪಯೋಗ ಯಾವಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ಬರೆದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂತೆಂಥ ಗಿಡಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅವು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದುವು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ವೈದ್ಯ ಭೂಷಣರು ಪಂಡಿತೋತ್ತಮರು ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ನಿಪುಣರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಬರೆದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಓದತಕ್ಕ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇವಲ ಎಂ. ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಎಸ್, ಜಿ. ಸಿ. ಐ. ಎಂ., ಎಲ್. ಐ. ಎಂ. ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಳಲೆ ಕಾಯಿ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಎಂದು ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದವನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಇವರು ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲಾ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೆಂದು ಹೇಳೋಣ! ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಈದಿವಸ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡರ್ಸ್ ಮಿಡ್‌ವೈಫುಗಳೂ, ನರ್ಸುಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸ್ಟೆಥಸ್ಕೋಪನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವ ಹೇಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂದರೆ ಆ "ಅಣ್ಣ-ತಮ್ಮ" ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಗುಬ್ಬೀ ವೀರಣ್ಣನವರ ಮೊಮ್ಮಗ ಸ್ಟೆತಸ್ಕೋಪ್ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ರೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದೂ ಎರಡು ಒಂದೇ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನೀಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇಂಥ ಅಪಾರ ಬೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳಸಿದ ಒಂದು ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಧ್ವಜ ಪತಾಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುವಂತಾಗ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ! Term office; Maintenance of list of perons in Practice; Renewal of fees ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇವಲ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಜರಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾಟರ್ಸ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೇನಿದೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು? ಆದರೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಘಾಪೆಳೆ ಅವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ನನ್ನ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಡಾ. ಟಿ. ಪಾರ್ಥಸಾರಥಿಯವರೂ ಆ ಏನೋ "ಮೈಸಿನ್-ಮೈಸಿನ್" ಎಂತ ಬಹಳ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ಮ್ಯಾಸಿನ್'' ಎಂದರೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೇನು ಅರ್ಥ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

Dr. T. PARTHASARATHY (Malleswaram).—Sir, he may praise Ayurveda but not discredit Allopathy, just now he took a prescription from me for his illness.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರೇ ಏನೋ ಬರೆದು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ನನ್ನ ಜೇಬಿನಲ್ಲಿಡುತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನೇನು ಮಾಡಲಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಈಗ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆ ಪ್ರಿಸ್‌ಕ್ರಿಪ್‌ಷನ್ನಿನ ಪ್ರಭಾವವೇನೇನು !

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—It is a sin, that we have a Doctor as our Health-Minister. ಇವರ ಎದುರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಆ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಈ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತವೆ ? ಇವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಅಳಲೆಕಾಯಿ, ನೆಲತಂಗಡಿ, ಮೆಣಸಿನಪುಡಿ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲೆಷ್ಟು ಮಹತ್ವ ಅಡಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಹೇಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ? ಇವರು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಲ್ಲ ಆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಔಷಧಿಯ ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಡಜನ್ ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಏನೇನು ಇತರ ವಿಟಮಿನ್ ಗುಳಿಗೆಗಳವೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲದರ ಗುಣಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅತಿ ಮಹತ್ವವಾದ ಗುಣ ಆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೆಣಸಿನಪುಡಿ ಕಷಾಯದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆ ಕಷಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಷಡ್ರಸಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳೇನು ಅಡ್ವೈಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಆ ಮೆಣಸಿನ ಕಾಷಾಯಿನ ಮೇಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ತಿಳಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಬಾಕಿ ತಳದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಗಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೆಂಥ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ?

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ತಾವೇನು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಪಂಡಿತರೋ ? ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದೂ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಕಡೆ ತಲೆನೋವು–ಮೂಗುನೋವು ಬಂತೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಕಷಾಯಿ ವಿನಾ ಬೇರೆ ಏನು ಕೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 3 ಮಾತ್ರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 3 ಮಾತ್ರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳಿ ಎಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಗುಳಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಶಿರಾಕ್ಕೆ 5 ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚನ್ನನಕುಂಟೆ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮವಿದೆ. ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾತ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಪಂಡಿತರೊಬ್ಬರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಂಥ ರೋಗವಾಗಿರಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು 1–2 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಗುಣ ಪಡಿಸಬಲ್ಲರು. ಆ ರೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಔಷಧಿ ಇವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಇನ್ನು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ವೈದ್ಯರನ್ನು ಈದಿವಸ ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು 30–40 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಪಂಡಿತರ ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಮಗನ ಕೈ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾರಿಗೋ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ನೌಕರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಒಂದು ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೊಬ್ಬರೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಇಂಜೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕವರು, ಈ ಇಂಜೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನರ್ಸುಗಳು–ಮಿಡ್‌ವೈಫ್‌ಗಳೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ನಂಬುತ್ತಾರೆ ! ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಮಿನಿಷ್ಟರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ

ಯುವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈಗ ಅವರು ಹೊರಟಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂತ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈದಿವಸ ಕೆಲವರು ನಾವು ಆ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ನಮಗೂ ಈ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, M. B. B. S., ಗೇನು ಸ್ಟೇಟಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರೊ ಆ ಸ್ಟೇಟಸ್ಸನ್ನು ನಮಗೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ನಾವು 3 ಸಾವಿರ ಗಂಟೆ ಈ ಸಬ್‌ಜೆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಓದಿದ್ದೇನೆ 4 ಸಾವಿರ ಗಂಟೆ ಓದಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದರೆ–ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೇನು ! ಇದು ಸರಿಯೇ ? Experience is a good School but fees are heavy ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನುಭವದ ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈದಿವಸ ತಾವು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಡ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಆ ಅನುಭವದ ಅಳಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಪಂಡಿತ ಎಂತ ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾನೋ ಆತನನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿ ಕನ್ಸಲ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಡ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರೇನು ! ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈದಿವಸ ಆ ಅನುಭವಿಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಈ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಷೇಮಕರವಾದುದೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವುದೋ ಲೇಹವನ್ನು–ಕಾಯಕಲ್ಪವನ್ನು–ಮಳೆ–ಬಿಸಿಲು–ಛಳಿಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಜಗ್ಗದ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಏನು ಲೇಹ ಅದು ? ಮದನಕಾಮೇಶ್ವರಿ ಲೇಹವೋ ? ಅದು ಯಾವ ಕಾಯಕಲ್ಪ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಏನೇನೋ ಭಸ್ಮ, ಕಷಾಯ, ಲೇಹ್ಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ರೆಡಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದೆ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕಾಲದ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಾರ್ಲಿಯಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ. ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಹೇಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಗಾಡಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಹಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕ ಆ ಪಂಡಿತ ತಾರಾನಾಥರು ತುಂಗಭದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಾಶ್ರಮ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು-ರಸಾಯನಗಳನ್ನು-ಲೇಹಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದು ಅದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ರೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಸಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೇನು ? ಅಳಲೆಕಾಯಿ ಪಂಡಿತರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸತ್ತುಹೋಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಆಪರೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಸತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ? ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅವರೇನು ದೈವಿ ಸಂಭೂತರೇನು ? ಆಪರೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಬ್ಲಡ್‌ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದುದನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆಯಸ್ಸು ಮುಗಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೇನು ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲರು ? ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಮರ್ಮವೂ ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಮೊದಲು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಡಬೇಕು. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಢವಾದ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನಿಡಬೇಕು ; ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಆ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೊಂದುವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಬೆಳೆದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಆಗ ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹಾದಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು ; ಇದು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆದೀತು. ಎಲ್. ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಎಂ. ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಹಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದೇ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೇನಿದೆ? ಧರ್ಮಪ್ರಕಾಶ ವೆಂಕಾಜಿರಾಯರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ಥನಾರಾಯಣ ಪಂಡಿತರು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅನುಭವ, ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರಾ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳು ಇರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಏನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್, ಎಲ್ಫ್ಲೋಸಿನ್, ಕೊಡಾಫರ್ಮಿನ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಔಷದಿಗಳೇ. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಬೆಳೆದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ? ಹೀಗೇಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡು ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯೇ ? ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಕುಷ್ಠರೋಗಿಗೆ ಉಪಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ರೆಸಿಸ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್ ಪವರ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಳ್ಮೆ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಅದೇ ಅವರ ತತ್ವಾನುಯಾಯಿಗಳಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ? ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ನೇಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಾದ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸಸ್ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಏನು ? ಇವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲರು ? ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಸರಬರಾಯಿಗಾಗಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸರ್ವೀಸಸ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಬಳಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ ಇದೆ. ಅದೇ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಸರಬರಾಜಿಗೆ ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ ? ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಚುನಾಯಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ನಡೆಸಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ? ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಿದೆ, ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲಿಟಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಟಂಟ್. ಇದು ಬೇಡ. ಈಗಿನ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳೇನಿದ್ದರೂ ಹಣ ಕೊಯ್ಯಲು ಸಮರ್ಥರೇ ವಿನಾ ಜನ ಬದುಕಿಸಲು ಸಮರ್ಥರಾದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಯಾವ ಪ್ಯಾರಾ, ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರನ್ನು ಅವರ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಈಗೇನೋ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜು ತೆರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕರಿಕ್ಯುಲಂ ಏನು ? ಏನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ? ಟೈ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ಟೆತಸ್ಕೋಪ್ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ, ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ? ಆಗ ನಾಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅನೇಕ ನಾಡಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ನಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್‌ಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಹಿಡಿದು ನೋಡಿ ರೋಗಿಯ ಖಾಯಿಲೆ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದೇ ಈಗ ಸ್ಟೆತಸ್ಕೋಪ್ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಿವಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಬ್ದ ಕೇಳಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ರೂಢಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಿಡಮೂಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ವೃದ್ಧಿಮಾಡಿ 'ನೇಚರ್ ಕ್ಯೂರ್'ಗೆ, ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಖಾಯಿಲೆ ವಾಸಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ? ಧೂತಪಾಪೇಶ್ವರ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಔಷಧಗಳು, ಡೋಂಗರೆಯವರ ಬಾಲಾಮೃತ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳ ಅಡ್ವರ್ಟೈಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಈಗ ಬಹಳ ಜೋರಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿವಹಿಸಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ, ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕರಿಕ್ಯುಲಂ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕನುಗುಣ

ವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿತರಬೇಕು. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಚಿರಋಣಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

5-00 P.M.

†Sri T. PARTHASARATHI (Malleswaram).—My friend Mr. Muckannappa h s made beautiful speech. I still cannot understand the spirit of his speech, whether his sole aim is to make Ayurveda re-live or destroy the system of existing medicine, that is allopathic medicine. His sympathies are varied and his ambitions are very much confused. Coming to the aims of this Bill, I agree with several of my friends that the aim of this Bill is to encourage the study and spread of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. That is the aim, apart from amending the law relating to the medical practioners, etc. As I go through the Bill, I see no clause or nothing whatsoever to encourage the study or spread of such systems of medi(ince. If I remind the Health Minister, this Bill is only to indicate clauses as to how to control practitioners, not how to encourage the two systems of medicine. But unfortunately though it may be annoying to several of the integrated medical practitioners, if we are really to encourage Ayuredic system we have to remove the integrated system of coaching.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—These are all interim measures for the existing integrated system. In future it will only be Ayurvedic system of medicine. To-day we are having L.A.M.S. and L.U.M.S.

Sri T. PARTHARASATHI.—I came into contact wi h several of the practitioners who have learnt both the systems and I feel that they little sympathy for the Ayurvedic system. All of them mostly practise allopathic system of medicine and they have little affection for the the Ayurvedic system for which they are actually trained. Coaching for allopathic system would give them wider scope of knowledge so that they could practise and do some research in Ayurveda or Unani. In fact, we are producing half-baked allopathic doctors instead of pure Ayurvedic doctors. I want pure Ayurveda and pure Unani to be propagates.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—It is only to make provision for such of the people who existing to-day. We cannot say that they should not practise to-day. Such of the poeople who have been trained in integrated system should be given some status and hereafter they should not exist.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHI.—Apart from this, I want to answer a few allegations made by Sri C. J. Muckannappa regarding the alloptic system of medicine. He outright condemed the whole system of midicine I would never for moment allow such remarks to be made for such modern scientific system in which all of us belive. In fact, Mr. Muckannappa has absolute belief in the allopathic

(Sri T. PARTHASARATHI)

system and rarely uses Ayurvadic system medicine. Ayurvedic system as it originated in this country was really a great system of medicine. In fact, the treatises of Charaka and Sushrutha have still survived and I understand from one of the doctors that Sushruaha went to Persia to conduct an operation, one of the modern operations which require great knowledge and precision in surgery. But during the stages of occupation of this country by outsiders, Ayurveda become a backward number. In fact, Branins did not allow dissection of body. The scientific aspect of Ayurveda went away and the craft remained. That is why Ayurveda remained backward, though friend says that foreign occupation was responsible for it. It is due to our own cart prejudices, caste systems. Now the Ayurvedic system has lost its hold on people on many counts. One point which I want to stress is that the drugs that were available to-day. The methed of processing or preserving them is not correct. The other fact is the people are now-a-days accustomed to several types of intoxicants like coffee. We use all sorts of synthetic products. I do not think Anyuveda can have any effect on the system since our system itself is corrupted basically. We don't live so naturally as in the old days.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE—Allopathy is just treating symptoms, whereas Arurvedic and Unani systems are, treating the original causes.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHI.—I cannot argue with you because you are not an Ayurvedic physician. What I want to impress is that the present system of Ayurveda should be revolutinised and brought back to the old standards and people taught how to live better. In Ayurvadic system we have to practise preventive measures in which we have to believe as to live healthly on pure diet so that Ayurvedic medicine would have good effect on us. One beneficial thing in the western system of medicine is, we have enough drugs to prevent things from occurring or spreading. For instance, we prevent Diptheria from spreading. There are very good anti-biotics to-day. Can such a thing be possible in Ayurveda. In fact, some of the *Lahyams* which were being given to ladies after the delivery were very good tonics, but to-day the way in which it is prepared does not make it efficatiaos. Instead of pure ghee, they use Dalda. The purity of the manufacture and sincerity of the purpose should be achieved. I would request the medical pratitioners sincerely not to accept Allopathy as a main business and, foreget Ayurveda. In fact they pretend to be allopathic practitioners; they want to practise allopathy only. As a matter of fact, they were educated to bring about a revival of the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

Mr. Muckannappa should know that there is no system in Ayurveda medicine to prevent Tuberculosis or whooping cough. It is only our allopathy that does it. Apart from that Sir, I would like to impress upon the Health Minister one wrong he has done about tne Ayurvedic

Licentiates. I request him to recognise Mysore Licentiates also. There grouse is that there are so many doctors with the qualification which the Minister holds and he wants to encourage them.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.---I have also heard it.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Such people are there not only in Dr. Hegde' s constituency but even in Bangalore.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—But the majorty of them are true. So far as the concession extended in 1960, the majority is from South Canara. If the corresponding qualification is there, why not recognise them also?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I am sorry to see the Leader of the Opposition saying this. G. C. I. M. and L. I. M. of Madras were enjoying this privilege in South Canara and Bellary. That was extended only to allow such licentiates to be appointed by the L. F. Dispensaries in south Canara and Bellary and Belgaum.

Sri J. B MALLARADHYA.—I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to Notification issued under the signature of S. G. Rodda, Director of Public Health, Bangalore dated 10th April 1960. You have called for applications for Primary Health Centres and Dispensaries under the control of the Medical or Public Health Department as the case may be from candidates of Licentiates in Ayurveda medicine, Mysore.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, I do not want to withdraw any of the privileges that were enjoyed by somebody already.

Sri T. PARTHASARTHY.—If it is so, there is no complaint Sir, I appreciate the Bill that has been placed before us except for few defects and I wish the House adopts it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ (ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ).—

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಹಕೀಮರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಆಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರೀಜನ್ಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ವೈದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಒಂದು ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಹಾಕಿ ಅನೇಕಡೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಹಾನಿ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಮತ್ತು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ವೈದ್ಯರುಗಳು ಈ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷ ಅವರು ಈ ವೃತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೀಣತೆಯನ್ನು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ)

ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಕೆಲವು ನವೀನವಾದ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದುವರೆವಿಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಹನೀಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಲವು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ಎರಡನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವೀಣತೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಕಂಬೈಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಪಾಠ ಪ್ರವಚನವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನನಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕವಿದೆ. ಆಗ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ಕರಿಕ್ಯುಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಿ ಹೊಸ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು ಹಳೆಯ ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಮರೆಯದೆ ಇರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಆ ಒಂದು ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೇ ವಿನಾ ಈಗ ಹಾಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿರುವವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನಮಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನಾಟಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಫಾರ್ಮಕಾಲಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪಾಠ ಪ್ರವಚನ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಮಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಬಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ನಾನಾದರೂ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ, ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ನೆರವೇರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಏನಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನೂ ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದಿರೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಲಾಂಜಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅಲೋಪೆಥಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂನಲ್ಲಿ teach ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಎಲ್.ಎಂ.ಪಿ.ಗೇ ಹೋಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು. ಕೆಲವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಜರ್ ಸಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಕೆಲವು ಮೈನರ್ ಸಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಕೆಲವು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಫಿಸಿಕ್ಸ್ ಓದುವವರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಮೇಜರ್ ಆದರೆ, ಕೆಮಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಮೈನರ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅಲೋಪಥಿಕ್ ಸಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳಿರಬಹುದು, ಅಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನೂ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ತಾವು ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ 1872 ಗಂಟೆ modern medicineಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1820 ಗಂಟೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ, ಮಾಡ್ರನ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ practical traningಗೆ 17 ತಿಂಗಳು, ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ 12 ತಿಂಗಳು ಇದೆ, ಇದು ಏಕೆ? I am quoting from the prospects and curricula issued in respect of the Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore as against these figures will you tell me what is the correct figures?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—Majority of practical traning is in modern medicine ಅದೇನೋ ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ 100%ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸುಮಾರು 35% ನಷ್ಟು ಈ ಒಂದು ಸಿಸ್ಟಂನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ

ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉಳಿಕಿದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾಗ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಶುದ್ಧ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂಗೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ. ಈಗ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಲೋಪಥಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣತೆಯನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮರೆತ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಧಂಬರ್ಧ ಕಲಿತ ವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು Practice ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಡಿಗ್ರಿಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಆದದ್ದು ಬಿರ್ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ತಾವು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರೈಪರ್ಕೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶುದ್ಧ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಿಕ್ಯೂಲ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಶನ್ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಅವರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಒಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಹೋಲ್ಡರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ, ಡಿಗ್ರಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಅಕ್ಯಾಡಮಿಕ್ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ವಂಶ ಪಾರಂಪರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುವ ಪಂಡಿತರು, ಹಕೀಮರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿರುವುದುಂಟು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಅವರು ಏನೂ ಅರಿಯದ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಣಹಾನಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದೂ ಸಹ ಉಂಟು. ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಮಾನವ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ತಂದಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಸಾಧುವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದಿರುವಾಗ ಇದನ್ನು ತರಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು ವೈದ್ಯರು, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಯಾರು ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಯಾರ ಮೇಲೆ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಈ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂಥವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ, ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. 10 ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಇಂತಿಂಥಾ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದದ್ದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸ್ವತಃ ಡಾಕ್ಟರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರವೀಣತೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ)

ಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾನೂನಿನಿಂದ ಜನಗಳ ಹಿತ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ನಂತರ ಬೇಗನೆ ಪಾಸ್ ಆಗಿ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಆಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

5-30 P.M.

†Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM (K. G. F.).—Sir, I thank you and the Leader of the Opposition and the Minister for allowing me to speak for 5 minutes on this Bill. I am not going to support the Bill in *toto*. I am not in favour of supporting the Bill for the first reason that it is not going to help the people. It is the important duty of the State according to the Constitution to look after public health, but by this Bill we are entrusting public health in the hands of some Pandits who are not qualified to look after. I do not say that one every needs some academic qualification. For instance, you know that D. D. Nayak is a scientist, an agriculturist, an industrialist and a great engineer. He prepared a radio called the People's Radio for Rs. 50. He manufactured blades as good as 7 O'clock blades. He said that if one can have 3 shaves in a 7 O'clock blade, by his blade he can have 5 shaves. In spite of all this the Government of Mysore and the Government of Madras have not given him licence to manufacture it because he is not a qualified man from a college. Similarly, another gentleman manufactured a brinjal of the size of a pumpkin, but he was not allowed to continue this because he was not qualified in a college. But under this Bill, if a man has practised for 15 years even without any qualification he is allowed to practise. If a man has been practising in a village for 15 years, he is allowed. I do not know how Sri Muckannappa and others support this Bill which provides for people without qualifications to practise. We know that 75% of India's population live in rural areas and yet you allow a man without any qualifications to go on practising in the rural areas; he may not have any knowledge about modern medicines. I may tell you my own experience of a Pandit in my constituency. He approached me and said that he has invented a medicine for T. B. K. G. F. is noted for T. B. because the workers have to work underground. This Pandit told me that he experimented for one or two weeks and evolved this medicine for T. B. and he wanted to try it on some T. B. patient. I told him: "Don't try that Medicine on the K. G. F. workers, but try on some villagers." Then he tried that medicine on a woman in a village who was suffering from T. B. Two days afterwards I heard that that woman died. You want to allow such thing in the village without any restriction. This is how these ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine function. In fact, one Professor of History has written that development of ayurveda stopped

about 200 years ago and that thereafter there has been no development at all. Speaking about development, we hear that Russia sent a man round the world who went round the world in 1½ hours, but our Transport Minister Sri K. F. Patil wants to take 4 hours to go from Bangalore to Kolar in his S. T. bus to cover 40 miles. It is just like a bullock cart journey. That being the case of the common man, why should our Ministers go in big Plymouth cars costing Rs. 30,000? Can they not go in bullock carts? Then, Sir, some big man in Parliament who was a great devotee of Ayurveda approached an ayurvedic pundit for a medicine for cancer wash. The medicine of the pundit was this. Take a little bit of cowdung, mix it with two bottles of water and cow urin and shake it 7 times and then wash the cancer. This was the medicine prescribed by him for cancer wash and you allow such a man to practise in villages. Is this scientific? We must live with time and adjust ourselves to the demands of a scientific age. We cannot remain stagnant and go back to 2,500 years ago. Even today, the so-called Ayurvedic doctors use allopathic medicines. Are we going to allow this or not? Such people should be allowed to learn Allopathy and practise. For a proper understanding of Ayurveda, a knowledge of Samskrit is essential. But Samskrit is now a dead language. It is now spoken not. Moreover, there are so many patented allopathic medicines which are stored in every household and given on the appearance of certain symptoms; Aspro for example. I object to the suggestion of sending unqualified quacks to villagers. I do not know how the Hon'ble Minister for Health, who is allowing so many illegal things to go on, would tolerate quacks flooding the rural parts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There is hardly any time left for the reply.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I will now close, Sir.

†Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, I heard with great interest some of the suggestions and criticisms levelled against, the Bill. There have been some charges against the Government. That feeling may have emanated from the fact that I am the follower of the Allopathic system I can assure the House that it is my intention to give as much facilities to Ayurveda as is possible. I can go a step further and state that it is my intention to encourage Ayurveda more than Allopathy. I have done my best in this direction and I have gone to the extent of proposing a separate Directorate for Ayurveda, which may come about soon. But it has to be admitted that there are some snags. With the idea of encouraging Ayurveda, we stopped the integrated courses and pure Ayurveda was taken up. Our experience unfortunately has shown that the number of students for these courses has been dwindling. Last year it was 27 and this year it is between 10 and 15. One Ayurvedic college had to be closed. The number of students coming forward to learn pure Ayurveda is going down in other instituions also. I do not know if the public are apathetic or the students are not interested. Even the G. C. A. Ms. want to practise allopathy. It looks as though the main intention

(Sri. K. K. HEGDE)

of the students in getting admission is to get a licence to practice allopathy, which the Government has stopped since 1958.

Sir, the intention of the Government is to serve the demands of the people. If they want Ayurveda I do not think any Government would force Allopathy down their throats. My friend Sri Muckannappa was talking loudly and vehemently about Ayurveda. When I went to his place, he did not ask for an Ayurvedic hospital but wanted a primary health centre.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—That is not the truth. I only spoke of the politics involved in alloting health centres.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—If any member comes forward with suggestions in the direction of developing Ayurveda, I am prepared to take advice. We have constituted a Central pharmacy and have acquired 10 acres of land.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Is the state of affairs described by the Hon'ble Minister, indicative of the encouragement given by the Government to Ayurveda ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I am giving facts. If my friend Mr. Puttaswamy has any suggestions to make as to how we could encourage Ayurveda, I am prepared to listen and to act.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.-There should be a full-fledged Ayurvedic Hospital atleast in Bangalore with all the necessary equipments.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We have the S. J. C. M. hospital at Bangalore.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೆಥಸ್ಕೋಪ್ ಇದೆ. ಸಿರಿಂಜ್ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—ತಮ್ಮಂಥವರು ಬಂದು 'ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇಂಜಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Would the Minister give an assurance on the floor of the House that he will compel the Department to introduce Shudda Ayurveda hereafter ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I am prepared to do it. I have said so not only here, but everywhere. If my Hon'ble friend gives any suggestion, I will accept it. But today I am not in a position to get qualified hands to teach Ayurveda.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—You get a man, I will appoint him.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್.—Personnel ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಇರುವ personnelಗೆ ಅಡ್ವರ್ಟೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂಥವರನ್ನೇ ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—Integrated system of medicine ನಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We have made it a rule since 1958 onward.

Sir, coming to the Bill, the leader of the Opposition talked about the application of Chapter III to the areas in Bombay. I admit that at the time this Bill was drafted there was an enactment called the 'Inter-State Corportions Act' in Bombay. That could not be withdrawn without the permission of the Central Government. Now I am told the Central Government have given such permission.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Who is the Adviser to Government on Ayurveda ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—There is one Assistant Director of Medical Services for Ayurveda. Government's intention is to appoint a Director.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—May I know his qualifications and competence for this job.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—He has been appointed after looking into his qualifications. He is an L. A. M. S.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರ qualification ಏನೆಂದು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.—L. A. M. S. ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಯಾವ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಇರುವವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಡ್ವೈಸರ್ credentials ಏನು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

It should not be a case of a blind leading a blind.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I want to know who is a blind man, who is the man with one eye, or two eyes or three eyes. Give the man with many eyes and I will appoint him (*laughter*).

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನೇ ಬೇಕು. ಎರಡು ಕಣ್ಣು ಬೇಡ, ಮೂರು ಕಣ್ಣೇ ಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಕೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಭವರೋಗವೈದ್ಯ !

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—As regards establishment of a single or two boards, if necessary we may bifurcate and have two boards. We have made a provision for that. Generally the charges against the Government is that Government takes all the powers into its hands, so that it could interfere. I assure the Hon'ble Members that, that is not the intention of Government. To safeguard such things, such powers have been taken. As regards qualification for registration, we have been liberal just for the fact that we are introducing for the first time. LAMS is to be given the same status as the GCAM and LIM and such other categories. I assure the Hon'ble Members that it will be considered at the Select Committee

(Sri K. K. HEGDE)

stage. As regards qualification included in the Schedule, we have recognised other diplomas. It is our intention that our diplomas and degrees should be recognised elsewhere also. In some cases, the difficulty arises because, we have to recognise their degrees whether they have reciprocally recognised our qualifications or not, because many people who have taken such diplomas are practicing here and therefore we had to include those diplomas in the Schedule. We will make every effort to see that our diplomas are recognised elsewhere. If it comes to the worst we may take up the stand of non-recognising other diplomas as well.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Is there any possibility of removing such diplomas from our list?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—As a matter of retalion, will you remove Bombay qualifications, because Bombay Government have issued notices to medical practitioners practising in its limits with our qualifications to quit. If they do not come to terms, will you take steps to see that medical graduates from Bombay are disabled from practising in Mysore State?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We are making efforts to see that our LAMS is recognised. If it comes to the worst, we won't recognise their diplomas. There are hundreds of persons of Bombay qualifications practicing in Mysore.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—By retaliation, are you hurting the Bombay State or the people of our own State?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We are moving the Government. Two people who are practising in Bombay have been probably served with notices. When I went to Bombay they represented to me and I have sent a communication to the Bombay Government that they should recognise our qualifications.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—What is the reply to your letter from Bombay.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We have to wait. I may assure the Hon'ble House that all the suggestions that have been put forward by my friends here will be examined by the Select Committee to which I intend referring this Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1960, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Motion to Refer to a Select Committee

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1960, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sriyuts:

1. M. S. Patil
2. K. Doomappa
3. E. Pundaleekappa
4. A. R. Karisiddappa
5. D. Abdul Rasheed
6. M. R. Patil
7. K. S. Suryanarayana Rao
8. B. K. Nagur
9. K. P. Karumbiya
10. J. B. Mallaradhya
11. B. G. Khot

and 12. Smt. Annapurnabai Ragate

and that the Report of the Committee be presented during the current session."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Motion moved

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—On what date, Sir?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I have got an amendment. I move that Hon'ble Sri C. J. Muckannappa be included in the Committee proposed by the Hon'ble Minister.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That Sri C. J. Muckannappa be included in the Committee proposed by the Hon'ble Minister."

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, the number has been restricted. There have been some suggestions from other members also to include their names. I give an assurance that such of the members who want to participate will be invited. In view of this fact, I request my Hon'ble friend to withdraw his amendment.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— I will withdraw to allow Sri C. J. Muckannappa to be taken if the number of members is regarded as too many.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The opinion of Hon'ble member Sri C. J. Muckannappa will be invited.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That is a different matter.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I do not think his presence as a member—we are prepared to hear him and take his advice.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—The proceedings of the Select Committee are confidential. Unless he is a member of the Committee, his opinion cannot be taken.

Sri. K. K. HEGDE.—The Committee has a right of calling witnesses and take their opinion.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—(*Addressing Sri Venkatai Gowda*) Is he pressing his amendment?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I seek the permission of the House to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"that the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1960, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sriyuts:

1. M. S. Patil
2. K. Doomappa
3. E. Pundaleekappa
4. A. R. Karisiddappa
5. D. Abdul Rasheed
6. M. R. Patil
7. K. S. Suryanarayana Rao
8. B. K. Nagur
9. K. P. Karumbiya
10. J. B. Mallaradhya
11. B. G. Khot

and 12. Smt. Annapurnabai Ragate

and that the Report of the Committee be presented during the current session."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.— The House will now rise and meet tomorrow at 1.00 P.M.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Wednesday the 30th August 1961.

WD 6628—GPB—500—(L.A. New)- 29-3-67

THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY

Wednesday, the 30*th August,* 1961.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore. at One of the Clock.

Mr. SPEAKER (Sri S. R. KANTHI, B.A, LL.B.) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

SANCTION OF AN IRRIGATION WELL TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLONY IN CHINTAMANI TALUK

**Q.*—402. Sri J. NARAYANAPPA (Mulbagal).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether they would consider sanctioning an irrigation wel to the Agricultural Colony, Chintamani Taluk, Kolar District in the interest of agricultural production ;

(*b*) whether they are aware that correspondence regarding the matter started in the year 1952 and estimates also had been prepared ;

(*c*) the time required by them to sanction a well and complete the work ?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister) [on behalf of Sri N. RACHAIAH (Minister for Agriculture and Social Welfare)].—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Normally it would take two months for according sanction for a well work and thereafter it may take one year for completing the work. In case the estimate required to be revised it may take one more year to complete it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ನಾರಾಯಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕಾಲೋನಿಗೆ ಬಾವಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿ 9 ವರ್ಷವಾಯಿತು, ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಸಾವಕಾಶವಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—"Centrally sponsored scheme"ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೇರೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಾವಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ.

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†Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the Member concerned.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ನಾರಾಯಣಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವೇಕೆ?.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಅಂದಾಜಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅದು ರಿವೈಸ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಹಳೆಯ ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 12,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಪುನಃ ಅದು ರಿವೈಸ್ ಆಗಿ 9,600 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಆಯಿತು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿ, ಈಗ ಹೊಸಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ನಾರಾಯಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗಲೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದು ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಯಲ್ಲ, ನೀರಾವರಿ ಬಾವಿಯಾದುದರಿಂದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ನಾರಾಯಣಪ್ಪ.—ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು, ಮುಳಬಾಗಿಲು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಈಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ; ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಕಾಲೋನಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ? ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿದಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಐದರಿಂದ ಹತ್ತು ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನು ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು 400 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಹಾಯ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಎತ್ತು ಮುಂತಾದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಸಲಕರಣೆ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು 400 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಹಾಯಕೊಡುವುದು. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಯಮ ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ, ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೊಂದು ಬಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಕಾಲೋನಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸದೇಹೋದರೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇ ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ತತ್ವವನ್ನಂಗೀಕಾರಮಾಡಿ ಆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕಾಲೋನಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇದು Centrally sponsored scheme ದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ ಉಲ್ಲಾಳ್.—ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ಬಾವಿಗಾಗಿ 400 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯಾವಾಗ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

IRRIGATION TANKS IN CHITRADURGA DISTRICT.

*Q.—687. Sri K. KENCHAPPA (Hiriyur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the names of irrigation tanks in Chitradurga District (Talukwar) in which there is no water and the duration for which they are so dry ;

(b) the rain fall gaze in the above area since 1960 June each month, till to-day ;

(c) the date and number of Government Order granting remission or suspension of wet or water-rate assessments, with reference to each tank with reasons ?

A.—Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—

(a), (b) & (c) Please see the Statement appended

(SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA)

Statement showing tanks in Chitradurga District which were dried up during 1960-61 and relief given, etc.

Sl. Number	Name of the Taluk	Name of irrigation tanks in which there is no water and the duration for which they are so dry.	The rainfall gaze in the above area since 1st June 1960 each month till to-day.	The date and No. of Government order granting remission or suspension of wet or water-rate with reference to each tank with reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
			MM	
1	Chitradurga.	Following tanks got dried up during 1960-61 in this taluk.	June 1960 39—9	Government in their Order No. RDF 22 TSY 61, dated 13th June 1961 have suspended collection of dry assessment in all scarcity areas.
			July 76—3	
			August 5—2	
		1 J. N. Kote	September 99—0	
		2 Gonur	October 45—5	
		3 Kallahalli	November 36—0	Proposal for remission of half wet assessment is under consideration of the Deputy Commissioner.
		4 Kyadigere		
		5 Dyamavvanahalli		
		6 Doddaghatta		
		7 Kadabanakatte		
		8 Bommakkanahalli		
2	Hiriyur.	No tank in this Taluk went dry during 1960-61.	June 1960 18—0	No remission is proposed to be granted in this taulk.
			July 35—6	
			August ...	
			September 71—7	
			October 84—6	
			November 28—7	
			March 1961 5—8	
			April 10—5	

3	Molakalmuru	Following tanks were dried up during 1960-61.	June 1960	16—09	Collection of dry assessment has been suspended in scarcity areas as per the G.O. dated 13th June 1961. Proposal for remission of half wet assessment is under consideration of the Deputy Commissioner.
		1 Chikkanahalli	July	47—09	
		2 Devasamudra	August	10—06	
		3 Konasagara	September	169—08	
			October	...	
			November	42—02	
			February 1961	17—06	
			March	...	
4	Holalkere	No tank in this taluk went dry during 1960-61.	June 1960	2—60	No remission is proposed to be granted in this taluk.
			July	3—05	
			August	...	
			September	4—40	
			October	2—20	
			November	0—10	
			December	...	
			Janary 1961	...	
			February	...	
			March	0—50	
5	Hosadurga.	There was no water in the following tanks.	June 1960	25—4	No remission is proposed to be granted in this taluk.
		1 Srikal for 3 months	July	57—2	
		2 Garage do	August	9—4	
		3 Belagur for 1 month	September	94—6	
		4 Uramundinakere for 1 month.	October	257—4	
		5 Kaggalakitte for 1½ months.	November	43—06	
			April 1961	...	
			...	...	

1	2	3	4		5
				MM	
6	Jagalur	Halavandandi. } Breached Hirearkere } tanks. There is no water in the following tanks since last 3 months, 1 Bilichovedu 2 Halekal 3 Bidarker 4 Nibagur	June 1960 July August September October November April 1961	17—07 139—00 9—07 164—03 63—05 22—09 3—07	The Divisional Commissioner, Bangalore Division, has sanctioned in his order dated 25th November 1960 remission of ½ wet assessment and ½ irrigation cess in respect of Malavadandi tank from 55-56 to 59-60 and proposals in respect of Hirearkere is under consideration of the Deputy Commissioner. There are no proposals in respect of other tanks.
7	Davangere.	No tank had dried up in this taluk.	June 1960 July August September October November April 1961	56—4 86—3 9—9 189—9 3—6 19—8 56—9	No orders have been issued by Government in respect of this taluk. Also no remission is proposed to be granted in this taluk.
8	Harihar	Following tanks are dried since February 1961. 1 Kondajiji 2 Kunibelakere 3 Jigali 4 Yalavanti 5 Sivigere 6 Komaranahalli.	June 1960 July August September October November March 1961 April	39—6 106—6 12—7 142—2 115—0 5—1 3—8 33—0	No orders have been issued by Government in respect of this taluk. The Deputy Commissioner has reported that since there was no report of failure of crops, the question of grant of remission of assessment does not arise.

9 Challakere.	Following tanks are dried since one year.			
	1 Durgavarkere	June 1960	3—8	Government in their Order No. RD 22 TSY 61, dated 13th June 1961 have suspended collection of dry assessment.
	2 Nagaramgere	July	13—2	
	3 Dodderi Chikkore tank.	August	6—3	
		September	54—5	
	4 Dodderi Doddakere.	October	24—9	Proposals for remission of $\frac{1}{2}$ wet assessment are under consideration of the Deputy Commissioner.
	5 Sanikere tank	November	13—0	
	6 Karikere tank	April 1961	13—3	
	7 Bommasamudra tank.			
	8 Nanivala tank			
	9 Duggavara tank			
	10 Meerasabihalli balakere.			
	11 Marikunte tank			
	12 Chikkamadhure tank.			
	13 Ranikere tank			
	14 Kodihalli tank			
	15 Hirehalli tank			
	16 Banjigere tank			
	17 Bukkambudhi tank			
	18 Gowrasamudra tank			
	19 Bandethimlapura tank.			
	20 Thallak tank			
	21 Doddullarthi tank			
	22 Yedalaghatta tank			
	23 Thippanakote tank			

1	2	3	4	5
			MM	
	24	Ghataputhi tank		
	25	Oblapura tank		
	26	Donehalli tank		
	27	Palainkote tank		
	28	Inam Thippareddihalli		
	29	Hirekere (Naikana-hatti)		
	30	Guntaka Olemanahalli tank		
	31	Naikanahatti Chikkakere.		
	32	Ramasagara tank		
	33	aravu tank		
	34	Vrindavanahalli tank		
	35	Belegere tank		
	36	Korlakunte		
	37	Channammana-gathihalli tank		
	38	Jajur tank		
	39	Siddsewaranadurga tank		
	40	Eswara tank, Chickchellur		
	41	Doddachellur tank		
	42	Doddakere Maha-devapura.		
	43	Chikkakere Maha-devapura.		
	44	Kyadigunte tank		

45 Pillahalli boothappanakere.
46 Bommanakunte tank.
47 Kadehude tank
48 Jannenahalli tank
49 Budnahatti tank
50 Kaparahalli tank
51 Valase tank
52 Katamadevarakote tank.
53 Gudipalli tank
54 Mylanahalli tank
55 Bhoganahalli tank
56 Bhoganahalli small tank.
57 Naikanahatti Hosakere.
58 Bheemanakere amanikere.
59 Nerlagupte Hosakere tank
60 Mustalagummy tank.
61 Haravigondanahalli tank
62 Gowripura tank
63 Pillahalli Bommadevarakere.
64 Jajuru Murudi Sanjeevaiana-katte.
65 Junjaragunte tank

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಒಣಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವರದಿಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೆರೆಯೂ ಒಣಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ verify ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಖುದ್ದು ನಾನು ನೋಡಿ verify ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಹೀಗೆ ಮಳೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆಯಾದರೂಕೂಡ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದೆಯಿರುವ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇರುವ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪನೀರಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಭೂಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರೀಮಿಷನ್ ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಯಾವ ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಒಣಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಐಮಂಗಲದ ಕೆರೆ, ಮೇಟಿಕುರ್ಕೆ ಕೆರೆ, ಶ್ರವಣ ಕೆರೆ, ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಯಾವಾಗಲಾದರೂ ನೀರಿತ್ತೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—1960–61ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಒಣಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಮಗೆ ವರದಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ವರದಿ ಸುಳ್ಳಾದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—That is hypothetical.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ನೀವೂ ನಾನೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡೋಣವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—1960-61ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಒಣಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥಿಂಥ ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬರೆದು ಕೊಡಲಿ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ವರದಿ ತರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆರೆಯ ಅಂಗಳ ಒಣಗಿಲ್ಲ ಕೆಸರ ಇತ್ತು. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಕೆರೆ ಒಣಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದೂ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಹೌದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಇತ್ತು ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನೀರಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕೆರೆ ಬತ್ತಿ ಹೋಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಇತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ?

(ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ.)

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is it not a fact that when you went round to Chitaldrug that way, the people of Hiriyur Taluk, particularly Dharmapura Hobli represented that Dharmapura Tank went dry and they were put to very great difficulties and distress?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Last year I went to Dharmapura Hobli and the people there represented that they are put to a lot of difficulty. I do not remember any reference made to any particular tank. There is no intention to hide facts. In the case of other Taluks I have mentioned some tanks have gone dry and therefore we have granted remission. If it is true that in the case of some other tanks also there was no rain and consequently the atchkatdars have suffered loss, the Government will be sympathetic in such cases.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I am not making any accusation against the Government. The Minister on the very spot said that Hobli is suffering a lot since the Tank has gone dry and the relief sought for by the people of the area will be considered very sympathetically and they will extend their helping hand to the people of that area. That is what the Minister stated there. With that intention my friend Sri Kenchappa put the question to ascertain the help rendered by the Government.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I have not inspected all the taluks. The tanks must have received water later on. I do not know.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಹೋದಂಥ ದಾರಿಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಧರ್ಮಪುರಿ ಕೆರೆಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಇರಬಹುದು ಅದು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ? ಆ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಅಸೆಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸಸ್ಪೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಅಸೆಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸಸ್ಪೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಟೂರ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಮ್ ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಈಗ ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ; ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅದನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 1960-61ನೇ ಇಸವಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ನೀರು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದು 1961-62ನೇ ಇಸವಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 1960-61ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡೋಣ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಆಗಬಹುದು.

Sri B. S. SHANKARAPPA.—No remission is proposed to be granted in this Taluk. ತಾಲೂಕಿಂದಾಯ ರೆಮಿಷನ್ ಮಾಫಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಯಾವಾಗ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Tahasildar.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ.—ತಹಸಿಲ್ದಾರರು ಶಿಫಾರಸನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—In Hosadurg and Holalkere no tank went dry and so there was no question of granting remission. In respect of wet assessment, in Hosadurg, there was no water in some tanks for 3 months or one month or 1½ months. Subsequently those tanks have received water.

Sri B. S. SHANKARAPPA.—Is it not a fact that no wet crop was taken in Hosadurg Taluk in the year 1960-61 under the tanks ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—According to my information, there was wet crop taken.

Sri B. S. SHANKARAPPA.—I come from Belagur. There is no water in the tank there and no wet crop has been taken for the last 10 years. Without restoration of the tank how can crop be taken ? Is it not a wrong report ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I will enquire into the matter.

REPAIRS TO TANKS IN BELGAUM TALUK.

**Q.*—691. Sri N. O. SAMAJI (Belgaum II).—

Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) the number of tanks in Belgaum Taluk ;

(*b*) the number of tanks repaired and under repairs ?

A.—Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—

(*a*) 243 including Bhandaras.

(*b*) Repaired : 30, Under Repairs : 14.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—May I know as to how many of these tanks are private and how many are public tanks ?

† Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—That information is not before me.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—May I know, in regard to tanks which have been breached or silted up, whether there is any set programme on behalf of the Government to repair them within a specific period ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—There cannot be any specific grant for these tanks. There is a lumpsum grant at the disposal of the Executive Engineer and he makes up a phased programme and takes up as many works as possible.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—My question is whether there is any definite programme, say two years or four years or even 10 years within which all the tanks will be repaired and made fit for irrigation ?

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—Sir, we have provided a definite amount in the Third Five-Year Plan and as and when the funds are made available and as when the projects get ready, we take them. For example, out of these tanks, we have mentioned that 30 tanks have been required and 14 are under progress and some more are to be taken up.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—That is not a proper answer. May I know whether there is any phased programme on behalf of the Government to repair all these tanks within a specific period ?

† Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Well, Sir, the Government have got a sort of programme and as far as possible these breached tanks will be repaired. The Government have recently passed an order that with the consent of the local M.L.As and M.L.Cs and Taluk Board Members and Presidents, a top priority list should be prepared for each Taluk and as far as we can provide funds, on the basis of top priority list, works may be taken up. It may be five or ten years. We cannot exactly tell you definitely the period within which these tanks will be repaired. Anyway on the basis of phased programme, these works will be taken up and the top priority of works will be determined by the local representatives themselves at a meeting of the officials and non-officials.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—May I know whether the Government is prepared to forgo the wet assessment levied on the lands just below these tanks so long as the tanks are not repaired and water is not available ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—That depends upon the report we receive from the Local Revenue Officers. If they make a report that crops are not raised under these tanks and a recommendation is accordingly made by the Deputy Commissioner or the concerned Revenue authorities, the question will be considered.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—The question is, that all these tanks or even more of them were taken up 100 years back and all of them are becoming useless. When the Government is recovering tax for water, how could the Government say that they will take 8 years or 10 years for repairing them ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—I do not say that all these silted up tanks should be repaired or will be repaired, for there is a time-limit or age-limit. There is no good giving injection to a man who is on the death-bed. Like that, it may not be possible to repair all the silted-up tanks. Such of these tanks as can be repaired will be attended to and such tanks which cannot be repaired will be abandoned and new sites must be found for them.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—You were pleased to tell us that there will be a priority list prepared by non-officials and officials and the works will be executed within about one year, two years, three years or five years. Will the Government assure this House that they are not going to take up fresh works other than the works included in the priority list ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Taking up fresh works is quite different from taking up repairs to breached tanks. There will be a certain amount allotted for the repairs of tanks, certain amount will be allotted for fresh works. According to the provision in the budget all works will be taken up.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—So far as these silted up tanks are concerned, the beds of these tanks have been leased by Government to some persons and those persons or other persons interested in them are coming in the way of de-silting these tanks. May I know whether this fact is brought to the notice of Government ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—The question of de-silting of tanks is not by experience found to be very successful. Therefore, there is no question of de-silting the tanks. The only thing is, in certain cases we can raise the waste-weir and see that it is made use of by storing water. Otherwise, tanks beds will be abandoned and given away for cultivation and new sites will be found, wherever possible.

POLICE FIRING AT HUVINAHADAGALLI IN BELLARY DISTRICT.

**Q.*—758. Sri M. M. PATEEL (Hadagalli).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether they are aware that very recently in the month of May, 1961, Police resorted to firing at Huvinahadagalli in Bellary District ;

(b) if so, under what circumstances the firing took place ;

(c) the number of deaths and injuries in that firing ;

(d) the persons responsible for this occurrence ;

(e) the action that has been taken so far by the Government in this connection ?

A.—Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Home).—

(a) The Police resorted to firing on 26th April, 1961 at this village.

(b) During the Jatra of Uramma on 26th April 1961 at Huvinahadagalli, the Police Inspector came to know that a buffalo had been slaughtered and its head brought near the temple, in spite of his attempts to prevent the unlawful slaughter. When the Police Inspector seized the head of the buffalo and was removing it to the Police Station there was great opposition from a mob of three to four thousand people and stones were pelted on the police party. The Police opened fire.

(c) Died—2. Injured—12. (Including six Policemen).

(d) The rioters were responsible for this occurrence.

(e) Two cases, one in Cr. No. 82/61 u/s 3 and 5 of the Animal Sacrifice Act and the other in Cr. No. 83/61 u/s 147, 148 and 324, IPC, have been registered against the rioters and the cases are pending trial.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಹೂವಿನಹಡಗಲಿ ಊರಮ್ಮನ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ವಧೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿದಮೇಲೆ ಕಾನೂನು ರಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಯಾವ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಪ್ರಾಣಿವಧೆ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತವಾಂಶ ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಲವು ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಜನಾಂಗ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ವಧೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರದು. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಇದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ತರಹದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡ, ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತಕ್ಸೀರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ತಕ್ಸೀರು ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರದೂ ವಿರೋಧವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಘಟನೆ ನಡೆಯುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಹಾನಿಯಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಸಂಭವ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿತ್ತೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಗೋಲೀಬಾರು ಆದದ್ದು ನಿಜ ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಜೆ. ಸದ್ಯೋಜಾತಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ.—ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಜೆ. ಸದ್ಯೋಜಾತಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ.—ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರು ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಇದ್ದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಜೆ. ಸದ್ಯೋಜಾತಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ.—144 ನೇ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ತರಹ ಪ್ರಾಣಿವಧೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸಿದಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಿ. ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮಾತ್ರದಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೇ ಮುಗಿಯಿತೇ; ತಿಳಿದೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ಏನು, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಪ್ರಾಣಿವಧೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My question is not answered. What preventive measures did you adopt during this year's Jatra ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಪ್ರಾಣಿವಧೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಜಾತ್ರೆ ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರಿಂದ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಷರತ್ತು ಇದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ ?

I want to know whether a license was obtained from the Tahsildar or Magistrate and the conditions imposed ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Firstly, I am not sure whether that was a case in which a license was necessary and whether a license was taken. Therefore, that matter is not before me.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹತೋಟಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಗೋಲೀಬಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ಗದಗ್.—ಜಾತ್ರೆ ನಡೆಸುವವರು ಜಾತ್ರೆ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಲು ಪರವಾನಗಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದರೇ ಅಥವಾ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದ್ದರೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಪರವಾನಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ಗದಗ್.—ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಹೇಗೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಪ್ರಾಣಿವಧೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಭವವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದಪ್ಪ.—ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಮೇಳ, ನಾಟಕ ಇದು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೊದಲು ತಹಸೀಲ್‌ದಾರರು, ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರು ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ, ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ವಾಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—Was buffalo slaughtered before the deity or was it slaughtered elsewhere ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—From the information that is on hand, it was slaughtered and the head taken round the deity.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಜೆ. ಸದ್ಯೋಜಾತಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ.—ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಲಾಠಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್, ಟಿಯರ್ ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಟಿಯರ್ ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಎಕ್ವಿಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು armed men ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಲಾಠಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹತೋಟಿ ಮೀರಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಭಯ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಫೈರಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕಾಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಜೆ. ಸದ್ಯೋಜಾತಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ.—ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸಿದಾಗ ವೇಳೆ ಎಷ್ಟಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಜಾವ ಸುಮಾರು 4–5 ಗಂಟೆ.

Dr. A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—The Minister said that the slaughter of the buffalo not known previously to the Police or to the Government. But in the answer it is said 'the Police inspector came to know that a buffalo had been slaughtered and its head brought near the temple, in spite of his attempts to prevent the unlawful slaughter.' Is it not a fact that it was known to the Police earlier ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಇಂಟರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂತೆ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಪ್ರಿಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು.

> "During the Jatra of Uramma on 26th April 1961 at Huvinahadagalli, the Police Inspector came to know that a buffalo had been slaughtered and its head brought near the temple........"

ಈ ಕೃತ್ಯ ನಡೆದಮೇಲೆ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಬಂತು.

1–30 P.M.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—It was known to the police also. I want to know what attempts the police Inspector made to prevent this.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ವಧೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಿಸುವುದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—Preventive steps ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಉತ್ತರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I am sorry, it is not correctly interpreted. To a question of Mr. M. M. Pateel I already replied that we had given them warning that they shall not do it. That is one of the preventive actions we have taken.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿವಧೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಜನತೆಯಿಂದ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹೋಗಿತ್ತೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಅದೇ ಹೋಗಿತ್ತೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಡೆದ ಜಾತ್ರೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಆಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಪಡೆ ತರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಏನಿತ್ತು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಒದಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮರುದಿವಸ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಆಡಳಿತದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ರಾಮಪ್ಪ.—ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಉಂಟಾಯಿತು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇನ್‌ಕ್ವಾಯಿರಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು Self protection Self defence ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮನದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

MURDERS COMMITTED IN T-NARASIPUR, KOLLEGAL TALUKS.

**Q*.—815. Sri T.P. Boriah (Kollegal).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the number of murders that took place in each of the taluks of T-Narasipur and Kollegal each month from 1957 up-to date ;

(*b*) the number of cases in which the accused have been convicted and the number of cases in which they have been acquitted ?

A.—Sri H. M. Channabasappa (Minister for Home).—

(*a*) *Vide* statement given below.

(*b*)

		T-Narasipur	*Kollegal*
No. Convicted	...	3	10
No. Acquitted	...	7	7

STATEMENT

1	*T-Narasipur Taluk* 2	*Kollegal Taluk* 3
August 1957	...	1
October 1957	...	1
November 1957	3	...
December 1957	...	1
February 1958	...	1
March 1958	1	1

1		2	3
May	1958	1	1
August	1958	...	1
October	1958	1	...
February	1959	...	1
March	1959	1	...
May	1959	3	3
December	1959	...	2
March	1960	1	...
April	1960	1	1
May	1960	1	...
August	1960	1	...
September	1960	...	1
November	1960	...	1
December	1960	1	...
January	1961	...	1
February	1961	...	2
March	1961	...	2
May	1961	1	1
	Total ...	16	22

Note :—There were no murders during the months not listed above.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಪಿ. ಬೋರಯ್ಯ.—ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಟಿ. ನರಸೀಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ convicted 3, acquitted 7 ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ convicted 10 acquitted 7 ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಕೊರೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಏನಾಯಿತು ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಿದೆ.

	T. Narasipur	Kollegal
out of 16 cases Detected	10	20
un-detected	4	1
under investigation	2	1
	16	

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಪಿ. ಬೋರಯ್ಯ.—ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಲೀಸರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳ ವಕೀಲರಿಗೂ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿರುವುದೇ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಪಿ. ಬೋರಯ್ಯ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೋಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಜಡ್ಜುಗಳು ಜಡ್ಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್.—ಆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಲೆಗಳಾಗು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗುವುದೇ ಕಾರಣವಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಕೊರೆಗಳಾಗುವುದು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದೆ.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO SUGARCANE CROP IN T-NARASIPUR TALUK.

*Q.—818. Sri T. P. BORIAH (Kollegal).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

the steps they have taken to supply water for sugarcane crop upto the Bannur tank in T-Narasipur Taluk from the C.D.S. Main Channel during summer ?

A.—Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—

No steps are taken in this behalf since the proposal is not feasible.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಪಿ. ಬೋರಯ್ಯ.—ಈ ಚಾನಾಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೈಲುವರೆಗೆ ಇದೆ ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ 27 ಮೈಲುವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ ಈ ಚಾನಲ್ 65 ಮೈಲಿ ಉದ್ದವಿದೆ.

EXTENDING OF ELECTRICITY FROM HONUR TO MAHADESWARA HILLS IN KOLLEGAL TALUK.

*Q.—822. Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palaiyam).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether representation have been received for extending electricity from Honur to Mahadeswara Hills in Kollegal Taluk ;

(*b*) whether they are aware that there are more than 2,000 irrigation wells that need power, beyond Honur towards Mahadeswara Hills;

(*c*) the number of agriculturists that have deposited money for electric power for their irrigation wells beyond Honur ;

(*d*) whether estimates have been prepared ; and if so, the steps they have taken to sanction power ?

A.—Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—

(*a*) No.

(*b*) No. The Mysore State Electricity Board has received only 15 applications for power supply to I. P. Sets from the agriculturists of Chickmalapura village which is situated about 3 miles beyond Honur.

(*c*) 15.

(*d*) Estimates for arranging power supply to the above 15 applicants are under preparation by the Mysore State Electricity Board.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—In answer to (b), you have said 'No'. May I take it for granted that there are disputes the existence of these well ?

† Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—It may be so, but the applications which we have received for I. P. Sets are only 50.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA—Is it not a fact that when the Minister for P. W. D. visited Mahadeshwara Hills, he made a note in his book that electricity should be extended to Mahadeshwara Hills ?

† Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH .—What does it prove? It does not prove that there are 2,000 irrigation wells.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—My question is, is it not a fact that there is necessity to extent electricity to the hills in view of the numerous irrigation wells there?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—Yes, it is a fact.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—May I know whether Government would take steps accordingly ?

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—The intention of Government is to give electricity to all irrigation wells. But, it must be feasible also *i.e.*, if each H. P. works out to less than 1,250 rupees, then it is feasible and the work could be taken up. If it is too costly, it cannot be taken up. Therefore, this will be examined and it will go before the Board and the Board will sanction it.

RESERVATION OF A STRIP OF LAND ALONG THE FORESHORE IN MANGALORE TALUK FOR THE USE OF FISHERMEN.

**Q.*—840. Sri GAJANAN PANDIT (Mangalore II).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether there is a proposal to reserve a strip of land along the foreshore from Ullal to Tralapadi villages in the Mangalore taluk for the exclusive use of fishermen, and to assign the same to them as and when applications are received;

(*b*) whether this scheme is restricted to this area alone or for the other taluks in the district abutting on the sea;

(*c*) if there is no such scheme whether they will consider preparing scheme for the entire district of South Kanara ?

A.—Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—

(*a*) and (*b*) There is a proposal to grant land to fishermen near the sea coast in the entire District by assigning Government lands wherever available. The question of acquiring private lands and assigning them is also under consideration. These proposals are not confined to the area from Ullal to Talapadi alone.

(*c*) Does not arise in view of reply to (*a*) and (*b*) above.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Has a survey been made to find out the extent of Government land and private land that is available ?

†Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Survey has been made. The extent of land required to settle these fisherman is 356 acres and 18 cents. The cost of acquisition would come to Rs. 4,74,420.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—That is an answer to my yesterday's question regarding sites. But for the other purposes required by the fishermen, is there any other proposal ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—No.

Sri Y. MANJAYYA SHETTY.—May I know whether this proposal is implemented by assigning any land to any fisherman in South Canara District ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I want notice.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Is the Government aware that large number of areas have been assigned to private land owners who are not fishermen ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—May be.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT —May I know where lands will be acquired to provide for fishermen ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.— Wherever it is possible.

Sri Y. MANJAYYA SHETTY.—May I know when the Government has taken serious note to implement this proposal ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—When Government thinks of a proposal it is presumed that they think of it seriously.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—In view of the fact that a large number of fishermen families will be displaced when the Mangalore Port is taken up, will the Government take steps to see that the plan are finalised ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The proposal will be considered.

EXPANSION OF ELECTRIC MAINS TO PAVOOR-HAREKAL AND AMBLAMOGARU VILLAGES.

**Q.*—842. Sri GAJANAN PANDIT (Mangalore II).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether the Scheme for expansion of Electric Mains to Pavoor-Harekal-Amblamogaru villages south of Netravathi River has been sanctioned ;

(*b*) if so, what is the progress of the work so far ;

(*c*) if the work has not been taken up the reasons for the delay ;

(*d*) whether they are aware that there is lot of agitation from agriculturists south of Netravathi River for extension of electric lines for the purpose of installing electric pumps;

(*e*) the action they propose to take in this regard ?

A.—Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—

(*a*) An estimate for arranging power supply to 16 I. P. Sets at Pavoor, Harekal and Amblamoguru village has been sanctioned by the Mysore State Electricity Board.

(*b*) All the poles required for the transmission line have been conveyed to the work spot and most of them have been erected.

(*c*) Does not arise in view of reply to clause (*b*).

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) A Scheme for extending power lines south of the Netravathi river at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,86,000 has been sanctioned by the Mysore State Electricity Board. Materials required for the work are being collected. Power will be supplied after 50 per cent of the applicants instal the pump sets and complete other formalities as per rules.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Are the Government aware that a scheme was prepared prior to 1956 by the Madras Government for this area at an estimatsd cost of Rs. 2,75,000 ?

†Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—I have not got that information before me. We have an estimate ready and the work is in progress. There is another estimate ready for Rs. 4,86,000 for supplying power to I. P. sets.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—For the Pavoor-Harekal and Amblamoguru villages, the Madras Government had prepared a scheme costing about Rs. 2,75,000? The present scheme of this Government is for spending only Rs. 93,000.

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR.—Now a scheme has been sanctioned by this Government also. It may be possible to extend power to all these villages and meet the requirements for I. P. sets. This estimate is purely for I. P. sets and later on it can be extended for other purposes also.

FILLING UP OF VACANCIES OF MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROBATIONERS.

**Q.*—849. Sri G. SIVAPPA (Chitradurga).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) when and how many vacancies of Medical and Public Health Probationers have been advertised by the Public Service Commission ;

(*b*) when and how many vacancies were filled ;

(Sri G. Sivappa)

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to call for fresh applications for the recruitment of Medical and Public Health Probationers jointly ;

(d) if so, at what stage this question is pending ?

A.—Sri K. K. Hegde (Minister for Health).—

(a)—*Medical Probationers* / *Health Probationers.*

Date of advertisement.	No. of posts advertised.	Date of advertisement.	No. of posts advertised.
25-11-1957	60	14-4-1958	48
27-7-1958	63	4-4-1960	150
27-1-1960	19		
12-9-1960	30		

(b)—

Date of appointment	*No. of candidates appointed.*	*Date of appointment.*	*No of vacancies filled up.*
30-7-1958	66	30-9-1958	1
16-7-1958	84	4-10-1960	13
26-5-1960	12		
3-2-1961	18		

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under examination.

VACANCIES OF MEDICAL PROBATIONERS ADVERTISED BY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

**Q.*—862. Sri A. R. Karisiddappa (Arsikere).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) number of times and number of vacancies of Medical Probationers that were advertised by Public Service Commission after June 1958 to June 1961 ;

(b) number of vacancies existing in the Medical Department of these posts ;

(c) number of local candidates working in the Medical Department ?

A.—Sri K. K. Hegde (Minister for Health).—

(a) Four times. Number of vacancies advertised–122.

(b) Nil.

(c) 24.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—For nearly 190 posts adivertised only 14 posts have been filled up. May I know the reason for this?

† Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I think the Hon'ble Member knows more than myself because the candidates are not agreeable to join public health services.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.—ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ದೊರಕಿರುವಹಾಗೆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿಯೇ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೇ ರಿಕ್ರೂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—For the last 1½ years there is no advertisement to fill up the posts. May I know why there has been such a long delay to fill up the posts?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We have to overcome some procedural difficulties. We have just received the concurrence of the Public Service Commission. We have to modify the rules so as to have a single recruitment.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—Is it not a fact that many people have represented to the Health Minister personally to the effect that this question is pending for a long time and everytime the Hon'ble Minister is promising that such and such a thing has to be done? May I know when exactly it will be done? I know in Madras every year the appointments are made and here the doctors who have been trained at great cost are going outside.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Is it not a correct statement?

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—May I know when the Government will advertise to fill up the posts—Combined recruitment for both Public Health and Medical Probationers?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—As early as possible.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—May I know how many candidates applied?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I want notice. We have recruited more number of people and as such I think all those who have applied were appointed.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—May I know what is the reason for delay in making appointments?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—There is procedural delay.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—May I know when the Public Service Commission selected the candidates and when the Government appointed them?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I do not have that information.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA.—Was there any advertisement by the Public Service Commission calling for applications from ladies?

Sri K. K. Hegde.—Yes.

Sri A. R. Karisiddappa.—May I know how many appointments were advertised and how many applications were received?

Sri K. K. Hegde.—Thirty posts were advertised and 18 applications were received and 15 persons were appointed.

Sri A. R. Karisiddappa.—For the remaining posts, what arrangements have been made by the Government to make appointments?

Sri K. K. Hegde.—We have to combine recruitment for both the departments.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಇವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. We have got some procedural difficulties.

SUPPLY OF WATER FROM BHADRA CHANNEL TO THE RYOTS NEARBY.

*Q.—902. Smt. Rathnamma Madhava Rao (Shimoga).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that water from Bhadra Channel is not being supplied to the ryots nearby ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

A.—Sri M. N. Naghnoor (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—

(a) Water is made available to all the sanctioned atchkat lands under the Bhadra Reservoir left Bank Channel for the full length and under the Bhadra Reservoir Right Bank Channel up to the 25th mile.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to clause (a) above.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರತ್ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾಧವರಾವ್.—25ನೇ ಮೈಲಿನವರೆಗೂ ನೀರು ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೂ ಜಾವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಆಗದಿರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ ಇನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಜಾಗದಿದ್ದ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ, ನೀರು ಕೊಡಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರತ್ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾಧವರಾವ್.—ಜಾವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಬೇಗ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ನಾಗನೂರ್.—ಆಗಲ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಸರ್ವೇ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ನೀರು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡೋಣ.

HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE STATE, THE RESPECTIVE STRENGTH OF WHICH IS BELOW ONE HUNDRED.

*Q.—901. Sri S. KARIYAPPA (Virupakshipur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the names of High Schools in the State, the respective strength of which, from all the three classes is below one hundred;

(b) the steps that have been taken to improve the position?

A.—Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—

(a) *Vide* statement given below.

(b) By giving free education for those whose parents' income is less than Rs. 1,200 per annum.

By providing scholarships to girls.

By giving educational facilities to the deserving students.

By awarding scholarship and by giving grants-in-aid for buildings and equipment.

Statement showing the names of High Schools in the State, the respective strength of which from all the three classes is below hundred.

Gulbarga Division.

1 Government High School, Sulapetha.
2 Government High School, Gogi.
3 Government High School, Afzalpur.
4 Government High School, Jewargi.
5 Government High School, Manvi.
6 Government High School, Maski.
7 Government High School, Hanumsagar.
8 Government High School, Mudbi.
9 Government High School, Aurad Santapur.
10 Government High School, Hagaribommanahalli.
11 Aided Khaja High School, Gulbarga.
12 Vidyananda Gurkul Aided High School, Kuknoor.
13 Aided High School, Kamalanagar.
14 Aided High School, Ghatboral.
15 Board High School, Kudlige.
16 St. Philomena's High School, Bellary.
17 Mery's High School, Raichur.

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Chitradurga Division.

18 Government High School, Kalasa, Chickmagalur District.
19 Government High School, Ayanur, Shimoga District.
20 Government High School, Holehonnur, Shimoga District.
21 Government High School, Hosanagar, Chitradurga District.
22 District Board High School, Anandapuram, Shimoga District.
23 Rural Residential Aided High School, Ankanahalli Mutt, Tumkur District.

Mysore Division.

24 Government High School, Heggadadevanakote.
25 District Board High School, Devanur.
26 Government High School, Adichunchanagiri.
27 District Board High School, Aghalava.
28 Sarvodaya High School, Koppa, Maddur Taluk.
29 District Board High School, Alur.
30 St. Joseph's Convent Girls' High School, Sakaleshpur.
31 St. Fathima High School, Kushalanagar.

Bangalore Division.

32 Government High School, Aralalasandra.
33 Government High School, Devarayasamudra.
34 Vijaya High School, Bangalore.
35 Yoginarayana High School, Kaiwara, Kolar District.
36 Venkateshwar Proudas ala, Konakuntlu.
37 Vivekavardhini High School, Bangalore.
38 Sevashrama High School, Bangalore.
39 Aryavidyashala High School, Sheshadripuram, Bangalore.
40 Bharathi Vidyashala High School, Bangalore
41 Sardar Vallabhai Patel High School, Sarjapura
42 I. T. I Education Committee High School, Bangalore.
43 Ranganatha Rural High School, Bangalore.
44 Rural High School, Devalapura.
45 Begur High School, Begur.
46 High School for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, K. G. F.
47 Mahatma Gandhi High School, Kunigal.
48 Bharathividyanikerhan High School, Bangalore.
49 Muslim Orphanage High School, Bangalore.
50 Sharada Street Samaja High School, Bangalore.
51 Government Girls' High School, Bangarpet.

Dharwar Division.

52 Government High School, Mundagod North Kanara.
53 Municipal High School, Devagiri, Dharwar District.
54 Divine Providence School, Talakawadi, Belgaum District.
55 R. B. English School, Talakawadi, Belgaum District.

56 Talakawadi High School, Talakawadi.
57 S. M. School, Manoli, Talakawadi.
58 S. M. School, Yergbatti, Talakawadi.
59 S. M. School, Doolwad, Talakawadi.
60 High School, Katkol, Talakawodi.
61 S. M. School, Gokak Falls, Belgaum District.
62 S. M. School, Gokak Falls. Aukalgi, Belgaum District.
63 High School, Mudalgi, Belgaum District.
64 S. M. School, Yedwad; Belgaum District.
65 S. M. School, Ghataprabha. Belgaum District.
66 High School, Karadga; Belgaum District.
67 S. M. School, Benadi, Belgaum District.
68 S. M. School, Kadkalkot, Belgaum District.
69 Sideswara High Scool, Kurli, Belgaum District.
70 Akol English School, Akol, Belgaum District.
71 Saumati Vidyalaya, Shedbal, Belgaum District.
72 Aurngiri Vidyalaya, Aurangiri, Belgaum District.
73 S. M. School, Mardimut, Belgaum District.
74 New High School, Gokak, Belgaum District.
75 S. M. Schcol, Hobbal, Belgaum District.
76 S. M. School, Kodachi, Belgaum District.
77 Anjuman High School, Bagalkot, Belgaum District.
78 S. S. Agriculture High School, Belgaum District.
79 S. M. School, Terdal, Belgaum District.
80 M. H. M. School, Almatti, Belgaum District.
81 S. G. M. School, Kalogi, Belgaum District.
82 Gandhi High School, Dharwar.
83 City High School, Old Hubli.
84 St. Peter's High School, Gadag Road.
85 A. A. Telugu High School, Old Hubli.
86 S. S. High School, Keshavapur, Old Hubli.
87 Yogeshwar High School, Morab, Dharwar District.
88 S. V. High School, Belvanki, Dharwar District.
89 S. J. J. M. S. M. School, Mulgund, Dharwar District.
90 Gajanam High School, Shiggaon Dharwar District.
91 V. P. C. High School, Karadagi, Dharwar District.
92 S. M. High School, Rattihally, Dharwar District.
93 P. English High School, Uppinbetagiri, Dharwar District.
94 Modern High School, Halaga North Kanara Districet.
95 Shivaji High School, Ulaga, North Kanara District.
96 Unity High School, Karwar, North Kanara District.
97 S. M. Schcol, Hiregbatti, North Kanara District.
98 K. P. High School, Salkod, North Kanara District.
99 Janatha Vidyalaya, Shirali. North Kanara District.
100 S. S. V. High School, Heggaran, North Kanara District.
101 Vidyodaya S. M. School; Yedalli. North Kanara District.
102 R. R. High School, Manchikeri, North Kanara District.
103 S. S. High School, Yellapur, North Kanara District.

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104 Mahatmaji High School, Pala, North Kanara District.
105 Janatha Vidyalaya Danddi, North Kanara District.
106 M. V. P. Girls' English School, Hubli, Dharwar District.
107 Mahila Vidya Peetha, Hubli, Dharwar District.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಯಾವ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್—ಟೀಚರ್ ರೇಶ್ಯೋಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಂಧರ್ಭಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಹೌದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್-ಟೀಚರ್ ರೇಶ್ಯೋಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಂಧರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಕರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಫ್ರೀಶಿಪ್, ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾಮಳೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು ಕೊಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ಸರ್ವೆಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು ಫೀಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಟ್ರೆಂಗ್ತ್ ಬರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಸ್ಟ್ರೆಂಗ್ತ್ ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸರ್ತಿ ಸೇರಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಂಪಲ್‌ಶನ್ ತರುವವರೆಗೆ ವೇಸ್ಟೇಜ್ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—25 ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಷರತ್ತು ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಕೇವಲ ಹತ್ತು ಜನವೂ ಇಂದಂಥ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, next year ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri A. R. PANCHAGAVI.—Is Government aware that most of the schools are new schools and the position has improved this year?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—It is improving year by year.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ.—ನೀವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿರುವಂತ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಣಿಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ 609 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೇ ನೂರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿರುವ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸುರುವುದು ಇನ್ನೆಷ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಪ್ಪು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಇರಬಹುದು.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—What is the reason for having less than 100 students in the K. G. F. School for Europeans and Anglo Indians? Is it open only to them or to everybody ?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—It may be open for every one. But as the minimum laid down by the Department is 25 and as they had 3 sections it was in order.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ.—ತುಮಕೂರಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 600–700 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ, ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು ತೆರೆಯದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮೇಗೌಡ.--ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಲಿಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರೊ, ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಬೇರೆ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೊ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಮಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಧರ್ಭಗಳು ಬಹಳ ವಿರಳ.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS SUSTAINING LOSS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

* *Q*.—906. Sri S. KARIAPPA (Virupakshipura).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the names of Government Industrial concerns that have been sustaining loss for the last five years;

(*b*) the extent of loss in each case (the information may be furnished yearwise for the past five years);

(*c*) the steps that have been taken and contemplated to be taken in respect of each of such concerns?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) (1) Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

(2) Government Central Workshop, Mercara.

(3) Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

(4) Government Silk Filatures, Mysore.

(5) Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura.

(6) Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

(*b*) *Vide* statement appended.

(Sri B. D. JATTI)

(c) (1) *Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.*

The Oil Tunnel Kiln, which developed some trouble, has since been repaired. The Boiler which also needed some repairs, has also been set right. The production has considerably increased forn March 1961: Japanese Technicians have been invited to be in technical charge of the Factory to remedy the shortfall in technique. These technicians are expected early and will be in technical charge of the Factory to modify and correct the present system, where necessary, and to off-set the short-fall in production. These measures are expected to reduce the cost of production, increase the out-put and lead to profitable woiking of the factory.

(2) *Government Central Workshop, Mercara.*

All the Divisional Officers around Coorg District have been requested to send their repair works to this workshop. This has resulted in progressively reducing the losses sustained by this workshop. To increase the earning capacity of the workshop further, the installation of a saw-mill as an adjunct to the workshop has been sanctioned and action is being taken to instal the saw-mill.

(3) *Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.*

The production has been stepped up since December 1960. A target production of Rs. 1.00 lakh, on an average per month, for the current year is expected to be reached, which will balance the excess expenditure and leave a little surplus as well.

(4) *Government Silk Filatures, Mysore.*

(5) *Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura.*

(6) *Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.*

The machinery in the filatures is being modernised with a view to increase production, improve quality and reduce the cost of production. A scheme for payment of incentive bonus to the workers on production basis has been introduced in the Government Silk Filatures at Kanakapura and Mysore. The question of extending this scheme to the other filature at Kollegal is being examined. The Central Silk Board have appointed a Fact Finding Committee to go into the working of the filature industry and to suggest measures to place the filature industry on a sound basis. The findings of the Committee and their recommendations are awaited.

Statement showing Loss in the Government Industrial Concerns during the last five years

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Concern	1955–56 Rs.	Loss during the year 1956–57 Rs.	1957–58 Rs.	1958–59 Rs.	1959–60 Rs.	1960–61 Rs.	Remarks
1	Government Porcelain Factory	...	6,95,644	20,03,294	7,13,590	2,06,242	14,08,132 (Provisional)	
2	Government Central Workshop, Mercara.	49,979-73	23,695	24,722	6,863	1,481	...	
3	Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.	No loss	No loss	63,222	77,573	2,23,961	...	
4	Government Silk Filatures, Mysore	...	No loss	2,44,718	1,38,334	4,23,250	...	
5	Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura.	1,42,585	1,31,474	1,26,073	2,37,386	1,41,673	...	
6	Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.	2,24,155	1,02,292	No loss	No loss	2,42,180	...	

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಮೈಸೂರು, ಮತ್ತು ಕನಕಪುರ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಕೂಡ ನಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನವರು ಒಂದು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ ಫೈಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಬರುವುದು ಯಾವಾಗ ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 15 ದಿವಸಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪೋರ್ಸಿಲೇನ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಸಾವಿರಗಟ್ಟಲೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಲೆ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಫ್ಯೂಯಲ್ಲಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಡೀಸಲ್ ಆಯಿಲ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಆಯಿತು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ 100–800 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರ. As against that, ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ 39 to 60 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರ. Normal profit allowed is one 10 per cent over the factory cost. ಇಷ್ಟಾಗಿಯೂ ಲಾಸ್ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಟಾರ್ಗೆಟ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ರೀಚ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನುಮುಂದೆ ಲಾಸ್ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

2-00 P.M.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—My question is different. Government may earn lakhs and lakhs but what are the reasons for the previous losses. If there is any answer it may be given; otherwise an investigation may be made. Now, I will go to the next question.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇದೇನು ತಾವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲ? ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಬೇಕು. (ನಗು)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is a fact that the porcelain factory is earning a profit. I made a statement to the Press in the month of March. From March to August, the factory has been earning profits. In March the production was 207 tons. From March till todate production has been going up and the factory has been earning more than a lakh a month.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Will the Government give an assurance that this kind of illegal over-charging for supplies to Central Industrial Work shop will stop?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That will be examined but no illegal thing has been done as suggested by the Hon'ble Member.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಲಿಂಗೇಗೌಡ.—(ಬಿ)ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ, ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲದ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1957-58ರಲ್ಲಿ 1958-59ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ 1959-60ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 2,42,180 ನಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಬಹಳವಿವೆ.

The cost of raw material has remained very high. The quality of raw material, namely cocoons, is generally poor. There has been a steady increase of labour charges on account of increase of D. A. from time to time. Increased amenities are being provided to the labourers under the factory rules. Interest charge on capital provided have increased due to increase in rate from 4 to 5 per cent. Similarly provision of depreciation and building and machinery. The price of silk waste, a very important bye-product of the silk industry, has remained very low. In recent years there has been an increase in the cost of power, fuel and other incidents. Silk is being released to the market at below cost of production as the market is not able to absorb the silk at the rate of manufacture. These are some of the reasons.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಲಿಂಗೇಗೌಡ.—ಇದು ಜನರಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೇಳುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ನಾನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲದ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1957-58ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು 1958-59ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ 1960 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ನಷ್ಟ ಆಗಿರಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದು ಕಕೂನಿನ ವೆರೈಟಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Spread over a period of five years, the Government Silk Filatures have lost 20 lakhs. Is the Chief Minister aware of the percentage of loss to the total investment.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No, Sir.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Chief Minister referred to the visit of the Central Silk Board. At whose instance the Members of the Central Board came to this State?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Government of Mysore has repeatedly requested the Government of India and also the Taxtile Commissioner to investigate into the condition of our silk filatures and help us with suggestions. They had come here, they studied the question and their suggestions are awaited.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My question is whether they visited at the invitation of the Government of Mysore or they came on their own initiative. On the floor of this House, I have demanded that an Enquiry Committee should be set up to find out as to what is wrong with our silk filatures. Now they are getting an outside agency as if there is no local talent to go into this question.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This question has to be considered from the all-India point of view. It is not as if Mysore alone produces silk. Kashmir and some other States also produce silk. Therefore the Government of Mysore represented that our factories are incurring heavy loss and we asked them to visit and investigate. They agreed. There may be persons in this State who can do the same work but this has to be considered from an all-India point of view.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If we are asking for protection to the silk industry I can understand your asking the Government of India. My question is as to what the Government have done internally, within the State itself departmentally to reduce the loss. The losses are more than 30 to 40 per cent on the investment. What concrete measures have the Government taken departmentally. Government can obtain anybody from England, America or Germany; I am not bothered. In every session this question is coming up and what is it that you have done about it ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Government has taken all possible measures to modernise the machinery and also improve the quality.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Is the Government aware that the quality of silk produced has deteriorated after the introduction of the bonuses.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No. On the other hand, in Kollegal people are requesting that it should be introduced there also.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—My question is whether in other places like Kanakapura, the quality has been deteriorating and that is the reason the selling price has been reduced.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No, Sir.

Sri D. ABDUR RASHEED.—Is it a fact that the poor quality of breeding cocoons is responsible for the loss?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—In giving the reasons for the loss, I have mentioned this also.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Is it a fact that at the Central Industrial Workshop lot of new machinery is idle and yet there is no working programme and therefore the Industry is facing heavy loss.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—While shifting from one place to another there was some slackness.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Is it possible to control the deterioration in the quality of silk.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is being tried. We are also getting advice from outside.

PENDING CASES IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF OLD MYSORE STATE IN THE CATEGORY OF CASES KNOWN AS "DISPOSED CASES".

*Q.—672. SRI T. TARE GOWDA (Sira)—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether they are aware that among the pending cases in the Civil Courts, there is a category of cases known as 'Disposed Cases':

(b) if so, the number of cases of the said category among the pending cases in the Civil Courts of old Mysore State, and the year since which they are pending;

(c) whether the High Court would examine the pending 'Disposed Cases' at the time of its inspection of the lower courts;

(d) whether the lower courts include the list of pending 'Disposed Cases' when a list of pending cases is sent to the High Court;

(e) whether they would take any action to avoid delay in deciding mesne profits, etc., relating to the disposed cases?

A.—SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Home).—

(a) There is no such category of cases known as 'Disposed Cases among the pending cases'. In High Court Civil Circular No. 320, dated 3rd September 1936 it is decided that for statistical purposes the date of preliminary decree in mortgage suit and that of final decree in other cases should be taken as the date of disposal.

(b) A statement showing the number of Interlocutory applications pending in the Courts in Ex-Mysore area is given below.

(c) Yes. At the time of inspection, High Court examines the reasons or the pendency of the suits pending far more than one year.

(d) The pendency in regard to Interlocutory applications is not shown either in the monthly or quarterly statements, sent to High Court.

(e) Yes. Necessary action will be taken according to law be the concerned Courts.

(Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA)

Statement showing the cases in which applications for mesne profits, etc., are pending in Ex-Mysore Area.

Year to which the suit belongs	Bangalore Division	Mysore Division	Shimoga Division	Civil Stn. Bangalore	Total
1932—33 ...	...	1	...	...	1
1933—34 ...	1	...		...	1
1934—35 ...	1	1		...	2
1939—40 ...	...	1	...	...	1
1939 ...	...	...	1	...	1
1940 ...	...	...	1	...	1
1941 ...	...	...		1	1
1944—45 ...	...	1	...	...	1
1945—46 ...	1	1		...	2
1946—47 ...	1	1		...	2
1947—48 ...	1	2		...	3
1948—49 ...	4	3	...	...	7
1949—50 ...	...	4		...	4
1950—51 ...	3	3		1	7
1950 ...	...	1			1
1951—52 ...	7	2			9
1951 ...	...		1	...	1
1952—53 ...	...	2		1	3
1952 ...	...		1	...	1
1953 ...	5	5	1		11
1954 ...	4	2	4	...	10
1955 ...	6	7	1	...	14
1956 ...	14	4	2	1	21
1957 ...	18	5	3	1	27
1958 ...	13	7	3	1	24
1959 ...	23	14	6	1	44
1960 ...	8	20	15	...	43
1961 ...	...	1	23	...	42
Total ...	110	88	62	7	267*

*In addition to these there are nine cases (7 in the court of Munsiff, Mandya and 2 in the court of Munsiff, Kollegal), the years to which they relate are not furnished.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ತಾರೇಗೌಡ.—ನನ್ನ (ಬಿ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ 267 ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಇಂಟರ್ ಲಾಕ್ಯೂಟರಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಪೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಆಗಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇವು 28 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಇವನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್‌ಪೋಜ್ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ತಾರೇಗೌಡ.—ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಆನ್ಯೂಯಲ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಇಂಟರ್ ಲಾಕ್ಯೂಟರಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ನಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಫೈನಲ್ ಆಗಿವೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಅದರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಅಂತಹ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

CASES TRAPPED BY ANTI-CORRUPTION DEPARTMENT IN BIDAR DISTRICT.

*Q.—765. Sri MADHAV RAO (Hulsur).—

Will the Government to be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of cases that the Anti-Corruption Department has trapped in Bidar District during the last three months;

(b) the number of cases pertaining to :

(i) Gazetted Officers,

(ii) Non-Gazetted Officers ;

(c) whether any Police Officers above the Head Constable's rank was trapped among them ;

(d) action taken against each of them so far ?

A.—Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Home).—

(a) One.

(b) (i) One.

(ii) Nil.

(c) No.

(d) A case has been registered and the investigation is in progress.

Sri MADHAV RAO.—What is the designation of that officer ?

†Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—He is a District Surgeon.

Sri MADHAV RAO.—Is there a representation made regarding the S. I. of Hulsur that he is corrupt ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—On representation and also on the bad reputation of the officer, we arranged for a trap.

MR. SPEAKER.—Question time is over.

QUESTION FOR ANSWER ON THE DAY (but not taken up)

NUMBER OF POSTS OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT VACANT IN THE STATE

*Q.—947. Sri B. E. RAMIAH (Siruguppa).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of posts of Executive Engineers in P. W. D. vacant at present in the State ;

(b) how long these posts are kept vacant and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether they intend to fill up the vacancies by promoting the officers who are due for promotion ?

A.—Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—

(a) 10.

(b) *Vide* statement appended. Promotions could not be made as the inter-State Seniority list published during August 1960 was quashed by the Mysore High Court and a fresh provisional list has not been published as yet.

(c) Yes. Promotions will be ordered as soon as the fresh provisional Seniority list is published.

STATEMENT

Vacancies of Executive Engineers.

		Date from which vacancies arose.
1.	Executive Engineer Bhadra Construction Division, Lakkavalli. ...	1-5-1961
2.	Executive Engineer, T. B. Reservoir Construction Division Munirabad. ...	20-5-1961
3.	Executive Engineer, Ports Division, Mangalore ...	23-6-1961
4.	Executive Engineer, Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Division Jamakhandi. ...	27-5-1961
5.	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Research and Drainage Division, Munirabad ...	27-5-1961
6.	Executive Engineer, No. 1 RBC Division, Lingana-Makki Sharavathi Vallery Project, Kargal ...	1-7-1961
7.	Executive Engineer, Ghataprabha Dam Construction Division, Belgaum. ...	27-5-1961
8.	Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Investigation Division, Dharwar. ...	27-5-1961
9.	Executive Engineer, Major Irrigation Investigation Division Dharwar. ...	12-5-1961
10.	Special west Coast Division, Coondapur. ...	19-4-1961

MEMBER'S REPRESENTATION

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ನಿನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ತಾವೇ ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ ಪರವಾಗ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಏಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾಗ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಆಮೇಲೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಈಗ ಎರಡನೆ ಸಲವೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮುಂಚೆ ನಾನು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತರಬಾರದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಾನೇನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ನೀವು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಂತಾಯಿತೇ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ.

Speaker's Announcement.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In regard to the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1960, which was referred to a Select Committee yesterday, I may state that under Rule 232 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, the Minister for Law and Labour will also be a member of the Select Committee.

Under Rule 232 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, Dr. K. K. Hegde, Minister for Health, will be the Chairman of the Committee.

MEMBER'S REPRESENTATION

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ನಾನು ನಾಗನಗೌಡ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ತಾವು ನಾಳೆ ದಿವಸ ರೆಪ್ರಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹೋದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ. ನಾಗನಗೌಡರ ಕಮಿಟಿ ವರದಿ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗದೆ ಇರುವಾಗಲೇ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಇಂಟೆರಿಂ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಸ್ಟೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ವರದಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ನನಗೆ ಖಾತರಿ ಇದೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ವರದಿ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಮುಂದೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂತ್ಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು. ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕವಿದೆ. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ದೇಶದ ಜನರ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀ ವಾರ್ಕ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರು ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಸೀಲಿಂಗ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಗಲೇ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಈಗ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರಿಫಾರಮ್ಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಡಾ. ನಾಗನಗೌಡ ಕಮಿಟಿ ವರದಿಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರಿಫಾರಮ್ಸ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಷಯ ಏಕೆ ಬಂತು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ನನ್ನ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಸಬ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾನ್ಸಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನಷ್ಟೆ. ನನಗೆ ಏನು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನೀವು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ತಾವು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ತಾವು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ನಾನು ಏನೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು

ಕೇಳಿರುವಾಗ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ದೇಶದ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ನಾನು ಕೇಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 19 ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಉಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ದಿವಸವೋ, ಎರಡು ದಿವಸಗಳೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ತೋರಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಲು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟು ಯಾವಾಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have heard very carefully Hon'ble Sri Puttaramaiya's speech. I have not agreed to place the report of Dr. Nagan Gowda's Committee here. The Hon'ble Member i. saying that I have agreed. Let him into the reports, and if I have agreed, we will consider.

(*Interruption* by Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—When the Hon'ble Member categorically states that I had agreed, but that I am not placing the report on the Table of the House?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ನಾನು ತಪ್ಪುತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವ ವಾಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ. I very well remember that the Hon'ble Chief Minister told in this House that he will place it before this House for discussion.

ತಮಗೆ ಈ ವರದಿ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ನಾನಂತೂ ಎಂದೂ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪುತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಆ ತರಹ ವೇಗ್ ಆಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪುತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವತ್ತು ತಯಾರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಹಾಗೆ ತಾವು ಹೇಳವೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಜನತೆಯ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಅಂತಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವು ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಉಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವೇ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗುವುದು ಖಂಡಿತ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅವರು ಆರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಜನತೆಯ ಹಿತಸಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳದೇ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಈಗ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಇಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—We have been requesting Sir. Even some days before, you for allowing this report to be discussed. The idea with which the Nagan Gowda Committe has been constituted and

(Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA)

the report submitted by him is obvious to every one... in one word, to secure social justice to all people who are considered backward. To what extent this social justice has been given...an opportunity may be given to this House for discussion to find out whether social justice is secured to these people, to whom they wanted to give social justice. I request, through the Chair, our Hon'ble Chief Minister, to allow one or two days to have our say in the matter and see how far Government could help these people who could not be helped by this Government Order now.

(Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM *rose*)

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗ ಆ ವಿಷಯದಮೇಲೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸದಸ್ಯರ ರೆಪ್ರಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

I cannot allow the Members to go on talking on this question because, this is a representation Government will give the reply and a decision will be taken in the matter. If members go on speaking on a representation, there will be no end to it and it is not fair. After all, a representation is a representation and he can say a few words why it should be allowed.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—Government has already passed an order on the basis of the report of Nagan Gowda and no purpose will be served by having a discussion on it now. Also, a writ petition has been filed in the High Court and therefore at this stage it will not be correct to discuss it.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIYA.—It is not before the High Court because last Wednesday that petition was withdrawn.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Their decision affects the entire State and if a handful of members are to decide it neglecting the House...

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is another way of opening it and that is by sending a special resolution.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. *Presentation.*

Sri L. H. THIMMA BOVI.—Sir, I present the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions is presented.

Sri ASAN GOWDA.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly agrees with the Third Report."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Third Report."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS' BILL, 1960.

Motion to consider.

SRI DR. K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Homeopathic Practitioners Bill, 1960, be taken in to consideration."

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Homeopathic Practitioners Bill, 1960, be taken into consideration."

† Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, I do not think I need not go into the details of this Bill. It is a simple Bill. As stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Bill seeks to give recognition to the practitioners and associations of the Homeopathic System of Medicine, and to have a uniform law for regulation of the practice and education of this system of medicine in the State of Mysore.

As you are all aware, the main principles underlying this Bill are those which are incorporated in the Mysore Medical Practitioners Registration Bill. Clause 3 deals with the constitution of the Board. Five members of it are to be nominated and five are to be elected. It is provided that for a period of five years after the coming into force of this Bill, the President of the Board is to be nominated by the Government. Clause 10 deals with disqualification. Then there is provision for constitution of Court of Examiners for guiding the management of the institutions. The qualification of the members of the Court of Examiners are also given. Clause 18 provides for the constitution of the Registration Tribunal whose function it is to prepare the first register. All the provisions regarding disqualification, removal or reinstatement of members which are incorporated in the Mysore Medical Practitioners Registration Bill are included in this Bill. So, without going into further details, I commend this Bill to the House for its consideration.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ (ತುಮಕೂರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯವರು 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ಈಗ The Mysore Homeopathic Practitioners Bill 1960 ಎಂತ ಒಂದು ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಈ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರೊಳಗೇ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—14 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಹೌದು. ಆದರೆ ಆಗಿನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀವು "ಇರ್ರೆಸ್‌ಪಾನ್‌ಸಿಬಲ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ" ಎಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೆಸ್‌ಪಾನ್‌ಸಿಬಲ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆದದ್ದಾದರೂ ಏನು ?

ಆಗಲಿ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇನು ಈ ಒಂದು ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಇದು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿಕ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ "ಮಕ್ಕೀಕಾ ಮಕ್ಕಿ" ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ 1951ನೇ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿಕ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಲೈನನ್ನೂ ಯಥಾವತ್ತು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು 23ನೇ ಪೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡೆಲ್ ಆಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂತಲಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂತಲಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಬಾಟಿಂ ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತನ ಕೈಲಿ ಎಂತಲಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನೀಗ ಆ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ದೂಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಆ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಏನೊಂದು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ದಿವಸ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಮೆಮೊರಾಡಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. 14ನೇ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್‌ರವರ ನೇಮಕದ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕವರು ಯಾರು ? ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನೇ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಈ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ? ಈ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಬಾಬಿನಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ವರಮಾನ ಆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ? ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು Objects of Reasons ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ರೀಜನಬಲ್ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದ, We trust the Minister, but not his words.

ಈಗ ಛಾಪ್ಟರ್ ಒಂದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ: ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ರಚನೆ; ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ "Court" means the Court of Examiners Constituted under section 16 ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈ 'Court' ಎಂಬ ಪದ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸೌಂಡ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Board of examiners ಎಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಇನ್ನು ಎರಡನೆ ಛಾಪ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ, The Board shall consist of 11 members ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. A President who shall be a registerd Practitioner ಎಂತ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಷನರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರೂಪ್-*A*, ಗ್ರೂಪ್-*B*, ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರೂಪ್-*C* ಎಂತ ಮೂರು ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮೂರು ಗ್ರೂಪುಗಳಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದಲಾದರೂ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಆಗಬಹುದೇ ಏನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು.

2-30 P. M.

ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕು. 10 ವರ್ಷ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವವರನ್ನು 4 ವರ್ಷ ಓದಿರುವವರನ್ನು, ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಓದಿ ಕಡಮೆ ದರ್ಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಿಡ್‌ವೈಫ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್, ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡರ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಇದ್ದಹಾಗೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವವರನ್ನು A list ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಮವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅವರನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್

ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಓಟಿನ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಆ list ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡರ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್, ಮಿಡ್‌ವೈಫ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವವರನ್ನು ವಿಕ್ಟೋರಿಯಾ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೇ ? ಆರೀತಿ ಪೌಲ್ಟ್ರಿಜ್‌ಗೆ ಏರಿಸುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ರಾ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ 5 ಜನ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳೇಕೆ ? ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಭವವಿಲ್ಲ. 5 ವರ್ಷ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಬರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ 5 ಜನ ಮುಂದಿನ ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲದಿರಬಹುದು, ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನಿಂತರೂ ಓಟು ಬಾರದೆ ಸೋಲಬಹುದು ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಆದ 5 ಜನರು 5 ವರ್ಷ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. 5 ವರ್ಷ ಅನುಭವ ಪಡೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎಂದಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ 5 ಜನ ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವು ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೊರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳ ಬಹುದು. ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರುವ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಜನರಿರುವಾಗ 4 ವರ್ಷ ಓದಿದವರನ್ನು, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಯಿಲ್ಲದವರನ್ನು ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ 14 ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ?

ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಷನರ್ಸ್ ಎಂದರೆ A,B,C, ಲೀಸ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಲಿಸ್ಟಿನವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. Law should be precise and perfect. 5 ಜನ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಷ ನರ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವವರು ಯಾರು ? ಅವರನ್ನೂ ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ. ಇಲ್ಲ ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಮಾಡಿ. 5 ಜನ ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ 11 ಜನ ರನ್ನು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಮಾಡಿ. ಅವರ ಪೈಕಿ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಿ. ಮೊದಲು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಗಲಾಟೆಯಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಮಸೂದೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ತಮಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಿರುವ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೋಮಿಯೋ ಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ತಿರುಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಮಾಡುಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದವರನ್ನು ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡು ತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನೋ ಅಥವಾ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನೋ ತಂದು ಹೋಮಿ ಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ.

ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್‌ರವರ ಸಂಬಳವೆಷ್ಟು, ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರುಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಹಣವೆಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಅದು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರರ ಸಂಬಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆ, ಬೇಕಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ವಗೈರೆಗೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆ, ಸಾಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಮೆಮೊರ್ಯಾಂಡಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡೀಕ್ಯಾಫ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರರಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ಪಕ್ಷ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನಾ ದರೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾರೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಫೀಸ್ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಬರುವಹಣ ಸಾಕೆ ? ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೋಮಿಯೋ ಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೆಂದರೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದವರೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬಾರದು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ)

ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಎಗ್ಸಾಮಿನರ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 16 ನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲೂ ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ವಿಚಾರವಿದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಿರಿ. ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಬೇಡ. ಇದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿಕ್ಕ ತಮಾಷೆ ನೋಡುವಂತಿದೆ. ಈಗ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಇದೆಯೇ? ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಛಾಪ್ಟರ್ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಷ್ಟು ವಿವೇಕ ಶೂನ್ಯವಾದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅರ್ಥವೇ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 17 ನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನ Part A ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಉಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥಾರಿಟಿಯೇನಿದೆ ?

17ನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ A, B, C, D ಎಂದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಭಾಗಗಳಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. A " This part shall include out of those persons who have undergone regular training in Homeopathic institution for not less than four years " ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ 17 (2) (*b*) ನಲ್ಲಿ

> " Persons who have received personal clinical instruction for a period of not less than two years in a hospital where indoor patients are kept and where the service includes surgery, gynaecology and midwifery and homeopathic medicine and passed an examination in the said subjects approved by the Registration Tribunal "

ಇಂಥ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿವೆ? ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿವೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.; ಆದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕೀ ಕಾ ಮಕ್ಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಮೆಣಸಿನಪುಡಿ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುದವುಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆ? ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡುವ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿವೆಯೆ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—After the training they will have to undergo this course ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. Pre-clinical training ಅಲ್ಲ, clinical training.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುವ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದೆಯಿರುವಾಗ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು? ಆದುದರಿಂದ Class B ಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು Part C ಯಲ್ಲಿ

> " Other persons who have in practice of the homeopathic system of medicine as the principal occupation on the date of coming into force of this Chapter. "

ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷ practice ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು? ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿ ಬರುವ ದಿನ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಅವನು ಯಾವ ವೈದ್ಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಓದಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ, ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಅವನು ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಸ್‌ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ಮಾಡ

ಬಹುದೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹೊಂದದಿರುವವನು ಯಾವುದೋ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವೈಕುಂಠಯಾತ್ರೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಬಿಡಬಹುದು,

"Provided that the entries of the names of persons in part C shall be provisional and their names shall be removed from the register unless they pass only the third and final examination in the subjects specified in part I and part II for the diploma etc."

ಎಂದಿದೆ. subject to passing ಎಂದೇಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? unless a man is qualified fully, he should not be registered. ಇದು 'ಕೂಸು ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆ ಕುಲಾವಿ ಹೊಲಿಸಿದರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ.—ಅವನು qualified ಅಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಯಾರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದಿಕೊಂಡು ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ; ಅವರೂ ಅವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಜನರು ತುಂಬಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾರಿಗೆ ವಿದೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅವರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಹಾಕಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ರಾಯರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಹಾಕಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿರುವವರು ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನೇ ಹಾಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Registration Tribunal ನಲ್ಲಿ 18(1)ರಲ್ಲಿ "for the purpose of the preparation of the first register, the state Government may by notification constitute a Registration Tribunal consisting of three persons out of whom two shall be persons who are entitled to have their names entered in the register, and shall appoint a Secretary of the Tribunal, ಎಂದಿದೆ. which Register and which part is not clear. ಮಕ್ಕೀ ಕಾ ಮಕ್ಕಿ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. I say that he must be a registered person fully qualified by having undergone training for a period of four years in a recognised institution in India..........

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—Chaper I ನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಿದೆ ನೋಡಿ.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—"Register" means a register of practioners prepared and maintained under this Act. This is what I am saying. All the three clauses will be registered.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Such of the members who were entitled to be registered.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ನೋಡಿ.

"for the purpose of preparation of the first register, the state Government may be notification constitute a Registration Tribumal consisting of three persons out of whom two shall be persons who are entitled to have their names entered in the register" ಎಂದಿದೆ.

ಯಾವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ. 'ಎ'ನಲ್ಲೋ 'ಬಿ'ನಲ್ಲೋ 'ಸಿ'ನಲ್ಲೋ? ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಆಗಬಹುದೆಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಮೂರು ಪಾರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೂ ಬರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆಯೋ ಆಗ 'ಸಿ' ಭಾಗದವರೂ ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.........

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Why do you presume such persons are from C list ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ.

"for the purpose of preparation of the first register etc."

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ 17 "preparation of first Register" ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಂಥವನು ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ (a) (b) (c) ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಟರಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೋಮ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಂತೂ ಇಂತೂ ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ನು ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನು ಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Why should you presume that the Government will nominate ?

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Then how do you elect these people ? or Who will nominate why these are silent ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—No election; nomination for the first time. Why for what reasons ?

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—There should be no nomination. ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವವರು ನಾವು ನೀವಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪರ್ಸನ್ಸ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಿಸೈಡಿಂಗ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಿಸೈಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ (24) ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲಿ "each registered Practitioner shall pay to the Board on or before the thirty-first day of December of every year a renewal fee of two rupees for the continuance of his name in the register. ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ರಿನ್ಯೂಯಲ್ ಫೀಜ್ ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರಿನ್ಯೂಯಲ್‌ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಅರ್ಥವಿದೆಯೇ ? ಒಂದು ಗನ್ ಲೈಸನ್ಸ್ ರಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಐದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ನಾಶವಾಗಲೀ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ? ರಿನ್ಯೂಯಲ್ ಫೀಜ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆಮೇಲೆ "Qualified Medical Practitioners" ಎಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರ ಡೀಟೈಲ್ಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬಂದಾಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು. ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಬೇಕು, ಘನತೆ ಗೌರವ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾನು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಆ ಔಷಧಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಕ್ಯೂರ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಬರಬೇಕು.

"Course of studies and Qualifying Examinations" ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ (a) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್ ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಸ್ಟೆತಸ್ಕೋಪ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿರಂಜ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರಿಜನ್ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದೂ ಒಂದು ಹಿಸ್ಟರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಾ ? ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ

ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಿಫೇರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. 99 per cent of allopathic doctors are agents of Germany and England. ಈ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒರಿಜಿನಾಲಿಟಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ L.M.P. or D.S.M. ಮತ್ತು L.M.S. ಎಂದು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವವರನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಮೆಡಿಸಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪಿಲ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವು ಒಂದೇ ಬಣ್ಣ ಒಂದೇ ಗಾತ್ರ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ರೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಮಾತ್ರೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಟಡೀಸ್‌ಗೆ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಗ್ಸಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಹೇಗೆ? ಯಾವ ಸ್ಕೂಲನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಓದಬೇಕು? ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್ ಹಾರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಬೇಕೆ, ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಬೇಕೇ ಅಥವಾ ವೆಟರ್ನರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಬೇಕೇ ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಲಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥಾ ಕಾಲೇಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಕಾಗ್ನೈಜ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ 7 ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವು ಯಾವುವೆಂದರೆ (1) The Calcutta Homeopathetic College and Hospital. Culcutta West Bengal. (2) D. N. Dey Memorial Homeopathetic Medical College and Hospital Culcutta west Bengal. (3) The Prathap and Hearing Homeopathetic Medical College and Hospital, Culcutta. (4) The Midnapur Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Midnapur. (5) Bengal Allen Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Culcutta. (6) The Andhra Provincial and Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gudivada in Andhra Pradesh. (7) The Madras Homeopathic college and Hospital amalgamated with the A. P. H. College, Gudivada ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇಂಥಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಲಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. Is there no law to regulate the matters? Can he go and get a certificate even from me? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಡೆಫನೆಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

Mr. SPEAKER.— The House now rises and will meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty-Five Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಈ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿಕ್ ಬಿಲ್‌ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಮೂರು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಚಾರ ಬಹಳ ಇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಕ ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ನನಗೆ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಹಳ ಇಷ್ಟವೇನೋ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದರ ಮೇಲೂ ನನಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ)

Recognition of Institutions ಎನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್‌ಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವು ಎಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಪಾರ್ಟನರ್‌ಷಿಪ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ರೆಕಾಗ್ನಿಷನ್ ಆಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನೇನು ಬೇಕೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಫಾರಂ ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ತರಹ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಇರಬೇಕು, ದುಡ್ಡು ಕಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು ಅಂತ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರಬಹುದಾದ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ರೆಕಾಗ್ನಿಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Recognition of any Institution teaching Homeopathic medicine in India ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Any part of India, ಮೈಸೂರು ಅಂತ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಆಂಧ್ರ ಅಂತ ಇಲ್ಲ, "Any Institution applying for recognition to hold qualifying examinations shall send an application to the Registrar and shall give full information in respect of particulars specified in clauses (b) to (c) of sub-section (1) and such other particulars as the Board may require" ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. Register ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲು Board of examiners ಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ, ಯಾವ ತರಹ ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ strength ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. 1958 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ. ಅದು ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಆಯಿತು, 1960 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿರಿ. ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿಕ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಷನರ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಮೆಮೊರ್ಯಾಂಡಂ ಈ ಬಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಯಾಕೋ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವನ್ನೇ ಮಕ್ಕಿ ಕಾ ಮಕ್ಕಿ ಇಲ್ಲೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri K. K. Hegde.—We presume that it can function without any financial assistance.

Sri G. N. Puttanna.—How? Then this is no Bill at all. It is impossible to function without money. Financial memorandum ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗಡೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ದುಡ್ಡು ತರುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಸಂಬಳ ಅವನ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ? ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ಸ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒಂದು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಆದರೆ 500 ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? Recognition ಅನ್ನು Whole of India ಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಇದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನು rules making authority ನೀವು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. Schedule I ರಲ್ಲಿ LCEH ಇವೊಂದು ಡಿಗ್ರೀ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ course of studies ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಒಂದನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಕೋರ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ವರೆಗೆ elementary physics chemistry biology subjects ಇವೆ. ಅಲೋಪಥಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯ prescribe ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯ prescribe ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ

ವಿಷಯ prescribe ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕಂಟೋನ್ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಇದೆ ಅದು recognise ಆಗಿದೆಯೋ ಯಾವುದೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕೋರ್ಸಿಗೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ elementary physics subjects ಬಗ್ಗೆ details ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. If the candle is burnt nothing is lost ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ physics ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. GCEH ಅಂದರೆ ಅದು ಒಂದು ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು court of Examiners ಬಗ್ಗೆ chapter III ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ್ಗೆ the Director of Medical services in Mysore who shall be the Chairman of the Court ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿವೆ. ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಚೇರ್‌ಮನ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹತ್ತಿಪ್ಪತ್ತು ವರುಷ ಯಾರು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ, ಯಾರಿಗೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇದೆಯೋ, ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಈ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂತು ಅದರ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳು ತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಧನ್ವಂತರಿಯು ಸತ್ತವರನ್ನು ಬದುಕಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಥ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದವು ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರ ದರಬಾರು ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಆನಂತರ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದವು ಹೋಯಿತು, ಯುನಾನಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಹೋಯಿತು ಅಲೋಪಥಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕಲಿತು ಬಂದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರರಿಗೆ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ನಮಗೆ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತ ಆಗುವ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಲಿಸಿದರು. ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಹಾಳಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದೊರೆತ ಮೇಲೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನ ಕಣ್ಣು ತೆರೆದು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಮೊದಲು ಜರ್ಮನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಪಡೆಯಿತು. ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇದ್ದವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಅನುಸರಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಜರ್ಮನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದು ಸಿಗರೇಟು ಸೇದುವುದು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಧೃಢಕಾಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗೆ Milk Bars ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿಯು ಸಹ ಪಥ್ಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಹವನ್ನು ದಂಡಿಸಿ ಪಥ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಶರೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲೋಪಥಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ದನ ಹುಲ್ಲು ತಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಇರ ಬೇಕು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಔಷಧಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವದು ಇಂಜೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಚುಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಅಲೋಪಥಿ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಔಷಧ ಕೊಡುವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಡಾಕ್ಟರರಿಗೆ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ system of medicine ಜರ್ಮನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಬಂತು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ. ಇದೀಗ ಜರ್ಮನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಷನರ್ಸ್ ಬಹಳ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರೋ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ತರಿಸಿ ಓದಿಕೊಂಡು ಓದಿ ತಾವು ಡಾಕ್ಟರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾನೂ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿ ಓದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಔಷಧಿ ಮಾತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೇ ತರಹ ಮಾತ್ರೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂಥ ಯಾವ ರೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಮಾತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಚ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ)

ರೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಥ ಮಾತ್ರೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಓದಿಕೊಂಡು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ರೋಗಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಮಾತ್ರೆ, ವೈಕುಂಠ ಯಾತ್ರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷ ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ homeopathy system of medicine ಏನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ combinations ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ 21 ಷಿಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ F.R.H.S. (Lond) ಡಿಗ್ರಿಯಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. fellow of the Royal Horticultural society ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಯಾವ ಗಿಡ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ grafting ಎಂದರೆ ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ತರಹ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಗಾದೆ. ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮೊದಲ ಎರಡು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮೂರನೆಯದಾದ C ಪಾರ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ M. B. B. S. ಆದವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ, D. S M. ಆದವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅದೇರೀತಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷ ಓದಿ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪಥಿ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಿ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಔಷಧಿ. ಬಡ ಬಗ್ಗರಿಗೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುವಂಥದ್ದು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇಂಥಿಂಥಾ ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕ್‌ಗೆ ಬನ್ನಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಂಡಾಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಪುಗಸಟ್ಟೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ Subsidised medicines, working cost ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೋದರೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಕಾರಣ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿರು 25% ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲೋಪತಿ ಔಷಧಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವಂತರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ, ಯುನಾನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಭೂತದಯೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ತಾಪವಿದೆ.

"The Director of Medical services in Mysore shall be the Chairman of the Court;" ಎಂದಿದೆ. He should not be. The chairman must be a person who has practised the Homeopathic system of medicine and who has got love for homeopathic system in his mind ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸಸ್ ಅವರನ್ನು critisise ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅಲೋಪತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಲೆ ಓಡುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಹೊರತು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಯ ಕಡೆ ಓಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri T. Parthasarathy.—The man who invented the Homeopathic System of medicine was himself an allopathic doctor. That shows the broad mindedness of allopathic doctors.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಚ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪಾರ್ಥಸಾರಥಿಯವರು ನನ್ನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲೋಪಥಿಕ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದರಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಬಡಬಗ್ಗರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಔಷಧಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವ ಮತ್ತು ನಂಬಿಕೆಯುಳ್ಳವರನ್ನು ಚೇರ್‌ಮನ್ ಆಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಅಲೋಪತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಚೇರ್‌ಮನ್ ಆಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಅಲೋಪತಿ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ preach ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. The president must have implicit faith in the encouragement of homeopathy. Why should the Director of Medical Services be the Chairman of the Court? ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 16ರಲ್ಲಿ. Court of Examiners ಎಂಬುದರ ಕೆಳಗೆ : it shall consist of three persons possessing any of the qualifications specified in the Schedule nominated by the State Government ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರ. ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ? ನೀವು ನಾಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಗೆ ತಿಲಾಂಜಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೀರ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಲೋಪತಿಗೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ.

4-00 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ.—ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನೇ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಅವರೂ ಆಗಬಹುದು. ರೂಜ್‌ವೆಲ್ಟರು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರೊಬ್ಬರು ಅವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು. ವಿಸಿಟಿಂಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಟೈಮಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಹೋದಾಗ, ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಅವರನ್ನು ಎದುರುಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಆಗ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನ ವಾಚ್‌ಮನ್ ಸಿಗರೇಟ್ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಕೆಲಸ ತೀರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಏನಪ್ಪ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಬಂದಾಗ ಸಿಗರೇಟು ಸೇದಬಹುದೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಕ್ಕೆ. "What is there, I can become the President one day" ಎಂದ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರೂ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಾಗಬಹುದು. ಎಂಥೆಂಥವರೋ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಏಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರೇಕೆ, ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಆಗಬಹುದು.

ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಎಕ್ಸಾಮಿನರ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ನಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ ಬರಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸರ್ವೀಸಸ್ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರಕೂಡದು. ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂಥಿಂಥ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಶನ್ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾವಿಶನ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಮನಸ್ಸು ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ. ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಸಿಗರೇಟ್ ಸೇದುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬೀಡಿ ಸೇದುವುದಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಲ್ಕೋಹಾಲಿಕ್ ಲಿಕಾರ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ ನಾಟುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆಲ್ಕೋಹಾಲ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಬದಲು, ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ನನ್ನು ಕಂಪಲ್ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ. ಜರ್ಮನಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಟಾಟಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಇದೆ, ನೋಡಿ. ನೀವು 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ದರ್ಬಾರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರ. ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಆ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಟೆಂಡೆನ್ಸ್ ಎಷ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸ್ಟಾಟಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರ ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The time allotted for this Bill is till 4–30 P.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There are as many as 27 amendments. There are eight more members to speak. I request that the time may be extended till the end of this day.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—That is too much. There was an understanding that after this Bill is finished I should make a statement with regard to the Land Reforms Bill.

Therefore this Bill should be finished by 4–30.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That would not be practical. I suggest we continue this Bill till 5–30.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—That would not leave enough time for me to take a statement. I suggest that the Bill be finished by 5–15 P.M. leaving half an hour for me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That discussion on this Bill be continued till 5–15 P.M."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The general discussion of this Bill should close at 4–30 P.M. We will then take up amendments.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಚ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಈ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಸಂಕುಚಿತ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1958ರಲ್ಲೇ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದಿತ್ತು. 1960ಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತೆ ಎಂದಿತ್ತು, ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆಯವರು ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಹೇಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇನ್ನೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಮಿತ್ರರುಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ದುರಾದೃಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ಅಮೆಂಡುಮೆಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜೈ ಜಗತ್.

†ಡಾ. ಟಿ. ಪಾರ್ಥಸಾರಥಿ (ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ನಮ್ಮ ವೈದ್ಯದ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾದ ಇತರ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬಹಳ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು. ಒಂದು ವಿಷಾದವಾದ ಸಮಾಚಾರವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ನಿನ್ನೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ವೈದ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಕೋಪ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಯಾರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ವೈದ್ಯದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸು ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಯಾವದರಿಂದ ರಾದರೂ ಸರಿ, ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಯು ವಾಸಿಯಾದರೆ ಸರಿ. ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದು. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದವರೇ ಸಿಂಕೋನ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸನ್ನಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನಕ್ಕೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ Aim & objectsನ್ನೆ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಇದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಎನ್‌ಕರೇಜು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನೇಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಹ್ಯಾನ್‌ಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಎನ್ನುವವರು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ತರಹದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಡಾ. ಹ್ಯಾನ್‌ಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಎನ್ನುವವರ ಲೈಫ್ ಹಿಸ್ಟರಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಐಡಿಯಾ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೇನೂ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಆಫ್ ಮೆಡಿಸನ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಬೈ-ಪ್ರಾಡಕ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಪಡೆದವರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲಾಯರುಗಿರಿಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿದರು; ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಲೋಪತಿಕ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂನ್ನೂ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಟಡಿ ಕೋರ್ಸಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಷನರುಗಳು ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಪಡೆದು ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕಲ್ ನಾಲೆಡ್ಜ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಅನುಭವ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಪದವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಡಾಕ್ಟರಾಗಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಡಾಕ್ಟರಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡರುಗಳೂ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಡಾಕ್ಟರಿಲ್ಲದಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರಾಗಿ ಬರುವವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಜ್ಞಾನವಿರಬೇಕು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಷನರುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ತರಹದ Standardisation of Practice ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾದ ರೀಸರ್ಚನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರು ಆಗುವ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ತರಹದ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲು ಇರಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ಈಗ ಐದಾರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಜರ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹ್ಯಾಂಬರ್ಗ್, ಬರ್ಲಿನ್ ಡಸೆಲ್‌ಡಾರ್ಫ್ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹೋದ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಷನರಗಳ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನೇ ನಾನು ನೋಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ನಾನು

(ಡಾ. ಟಿ. ಪಾರ್ಥಸಾರಥಿ)

ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಹೇಗಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಹೇಗಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಶನರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳವಾದ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಜರ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ನುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಷನರುಗಳು M.D.H. ಮತ್ತು F.R.C.H.S. ಎಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಷನರುಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಡಾಕ್ಟರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ನನಗೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

"What you know and what you can do is our criterion. What you can next claim is not our criterion".

ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಯಿತು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ (encouragement) ಇರುವಂತೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum City).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a welcome measure. So far, only in the Bombay Area this Homeopathy legislation was in force. Now, this Bill seeks to extend it to the whole of the Mysore State. This Bill is restricted only to the Homoeopathic Practitioners. As has been rightly pointed out by my friend Dr. Parthasarathy, this Bill provides only for registration and there are no provisions regarding the encouragement and development of Homoeopathy. So, the Government should also take up in right earnestness this matter of encouragement and development of Homeopathy.

The second suggestion which I wish to make is that this Bill should include also another system of medicine which is equally important and that is Bio-chemistry. This system was founded by Dr. Schuster. An amendment in this respect has been moved by my friend Sri Rasheed and I would request the Government to accept it because this Bio-chemistry is also an equally important system of medicine. No system is perfect; every system has got its limitations. Even if Allopathy is so very popular nowadays, it is not a perfect system and it has got its limitations. Allopathy, Unani, Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Bio-chemistry are all in my opinion supplementary and complementary to each other. So, this Bill should include Bio-chemistry also which is equally important and equally scientific.

Then, I wish to point out two or three things about this Bill. The first is about the Homeopathic Board. It is provided that the President of this Board shall be appointed by the State Government for the first five years. I do not understand why there should be appointment of the President. The Board will be there and the members of the Board will be competent enough to elect their own President. Of course, after five years they will elect their own President. But I do not understand why Government find it necessary to appoint him in the first instance. Such Boards are in existence in other States and I do not think that it is necessary that the appointment of the President should be made by the Government. So, this provision should be omitted and the Board should be allowed to elect its own President for the first term also.

Then, as regards the election of members, it is provided in Clause 5 (2) that all elections under this Act shall be held according to the distributive system of voting. But the last proviso in this clause is high objectionable and is an encroachment on the right of the voter. Suppose a voter has got five votes and if he exercises only four votes, according to this proviso simply because he has not exercised his fifth vote, all the four votes will be invalid. So, in effect, his voting right is taken away. A voter is at licerty to exercise any number of votes.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Suppose five members stand for election out of which Mr. Sunthankar is one. If all the members vote only for Sunthankar, only Sri Sunthankar will be elected. The other four members will not be elected.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—That is the choice of the voters. This is highly objectionable and against the very basis of the voting system.

Then, Income to Clause 12 which deals with the time and place of meetings of the Board. A provision should be made here that the Board should meet at least once a quarter. Otherwise, the Board may not meet at all.

Then, Clause 36 (l) (*c*) provides that the Board may make regulations for the language in which the examinations shall be conducted and instruction shall be given. I would request the Government to give due regard to the languages of the minorities in the State, Particularly I speak about the Marathi language because in Maharashtra the course is in Marathi and examinations are being held in Marathi.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Why should you presume that Marathi will be ignored? You can yourself start a college with Marathi language as the medium of instruction and we will give reecgnition to it.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—With these words, I conclude.

†Sri D. Abdul Rasheed (Kolar).— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill which is brought by the Government to accord recognition to the system of Medicine called Homeopathy and its practitioners. It was a long-cherished desire of the practitioners of this sytem of medicine of Mysore State to see that this system is recognised and the practitioners of this system are registered. This system of medicine is recognised in foreign countries like Germany, France, England America. It is also recognised in India by all the States except Madras and Mysore. We are very fortunate that Mysore Government have at least brought this Bill and that they are going to give statutory recognition to this system and its practitioners. Homeopathy system of medicine was evolved out of allopathic system. The allopathic system of medicine is called the modern system of medicine but strictly speaking, allopathic was the older system and homeopathy was evolved out of allopathic system by a physician who was qualified in allopathic system of medicine. This modern system of medicine got its name after the homeopathic system came into existence. Allopathy means counter affections and homeopathy means like or similar affections.

4-30 p. m.

Homeopathic system is based on the philosophy called in German *Similia Similibus curanteur*, *i.e.*, let like be cured by like. That means, the drug which when administered in massive doses to a healthy human being produce a group of morbid symptoms, removes the similar group of symptoms when found in a diseased individual, if administered in small or infinitesimal doses. It is also a science based on the natural law of cure. It is a system based on the pharmaco-theraupatics. Homeopthy also observes all the clinical or pre-clinical science but the thing is, that the persons are not educated. Homeopathy has not been recognised in Mysore and that is why we find so many practitioners who have no pre-clinical training in those subjects. As this Bill contemplates, in future the practitioners will get their training in a college. So, immediately this Bill is enacted into a law, I request the Government to establish colleges so that the practitioners who are enlisted in part C of clause 17 may get their training as early as possible.

But in the course of studies mentioned in the schedule a student is expected to study pharmocology of important allopathic, unani and ayurvedic drugs. This is not at all necessary because he is not expected to enter into any other system except homeopathy. He is expected to use and prescribe only homeopathy drugs. So, it is not at all necessary to study pharmocology of important medicines of other systems. It will be a great burden if those subjects are included in the courses of studies. I request the Hon'ble minister to consider these things and see that they are eliminated from the courses of studies. With these remarks I thank the Speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak. I wanted to speak more about homeopathy but unfortunately for want of time, I cannot do that.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಟೂರು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಇವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕ ಈ ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕ ಮಾಡಬಾರದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಿ ಈಗ ಅನೇಕ ನಮೂನೆ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷದ ವಿಚಾರ ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗನುಸರಿಸಿ ಕಾಯ ಕಲ್ಪ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾಯ ಕಲ್ಪ ತಯಾರಿಸತಕ್ಕವರ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರೇ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ದುರ್ಗಾದತ್ತ ಶರ್ಮ ಎಂತ ಇವರು ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಕಾಯ ಕಲ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ದುರ್ಗಾದತ್ತ ಶರ್ಮ ಕಾಯ ಕಲ್ಪ ಎಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇವರ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಇವರು ಏರೋಪ್ಲೇನಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಬರುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ ಏರೋಪ್ಲೇನಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ ? ಇದೇ ಅವರ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಇವರು ಎಂಥ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಾದರೂ ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ? ಕೆಲವರು ಈಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ ಅಲೋಪಥಿಕ್ ಕೆಲವು ಔಷಧಿ ಗುಳಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುಡಿಮಾಡಿ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಇದು ಬಂಗಾರದ ಭಸ್ಮ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಭಸ್ಮ ಎಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮೋಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಂತೆ ಇವರಲ್ಲೇ ಕೆಲವರು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಇಂಥ ವೈದ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಯ ಹಸ್ತ ಸಾಮುದ್ರಿಕಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಜನರನ್ನು ಬೆರಗು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವು ರಾಜಕಾರಿಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಹಸ್ತ ಸಾಮುದ್ರಿಕೆ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಮೂಡಿದೆಯಂತೆ! ಆದರೆ ಇವರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಔಷಧಿ ಒಂದಾದರೆ ರೋಗಿಯ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತಂತೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡರುಗಳು ಡಿಸ್ಟಿಲ್ಡ್ ವಾಟರ ಇಂಜೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು 5-6 ರೂ ಗಳನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರಂತೆ ಇಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಥ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಶಾಸನಕಡತಕ್ಕೇರಿಸಿ ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರುವಾಗ ಇವರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಔಷಧಿ ಯಾವ ತರಹ ಇರುತ್ತೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ರೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಔಷಧಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೇ ವಿನಾ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಏನೋ ಆತ ಯಾರಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲೋ 10 ವರ್ಷ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡರ್ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಯುಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—Mr. Speaker from the trend of discussion I can very well understand that there is not much opposition and this Bill has been welcomed. I know there has been some complaint about the delay. I admit that there has been some delay in bringing forward such a legislation. But, due to unavoidable reasons this could not be brought before this House earlier.

I think all the members are aware that the main purpose of this Bill is, registration, regularisation and encouragement to be given to those who practice this system of medicine and give them a statutory recognition. It is also intended more to avoid quackery in the State. Though late, we have tried to put a stop to this quackery system prevailing in several parts of the State. I think the members are aware that the Government have been a bit liberal to those people. I know my friends like C. M. Armugham and Sri G. N. Puttanna have argued that we should be strict in recognising the people. They have argued

(SRI K. K. HEGDE)

that unless a person is qualified and has institutional training, he should not be recognised. I agree; but when a legislation of this type is coming for the first time, the Government thought that it should be a little generous. I hope my friends will agree and appreciate the Government's intention.

The Hon'ble Member Sri G. N. Puttanna felt that the Court or the Council of Examiners should be mostly elective. I do not say that the Board or Council as has been envisaged here is not democratic. I do say that it equally democratic but the only thing is the first president has to be nominated. We have done that with a specific purpose. We are introducing such a legislation for the first time and we thought it necessary to give necessary guidance to the Board. So we have said that he should be nominated. As regards the Court, the Director of Medical Services is proposed to be appointed Chairman of the Court of Examiners. Though he is an allopath, he has got full knowledge of how best he could deal with the subject and so he has been asked to be the Chairman of the Court. From what I could make out from Sri Puttanna's lengthy speech, probably he thought that this could be used as one of the ways of introducing prohibition if people were to take to homoeopothy, and people who are addicted to drink alchohol could be prevented by asking them to take to homoeopathic medicine. He also alleged that we have not given a list of schools and colleges. We could not give because in our own State we have not got any recognised college so far. It is our intention to prescribe some regulations and conditions for such schools and the Board will examine whether such of the schools which seek affiliation or recognition by the Board fulfil certain conditions. We do intend to have such institutions here which will fulfil these conditions. My friend Dr. Parthasarathy said that it should be given some scientific background. It is with that idea that we have introduced pre-clinical course. They should have anatom of phisiology and basic knowledge of it. He wanted standardisation of medicines. That would be dealt with under the Drug Control Act. My friend Sri Sunthankar suggested that bio chemistry system of medicine should be introduced here. I have no objection. There is an amendment by my friend Mr. Rasheed and I am going to accept it. My friend Sri Puttanna raised a point about financial memorandum. It is hoped that with the money that is collected by way of registration fees, the Board could manage. We have also done that in the case of Allopathic system. Yesterday when the Medical Registration Bill was being discussed, Hon'ble Members suggested that even renewal fee should be abolished. If that is so, I fail to understand why my friend did not raise his voice yesterday and say that it should be enhanced. Anyway, it is the intention of the Government and they also thought that the Board should manage with these fees and so the financial memorandum has not been added. I think I have answered almost all the point raised by my friends.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—If the Board cannot manage itself with the amount of money they collect by first registration and renewal fees, is the Government going to subsidise the Board? If not how could they manage? That is why I asked you that the financial memorandum is silent. To-morrow you may say that you will give Rs. 10 lakhs or you may say that you will not give even a Naya Paisa.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—That is a hypothetical question. I think the Board could look after itself. If it finds any deficit and if it cannot manage, then it may approach Sri Puttanna for a donation of Rs. 1 lakh and he will gladly give it. I recommend this Bill for consideration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners Bill, 1960, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Now clauses will be taken up for consideration. Clause 2. There is an amendment.

Sri D. ABDUL RASHEED.—I move:

"That in item (c), after the words 'founded by Dr. Hahnemann,' the words 'and includes the allied branches of Bio-chemistry founded by Dr. Schusster' shall be inserted."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in item (c) after the words 'founded by Dr. Hahnemann,' the words 'and includes the allied branches of Bio-chemistry founded by Dr. Schusster' shall be inserted."

†Sri D. ABDUL RASHEED.—This bio-chemistry is an allied subject of homoeopathy. The founder Dr. Schusster was a disciple of Dr. Hahnemann. He has evolved a new system out of homoeopathy. He has fixed 12 remedies and 12 tissue remedies. Many practitioners practise only bio-chemistry. The principles are the same as in homoeopathy. It should also be added as there are separate practitioners for this system of medicine.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I do appreciate the views expressed by my friend Sri Rasheed and my friend Sri Sunthankar. I think it is an omission and I accept the amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That in item (c) after the words 'founded by Dr. Hahnemann,' the words 'and includes the allied branches of Bio-chemistry founded by Dr. Schusster' shall be inserted."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clause 3.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I beg to move :

"That at the end of item (i) of sub-clause (2) the words and letter 'from Part A' shall be added.".

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That at the end of item (i) of sub-clause (2) the words and letter 'from Part A' shall be added."

†Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—It is a simple thing because if chance is given for every member who has registered himself under this Act as directed in Part B and C, then it gives scope for malpractice and also trouble to the public. Only persons who are fully qualified and who have taken a degree after four years training must be given an opportunity as in Part A and not as in B. and C. I think the Hon'ble Minister will kindly consider it.

†Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I do understand the motive of my Hon'ble friend. I think I am sure when the Government nominates the President, they will see that they select from Part A or Part B and as such I will give an assurance. I hope my friend will not press the amendment.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—The spirit of my amendment has not been understood. I am not talking about President alone. Even now if he accepts the principle that only persons from Part A and not Part B or C will be nominated, I will withdraw the amendment.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—At the time of nomination my friend's wishes will be considered.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir I move:

"That in item No. (ii) of sub-clause (2) after the words 'registered practitioners' the words and letter 'from Part A' shall be added".

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in item (ii) of sub-clause (2) after the words 'registered practitioners' the words and letter 'from Part A' shall be added".

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir, I move :

"That in item (iii) (*b*) of sub-clause (2) after the word 'entered' the words and letters 'in part B. C. or D of the Registers' shall be added."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That in item (iii) (*b*) of sub-clause (2) after the word 'entered' the words and letters 'in part B. C. or D of the Registers' shall be added."

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I may inform the Hon'ble Member that the Government have understood his intentions. They will be considered at the time of electing these members.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—All right, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the amendments.

The amendments were, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clauses 4 to 15, both inclusive. The question is :

"That Clauses 4 to 15, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clause 16.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir I move :

"That in the marginal heading and body of the clauses for the words 'court of Examiners' the words 'Board of examiners' shall be substituted and consequential amendments made accordingly in all places wherever those words occur in the Bill."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That in the marginal heading and body of the clause for the words 'court of examiners' the words 'Board of examiners' shall be substituted and consequential amendments made accordingly in all places wherever those words occur in the Bill."

†ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—'Court of Examiners' ಎಂದರೆ, it does not sound well. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಇರುವುದು Board of Examiners. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಿಡಬಹುದು.

SRI K. K. HEGDE.—My friend has himself said that it does not make any difference. As such, I do not think my friend will press for it.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I say that the term 'Court of Examiners' does not sound properly and that it should be worded as 'Board of Examiners' I press for the amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That in the marginal headings and body of the clause for the words 'Court of Examiners' the words 'Board of Examiners' shall be substituted and consequential amendments made accordingly in all places wherever these words occur in the Bill."

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There is another amendment, to clause 16.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I do not propose to move that amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clause 17.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir, I move:

"That for sub-clause (3) the following sub-clause shall be substituted"—

"(3) The Register shall be divided into 4 parts as follows:—

(1) *Part A.* This part shall include out of those persons who have undergone regular training in Homoeopathetic institution for not less than four years.

Part B. persons who have been engaged in the practice of the homoeopathic system of medicine for a period of not less than ten years immediately before the date of the coming into force of this chapter as the principal occupation.

Part C. This part shall include medical practitioners who are registered under the Mysore Medical Registration Act 1960 or Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1960 and who practice the homceopathic system of medicine for not less than five years, and

Part D. Other persons who have been in practice of the homoeopathic system of medicine as the principal occupation on the date of coming into force of this Chapter:

Provided that the entries of the names of persons in Part C shall be provisional and their names shall be removed from the register,

unless they pass only the third and final examination in the subjects specified in Part I and Part II for the diploma of L.C.E.H. specified in the Schedule within a period of five years from the aforesaid date:

Provided further that if any such person passes the final examination in the subjects referred to in the preceding proviso within the period specified therein, the entries of the names of such persons shall be transferred from Part C to Part A of the register."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That sub-clause (3) the following sub-clause shall be substituted"

"(3) The register shall be divided into four parts as follows:-

(1) *Part A.*-This part shall include out of those persons who have undergone regular training in Homeopathic institution for not less than four years.

Part B.-persons who have been engaged in the practice of the homeopathic system of medicine for a period of not less than ten years immediately before the date of the coming into force of this chapter as the principal occupation.

Part C.-This part shall include medical practitioners who are registered under the Mysore Medical Registration Act 1960 of Mysore. Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1960 and who practise the homeopathic system of medicine for not less than five years, and

Part D.-Other persons who have been in practice of the homeopathic system of medicine as the principal occupation on the date of coming into force of this Chapter:

Provided that the entries of the names of persons in Part C shall be provisional and their names shall be removed from the register, unless they pass only the third and final examination in the subjects specified in Part Ist and IInd for the diploma of L.C.E.H. specified in the Schedule within a period of five years from the aforesaid date:

Provided further that if any such person passes the final examination in the subjects referred to in the preceding proviso within the period specified therein, the entries of the names of such shall be transferred from Part C to Part A of the register."

†Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—This is not in *toto* a deviation from Part A, B and C as naratted in the Bill itself; but there is a little change, that is, to change A, B and C into A, B, C and D. That change proposed is mainly with the intention of clarifying the persons who have got better qualifications, lesser qualifications, still lesser qualifications and even qualifications on par with midwives and nurses according to the clinical examination. Every person under these Parts A, B, C and D will be a registerd practitioner, but all persons cannot have

(Sri G. N. PUTTANNA)

the same qualifications and same status. According to this clause comprising Parts A, B and C, even a person registered under Part C can claim to be the President and he can also claim to be a member of the Board. Such people should not be eligible. 'not less than five years' in Part C as proposed by me gives you an idea. A person must have sufficient experience and he should be a person with sufficient influence to claim to be come the President or a member of the Board or a court of examiners as you call it. This is a simple matter of inserting one more Part, that is, Part D. Part C as suggested in my amenment indicates persons with sufficient qualifications, who practise the homoeopathic system for not less than five years. Your object of introducing this Bill is that you want to p t an end to quackery. On one hand you say that you will put an end to quackery, but here you say you are going to encourage such quacks. Why don't you be definite and precise in your action. You are not prepared to accept the appropriate term 'Board of Examiners' in place of 'Court of Examiners'. It shows what an amount of prejudice you have got about the homeopathic system of medicine. You want to give all sorts of people registration. On the other hand you are going to kill the people indirectly. There will be licensed murderers. I request the Minister to kindly understand the spirit with which these amendments have been moved, not with any personal prejudice against any person, only with intention that there should be no quack practising and he should not experiment on human bodies and kill people and bring disgrace to the homoeopathic system of medicine. I request them to accept my amendments. They have got the majority and they may get the Bill passed as it is. But, that should not be the spirit They must think whether what we suggest is right or not. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will understand the spirit behind the amendment.

5-00 P. M.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir. I do realise the enthusiasm of my friend Sri Puttanna. His main object is to prevent quackery. A person who has ten years experience is as good as a person receiving two years training at a hospital. Regarding part B, if the Hon'ble Member agrees for two years. I will accept his amendment. Part C of the Bill is part B of Mr. Puttanna's amendment. In part C of our Bill, if he says two years, I will agree.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Sir, we have no notice of it. How can the oral amendment be accepted without notice? We cannot accept it.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—If there is an amendment to part C of the Bill to the effect that the practitioner should have put in a service of two years, the Minister is agreeable to accept. But, there is no amendment to that effect.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I have given it. Probably it has not been included here. When the Minister agrees, I have no objection to move it orally.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—How can he?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, when discussion relating to Ayurvedic and Unani Bill was going on clause by clause, we have accepted the oral amendment of the Chief Minister. I do not see any procedural objection to take an oral amendment though there might not be a written amendment. Supposing there is some mishap in the office and the Minister is willing to accept; what is the objection?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There is no amendment here.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The position is exactly similar. Yesterday, when the Ayurvedic and Unani Bill was being discussed, the Chief Minister suggested an amendment even though there was no written amendment and that was accepted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Let us not bother about it. Even now three is no amendment.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I will move now that it may be reduced to two years.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—The oral amendment moved by the Leader of Opposition that 'two years may be added to Part C, is acceptable to me. I accept it on the understanding that the other amendments to this clause will not be pressed.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That add the words 'for not less than two years' between the words 'medicine' and 'and' at the end of C, of Clause 17."

The amendment was adopted

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will put the clause as amended. The question is :

"That Clause 17 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 as amended was added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clause 18. There is an amendment.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir, I beg to move :

"That in sub-Clause (1) after the words 'entered in the register', the words and letter 'in part A' shall be added."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That in sub-Clause (1) after the words 'entered in the register', the words and letter 'in part A' shall be added."

† Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir, this is a very simple matter which I have already explained not once but hundred times. If you agree, I think it will save so many people being put into trouble. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will understand the spirit of the amendment and accept it.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I have already told the Hon'ble Member that Government will consider all these things as in clauses 3 and 16. I do not think the Member will press his amendment.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—On that assurance, I withdraw, Sir.

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clauses 19 to 23. The question is :

"That Clauses 19 to 23 both inclusive stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 19 to 23 both inclusive were added to the Bill.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Clause 24. There is an amendment.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir, I beg to move :

"That in sub-clause (1) for the words 'two rupees' the words 'five rupees' shall be substituted."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That in sub-clause (1) for the words 'two rupees' the words 'five rupees' shall be substituted."

†Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir, my intention is bringing this amendment is very simple. If you say that you say that you do not accept it, I have no objection. But if you object, it is well and good. Here you have got very meagre financial resources. But after all, payment of Rs. 2 is not much. Rs. 5 is very reasonable Sir, and it helps the board of examiners and administrators. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly accept this figure of Rs. 5 or with any of his amendment, he may accept it.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I do not think I can accept the amendment Sir. In the Allopathic System of Registration, we have made it Rs. 2 I cannot accept the amendment.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I press the amendment, Sir.

(Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair)

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the amendment to the House. The question is :

"That in Clause 24, in sub-clause (1) for the words 'two rupees' the words 'five rupees' shall be subtituted."

The amendment was negatived

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the clause. The question is :

"That Clause 24 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—At this stage, I should like to remind the House that we agreed to the discussion of the Bill only till 5-15 P.M. We have still 8 or 9 amendment to go through. I do not know whether it would be desirable to guillotine the other amendments and close the affair. I am only saying that this Bill is coming before the House after 14 years, and now are hustling through the Bill. There is so much of a hurry both on the part of the Minister and the Hon'ble Member.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will see what happens. Let us proceed.

Clause 25. There is an amendment.

Dr. Nagappa Alva is not here. But there is an amendment by Sri G. N. Puttanna.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That in item (iii) after the words and letters 'Part A or Part B' the word and letter 'or C' shall be added"

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved:

"That in item (iii) after the words and letters 'Part A or Part B' the word and letter 'or C' shall be added".

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I do not like to expatiate on this Sir. If the Hon'ble Minister considers it favourably, it may be accepted.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Once the Hon' ble Member says that C should be deleted. Here he says, it should be added. It is not possible for me to accept the amendment.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I do not press Sir.

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is another amendment by Sri K. S. Suryanarayana Rao.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That in item (iii) for the word 'shall be eligible to hold' the words 'shall be eligible to treat patients according to the Homoeopathic system of medicine or to hold', shall be added"

Mr. SPEAKER.---Amendment moved:

"That in item(iii) for the word 'shall be eligible to hold' the words 'shall be eligible to treat patients according to the Homeopathic system of medicine or to hold', shall be added"

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA RAO:---There is not much change in what I have suggested except a change in the phraseology and changing words from one place to another in order to clarify the clause. In order to clarify the position and keep it beyond any reasonable doubt I have moved this amendment.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.---I accept the amendment Sir.

Sri B. L. NARAYANASWAMY:---Sir, I may be permitted to make the suggestion to the Government that consequentially the words Bio-chemistry must be added, because the Hon'ble Minister just now accepted the amendment moved by Mr. Rasheed.

Sri D. ABDUL RASHEED.—This system of medicine includes bio-chemistry.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—I accept the amendment proposed by Sri Suryanarayana Rao because the intention is the same. It only seeks to clarify the position.

Mr. SPEAKER.— The question is:

"That in item (iii) for the words 'shall be eligible to holy' the words 'shall be eligible to treat patients according to the Homeopathic system of medicine or to hold,' shall be added."

The amendment was adopted

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.— I beg to move:

"That item (iv) shall be deleted."

Mr. SPEAKER.— Amendment moved.

"That item (iv) shall be deleted."

†Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.— In moving this amendment I want to test the mind and spirit of the Government, particularly of the doctors practising allopathy. You have allowed allopathic doctors who have practised only a little bit of unani or ayurveda to get themselves registered under this Act. But here you have said that "a practitioner whose name is entered in Part A of the register may possess and prescribe the drugs relating to the homoeopathic system of medicine only." This shows the narrow mindedness, the prejudice, the partiality and the step-motherly treatment given by the Government to homoeopathy. Hitherto I was under the impression that Government will not be a party to such things where the public are put to trouble. You do not allow a doctor under the homoeopathic system of medicine who has undergone training according to Schedule I for a total period of 4 years in several subjects mentioned therein to give even one injection which even a compounder or midwife can give. I cannot understand what is the idea behind this. When you allow allopathic doctors to prescribe ayurvedic and unani and homoeopathic drugs, why do you put such restrictions on homoeopathic doctors and say that they shall prescribe only homoeopathic drugs only. This shows your narrow-mindedness and partiality. There should not be this discrimination and so I have moved that item (iv) which puts this restriction should be deleted.

†Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.— In support of the amendment I have got to say one or two words. Here it is said that "a practitioner

whose name is entered in Part A of the register may possess and prescribe the drugs relating to the homoeopathic system of medicine only." Which are those persons who come under Part A. They are persons who have been engaged in the practice of homoeopthy for a period of not less then 10 years immediately before the coming into force of this Act. Persons who have had no qualifications might have been in the practice for the last 15 years and those persons by virtue of their registration under Part A are allowed to give prescriptions. Would it be fair ? So far as persons under Part B are concerned, they would have had clinical instruction for a period of 2 years, but persons in Part A would have had no training whatsoever and such persons should not be allowed to make any prescription and so this sub-clause (4) should be deleted.

†DR. K. H. HEGDE.—Sri Puttanna has been accusing me as partial, but I would like to tell him that the very fact that we have agreed to extend Parts A, B and C shows that we are generous and we want to help the people engaged in the practice of homoeopathy. As regards his amendment, I have to say that persons whose names are entered in Part A are trained only in homoeopthy and so I personally feel that they should not be entrusted with any prescriptions other than homoeopathy. It is with that idea that this sub-clause has been put in and so I regret I cannot accept his amendment.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That item (iv) shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clauses 26 to 39 both inclusive, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 26 to 39 both inclusive were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Now we will take up the Schedule.

SRI D. ABDUL RASHEED.—I beg to move :

"That in part I relating to courses of studies, after the words 'Homoeopathic' wherever it occurs the words 'and Bio-chemic" shall be inserted."

MR. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved :

"That in part I relating to courses of studies, after the words 'Homoeopathic' wherever it occurs the words 'and Bio-chemic' shall be inserted."

5-30. P. M.

Sri D. ABDUL RASHEED.—My amendment is only consequential. Since Bio-chemistry has been added to the definition, in Clause 2, item (c), this amendment becomes necessary.

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—As already suggested by my friend Sri Abdul Rasheed, this is a consequential amendment. So, I accept the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is.

"That in the Schedule, in part I relating to courses of studies, after the words "Homoeopathic" wherever it occurs the words "and Bio-chemic" shall be inserted."

The amendment was adopted.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—I beg to move.

"That after the existing excedule the following shcedule shall be added as 'Schedule'.

Schedule II

Qualifications for registration in Part A

(1) The Calcutta Homoeopathetic medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.

(2) D. N. Day Memorial Homoeopathetic College and Hospital, Calcutta.

(3) The Prathap and Hearing Homoeopathetic and College and Hospital Calcutta.

(4) The Midnapore Homoeopathetic Medical College and Hospital Mdinapur.

(5) Bengal Allen Homoeopathteic Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.

(6) The Andhra Provincial and Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gudivada, Andhra Pradesh

(7) The Madras Homoeopathic College and Hospital amalgamated with the A. P. H. College, Gudivada.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment moved.

"That after the existing excedule the following schedule be added as 'Schedule'.

Schedule II

Qualifications for registration in Part A

(1) The Calcutta Homoeopathetic Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.

(2) D. N. Day Memorail Homoeopathetic College and Hospital, Calcutta.

(3) The Prathap and Hearing Homoeopathetic College and Hospital Calcutta.

(4) The Midnapur Homoeopathetic Medical College and Hospital Manapur.

(5) Bengal Allen Homoeopathetic Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.

(6) The Andhra Provincial and Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gudivada, Andhra Pradesh.

(7) The Madras Homoeopathic College and Hospital amalgamated with the A. P. H. College, Gudivada.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ನಾನು ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದರೂ ಈ ಏಳು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡಿ ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಪಡೆದವರನ್ನೂ ರೆಕಗ್ನೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷರಶಃ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಕಾನೂನಿಂದರಾದರೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಈಗಿರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾದ ತಪ್ಪು ಇದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲೋಪತಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನೂ ತೆರೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. A person who is qualified L.C.E.H. ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅವನು ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿರಬೇಕು? ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ವೈದ್ಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರ ಅರ್ಹತೆಗಳೇನು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಇವೆ, ಅವು recognise ಆಗಿವೆಯೋ, ಯಾವಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ recognition ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವಂತೆ ಈ ಏಳು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ರೆಕಗ್ನೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಪಡೆದು ಬಂದವರನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ practice ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅಂಥವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ರೆಕಗ್ನೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಇರುವ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾದರೂ ಏನು? ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಆಳ್ವರವರೂ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಈಗ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಏಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ (institutions) ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಹೊಂದಿ ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ತಂದವರನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳದೆ ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿವೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಇದೊಂದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥಿಂಥ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಾವೇನಾದರೂ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕಷ್ಟವೂ ಅದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ನೀವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬೇಕು, ಇವಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಟೆಲಿಜೆನ್ಸ್ ಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಎಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಫಿಸಿಕ್ಸ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಏನು? ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲ, ಅಷ್ಟು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಈ ಸಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರೈಬ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಟ್ರೇನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ.—ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ನೋಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—You cannot entrust everything to the Board. There must be a specific law. ಇಂಪರ್ಫೆಕ್ಟ್ ಲಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಟೀಚ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಹಿಂದೆ ತುಂಕೂರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಲಾ ಎಕ್ಸಾಮಿನೇಶನ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತುಕೊಂಡು ಪೂನಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಟೆಂಡೆನ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು! ಹೀಗೇ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಹಳ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನ್‌ರೆಕಗ್ನೈಸ್ಡ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಿಂದ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ತಂದರೆ ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿ ಸೈನ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಿಂಥ ರೆಕಗ್ನೈಸ್ಡ್ ಎಕ್ಸಾಮಿನಿಂಗ್ ಬಾಡಿಯಿಂದ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಶನ್ ಹೊಂದಿದವರನ್ನೇ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಈಗಲೇ ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫೈ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. The Hon'ble Minister will kindly consider and see with what spirit and with what idea I have brought this amendment to incharge those seven colleges or institutions where homoeopathetic system of medicine is introduced institutions to give certificates. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಾವು ಈ ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ತಂದಿರುವವರಿಗೇ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಶನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲದೇಹೋದರೆ ಕ್ವಾಕುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—On a point of order. The time fixed for the Bill is over. I believe we have to guillotine and no further discussion should take place.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—At the earliest opportunity, I brought to the notice of the Speaker that there are 27 amendments ಒಂದೊಂದು ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೂ ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ನಿಮಿಷ ಎಂದರೂ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಘಂಟೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಟೈಮ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Originally we agreed to pass the Bill by 5-15.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Revenue Minister did not agree.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—It was an agreement between me and the Leader of the Oppisition that the discussion and consideration of the Bill should close by 5-15. P.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—On each amendment, there is discussion. Even on an obvious amendment, the Hon'ble Minister wants speech to be made.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After all, the Land Reforms Bill will have to be taken. If it is not possible, we may sit a little longer. I want the Land Reforms Bill to be taken up.

Sri J. B. Mallaradhya.—If you want to sit till Nine O' clock, we can sit. But what is the point in accusing the Opposition. I see that every attempt is being made to jostle us. At the earliest, I said that we have 27 amendments.

Sri K. Suryanarayana Rao.—What about my point of order, Sir?

Mr. Speaker.—Instead of asking for a ruling—within a couple of minutes, we will be concluding this Bill.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಪವರ್ ಇರುವವರು ಏಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಆತುರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು?

Mr. Speaker.—Is he talking on the present Bill or on something else?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು ಜಾಂಬುವಂತ, ಅಂಗದನ ಹಾಗೆ ಥಣಕ್ಕನೆ ಹಾರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪು. G.C.I.M., G.C.A.M., L.M.S., M.D.S. ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಶನ್ನುಗಳು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಮತ್ತು ಯುನಾನಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಅದೇತರ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಮಿಯೋಪತಿಕ್ ಡಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಶನ್ನಿನವರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ—ಎಂದರೆ, ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಯಾರೋ ಜಮ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಜೇಮ್ ಎಂಬ ಅನ್‌ರಿಕಗ್ನೈಸಡ್ ಬಾಡಿಯಿಂದ ತಂದು ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಶನ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕೇ? ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ, ಒಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ನಾನು ಒಂಭತ್ತು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು, ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ನಾನು ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ 27 ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ನನ್ನ ವಿಚಾರ ಏಕೆ?

Sri C. J. Muckannappa.—It is not to make any accusation against the Revenue Minister because he was there as Minister for nine years I am not accusing him. I pray God to see that he should be there as Minister for another five years.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗ ಕಂದಾಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಏಕೆ? ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶಂಶಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಏನು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೋಲಜರು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದ ಹಾಗೆ, ಮುಂದೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಿಡಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಾ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಾನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನೇ ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri C. J. Muckannappa.—I also pray to God Let God bless him. I am a youngst. I am not in a position to bless him. I am in a position to receive blessings from him.

Mr. Speaker.—Please speak on the point.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಾಗಲಿ, ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಾಗಲೀ ರಿಕಗ್ನೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆಯಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೋಷಗಳೇನು, ಗುಣಗಳೇನು ಎಂದು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಶನ್ನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾದಂಥವರ ಯೋಗ್ಯತಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ದೋಷಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪೇನು?

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ನೀವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷದವಾಗಿ ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ನು 27ರಲ್ಲಿ "Course of Studies and Qualifying Examinations". ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ? ಇದರ ವೈಸ್ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರು ಯಾರು? ಇದರ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರು ಯಾರು ? ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಬ್‌ಜಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪಾಠಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಮೂದಿಸುವುದು ಬೇಡವೇ. ಆದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಎಕಡ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ತಂದಿರುವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಾವು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ವಾದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ಇಲ್ಲ ಏಳು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಏಳು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ? ಹಾಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್‌ಷಿಯೇಟುಗಳ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಯಾವ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವೈಸ್ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ? ಅವರಿಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳೇನು ? ಹಾಗೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ "L.C.E.H., G.C.E.H. F.C.E.H." ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಇವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ? ಯಾವ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮೂರಿನಲ್ಲೇ, ಸೌರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಥವಾ ಬಂಗಾಳದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಥವಾ ಆಲಫುರ್‌ನಲ್ಲೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಯಾವದು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಸಬ್‌ಜಕ್ಟುಗಳು ಪ್ರಿಸ್‌ಕ್ರೈಬ್ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿವರಗಳಿವೆಯೇ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ನುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ಸಬ್‌ಜಕ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರೇನಿಂಗನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನೋ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವೇನು ಕಿವುಡರೇ, ಮೂಗರೇ, ದಡ್ಡರೇ ಅಥವಾ ಕುರುಬರೇ ? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಿಸ್‌ಕ್ರೈಬ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಡವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ರಾವ್.—ತಾವು ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ನು 28ನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದಿದ್ದರೆ ತಮಗೇನೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಇದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಾವು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಹೀಗೆ ಅಂಧರಾಗಿ ಏಕೆ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಕಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಏಕೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ, ಬಿ.ಎ. ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ನುಗಳು ಇರುವವರಿಗೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟುಗಳಾಗಿರುವವರು ಎಂ.ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರಿಗೂ, ಎಲ್.ಎಂ.ಪಿ. ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇರುವ ಪದವೀಧರರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರೆಕಗ್ನಿಷನನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೇ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಈಗ ನಾವು ಪೇಪರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಮುದುಕರಾಗಿರುವವರು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ 16 ವರ್ಷದ ಗಂಡರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟವರು ಯಾರು ಇದರ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬೇಡವೇ, ಆ ರೀತಿ ತಿಳಿದು

ಕೊಡಲು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ, ? ಕಾನೂನು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಮಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಮಕಾರ ನಿಮಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಅಪ್ರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವದು ಈಗ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣನವರು ತಂದಿರುವ ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಇಲ್ಲ ಕಿತ್ತು ಹಾಕುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಮೆಂಡುಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಏಳು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಬಿಡಿ. ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಂದ ಯೋಗ್ಯತಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ನನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† Sri K. K. HEGDE.—Sir, Sri Puttanna has mentioned a list of 7 institutions in his amendment, but I do not know how many more institutions many come under that category. I do not mean to say that they should not be recognised but we have to apply a test to find out whether they can be recognised. The subjects that are being taught by them do not make us feel that they can be recognised.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the information at the disposal of Government in respect of these institutions ?

Sri K. K. HEGDE.—We have fixed up the subjects to be taught in these institutions. We have not, however, made enquiries because the amendment came to me only yesterday and I could not get all the information. I may, however, assure my friend Sri Puttanna that these institutions will be considered at the time of giving recognition. I therefore request him not to press his amendment.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That after the existing schedule the following schedule shall be added as "Schedule II"

Schedule II

Qualicfiations for registration in Part A.

EXAMINING BODY :—

(1) The Calcutta Homoeopathetic Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta.

(2) D. N. Day Memorial Homoeopathetic College and Hospital, Calcutta.

(3) The Prathap & Hearing Homoeopathetic College & Hospital, Calcutta.

(4) The Midnapur Homoeopathetic Medical College and Hospital-Midnapur.

(5) Bengal Allen Homoeopatetic Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta.

(Mr. SPEAKER)

(6) The Andhra Provincial & Homoeopathetic Medical College and Hospital, Gudinada in Andhra Pradesh.

(7) The Madras Homoeopathetic College & Hospital amalgamated with the A. P. H. College, Gudivada.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The qustion is :

"That the Schedule, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

"The Schedule was added tc the Bill."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 1 the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass

Sri K. K. HEGDE.— Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Homoeopathic Practitioners Bill, 1960, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE LAND REFORMS BILL, 1961, AS REPORTD BY THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

Motion to Consider :

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Sir, I beg to move :

" That the Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1961, as reported by the Joint Select Committee be taken into consideration. "

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

" That the Mysore Land Reforms Committee, 1961, as reported by the Joint Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The discussion can ... row. The House will now rise and meet to-morro...

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The House adjou... again at One of the Clock on Thursday, the ...